THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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Twenty-Two Pages

BOSTON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1929—VOL. XXI, NO. 287

ATLANTIC EDITION ••

FIVE CENTS A COPY

OSAGE INDIANS FACE DEPLETION OF OIL INCOMES

Wealthiest Tribe May Be Forced to Work; Few Have Savings

'EASY' MONEY SPENT FOR CARS, PLANES

Brave Pays $2000 for Big Clock to Chime in His Reservation Tepee

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PAWHUSKA, Okla. — The black gold of the Osage Indians is beginning to turn to dross and in a few years this wealthy tribe may have to go to work.

For years the Osages, richest of all Indians, have been warned by Government agents to save their money for the days when the oil lands became exhausted. Just a few years ago a "headright" in the Osage tribe was worth $13,000 a year. Today it is down to $4000 with $2000 as the likely figure for next year. In five years if the oil map continues to shift, the tribe may have to go to work.

The Osages have been taught that the "Great White Father" in Washington is the personage sending the checks each three months and it is to him that they look to solve all their difficulties.

In 1868 the Osages lived on the fertile and level plains of Kansas but were moved to the Indian Territory, now the State of Oklahoma. The rocky land they got in the bargain was so rough the Government was forced to allow each Indian $191 a year as bounty. The tribe added to this by renting their million acres of rocky land to cattlemen for pastures.

Then came the oil boom and the scramble for the Osage land. The million acres of stony hills, dotted with scrub oaks, became the prize of the petroleum world. At this point the Government stepped in and ordered a hands-off policy because the tribe members were Federal wards.

Six-Figure Incomes

With millions of dollars in sight, the Government next ordered a general roll call, or census, of the Osages. That was in 1907, and only 2229 members could be found. That meant only that number could participate in oil royalties. The Government ruled that the headrights so fixed could not be sold and must be inherited. As a result, some children inherited incomes of from $50,000 to $100,000 from parents, brothers and sisters.

Many stories are told here of the extravagance of the Osages. Many spent their allowances long before the Government checks arrived by assigning them to a bank. In three years one young Osage "brave" bought 13 motorcars. The cheapest one cost $2800, and six of them cost

(Continued on Page 17 Column 5)

Southern Rebels Halt on Getting 'Pay' From Chiang

HANKOW (AP)—Reports from all quarters agree that heavy fighting is going on in northwestern Honan Province, but as yet no decisive results are apparent. Both sides are reported to have suffered heavy losses.

It seemed probable that the Nationalist army was driving the revolting Kuominchun—or "People's Army," westward along the Lunghai railroad, although the Kuominchun faction was simultaneously reported to be aggressive on all fronts.

Chiang Kai-shek, President of the Nationalist Government, and its military head, reached Suchow, Honan, when progress northward to Chengchow was halted as a result of interrupted telegraph and railway service.

Apparently reliable reports stated that Kwangsi rebels, who a fortnight ago threatened to attack Canton, causing Nanking grave concern, are no longer active as a result of the receipt from Nanking of $2,000,000 Mex.

TOKYO (AP)—A telegram from Harbin, Manchuria, says there has been severe fighting between Chinese and Soviet Russian troops at Fuchinhsien, and that the Chinese had retired 60 miles in the direction of Huachuan.

Further reports indicate there has been a revival of Soviet activities on the northern and eastern Manchurian front. Chinese sources report that Soviet troops attacked Tungling last week but were repelled.

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Prominent at Pacific Parley on Chinese Issue

Bain News Service

ROLAND W. BOYDEN

Liberty Urge Sweeps China, Parley Finds

Pacific Institute Told Nation Is Forcing Nanking to Take Action

BY CABLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

KYOTO, Japan—The fact that a tremendous emotional force throughout the whole Chinese nation is pushing the government toward action in favor of immediate unconditional abolition of extraterritoriality, and also of putting an end to foreign settlements and concessions, was brought out at the round table discussion on China's foreign policy of the Institute of Foreign Relations here. It was also impressed upon the conference that any Chinese Government refusing to recognize this fact was in danger of being replaced by one more radical.

Delegates here admit that such measures cannot be taken at once their main plea being that when plans begin working for abolition step by step there shall be no doubt in any country that the Chinese originate and execute these. The extreme undesirability of suspicion of foreign influence is stressed.

The principal suggestion made regarding settlements was that the city manager system, popular in America, might work in Shanghai, for instance, with the manager performing the executive work and a special commission work of a political nature.

It was brought out that in the two years since the institute last met in Honolulu in 1927, China has regained almost complete control of her tariff. By the beginning of the year 1929 all but one of the powers claiming control over China's tariff had signed treaties granting tariff autonomy, subject to the pledge that there should be no discrimination in tariff matters, Japan was the one exception, but Japan gave its consent to China's new tariff for the period of one year.

Extraterritorial claims have been relinquished by Spain, Portugal, Belgium, Denmark and Italy, and the nationals of Austria, Germany, Hungary and Russia are subject to Chinese courts. The United States and Great Britain still claim extraterritorial rights but are prepared to give them up when the Chinese provide for the just administration of the laws they have already revised to

(Continued on Page 18, Column 1)

MORE PRISONS PLANNED UNDER BATES REFORM

Overcrowding of Federal Penal Institutions to Be Done Away With

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BRUNSWICK, Me.—The basis upon which the Federal prison administration will be reorganized by Sanford Bates of Boston, superintendent of prisons in the United States Department of Justice, has been outlined here. The scheme calls for sweeping changes, including the division of the administrative work into four separate sections and the placing of the parole system upon a new technical basis.

The plans of Mr. Bates are described in an article by tin H. MacCormick, assistant supterintendent of prisons in the Department of Justice. It appears in the first number of the Bowdin Quill, published by the undergraduate body of Bowdoin College, of which Mr. MacCormick is an alumnus.

The new organization proposed by Mr. Bates, according to Mr. MacCormick, includes four main divisions, each in charge of an assistant superintendent of prisons.

How Work Will Be Divided

"The administrative division will handle all business matters," he writes, "and the welfare and education division all matters relating to the handling of prisoners. The industrial division will handle the industries in the various institutions. The division of probation and parole will cover these services and will also, for the time being, have supervision of the force inspecting county jails."

The plan calls for the development of an expert headquarters staff and the expansion and improvement of institutional staffs. The present staff of 18 in the Federal Prison Bureau will be increased to 54 employees.

The major points of the Prison Bureau's program, according to Mr. MacCormick, are: Expansion of parole and putting the parole system upon a new technical basis, improvement of conditions in local institutions not under federal control, increasing the number and diversity of federal penal institutions, and eliminating overcrowding to a point where individualized treatment is possible.

It also is planned, he says, to develop the industrial and farm program, which will supply employment and vocational training. A system of constructive discipline is to be developed, together with the use of all effective methods for the rehabilitation of the inmates.

Calls for More Inspectors

"The program calls for an increased force of federal inspectors and for establishment of federal jails similar to the one in New York at strategic points throughout the country," Mr. MacCormick continues. "These will provide places in which the Government can care for some of its jail prisoners and to which it can transfer prisoners temporarily from near-by institutions which have a low standard.

"It will be many years, however, before enough jails can be built to make a real impression on the local institutions. In the meantime the Government will be forced to keep its short-term prisoners in institutions which are a disgrace to the counties maintaining them."

The bureau, according to Mr. MacCormick, is preparing to make full use of academic and vocational education. One of its projects is to develop an officers' training school through which all guards and other custodial officials must go before entering upon their duties.

That He Who Flies May Also Read the Clouds

Upper—When Pilots at the Oakland (Calif.) Airport Want a Lively Breeze to Los Angeles, They Examine This Blackboard at the United States Government Air Weather Station, Where Reports Received by Telephone Typewriters of the Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Company Give Wind Velocity, Visibility, Cloud Conditions and So On, and Are Chalked Up Three Times a Day. Lower Left—New Oakland Airway Radio Station of the Department of Commerce, Where Weather Reports Are Received and Broadcasted. The Aerials Are Shown at Left and Back of Building. Lower Right—C. W. Larson of the United States Airway Radio Station at Oakland Is Shown Radio Telephoning Weather News to Airplanes in Flight. The Report Was Gathered a Moment Before in Los Angeles. He Is Reading From Tape Rolling Out of One of the Telephone Typewriters. Planes Within a Radius of 200 Miles Pick It Up From the Air.

SPANISH COURT ACQUITS HEADS OF REVOLUTION

Former Prime Minister and Artillery Officers Charged With High Treason

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MADRID—Acquittal by court-martial of Sanchez Guerra, former Prime Minister, his son and all except four of the 18 artillery officers accused of high treason in connection with the recent revolt of the Valencia garrison last January came as a big surprise to the people of Spain, many of whom are still unaware of the verdict.

General opinion before the trial had been that Señor Guerra, who for months had been held in detention aboard a warship, would be sentenced to some years' imprisonment but that it would be commuted to exile in a Spanish colony. Although the court-martial was conducted in "public," press accounts of the proceedings were as severely censored as at the trials two years ago of Generals Aguilera and Weyler.

The statesman, who frankly admits the ambition to re-establish the Constitution which he charges Primo de Rivera, with the approval of the King had destroyed, risked everything in order to abolish the dictatorship. It was hardly expected that a sentence proportionate to the seriousness of the offense would be promulgated, but that Señor Guerra and his son as well as a majority of the officers on trial would be acquitted did not enter anyone's calculations. It is well known that the accused former minister has deliberately affirmed his guilt and taken upon himself responsibility for the Ciudad Real rising.

Policy of Conciliation

In the circumstances there would have been every justification from an official point of view or even that of the man in the street if a severe sentence had been passed, but he has been acquitted and although the verdict has to be ratified by the Captain-General of the Province before it takes effect, it seems certain the accused will get off "scot free."

The official absolution no doubt largely reflects the Government's inability to deal with the awkward situation by any other means. General de Rivera's policy appears to

(Continued on Page 3, Column 2)

Poland and Germany Wipe Out 30,000 Suits

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Warsaw, Poland

ANNOUNCEMENT is made of the signing of an agreement between Poland and Germany cancelling 30,000 suits involving 1,500,000,000 gold francs. In this final liquidation of the World War problems all mutual claims arising out of the passing of Silesia, Pozania and the "corridor" to Poland were cancelled.

Poland made a generous gesture in promising not to exercise the right given by the Versailles treaty to liquidate certain German property in Poland.

Arizona to Test Colorado River Case in Courts

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PHOENIX, Ariz.—Arizona's Colorado River Commission has instructed K. Berry Peterson, State Attorney-General, to carry Arizona's claims to the United States Supreme Court, negotiations with California regarding water and power rights from Boulder Dam having been broken off.

A legal attack will be made upon the constitutionality of the Swing-Johnson Act and upon agreements among Colorado River basin states in general which have not been sanctioned by Arizona, it is declared.

The right of Congress to allocate the waters of the Colorado and the power of the Secretary of the Interior to dispose of power generated at the dam are chief objects of Arizona's attack. The commission also stated that it questions the right of the so-called upper basin states to "reserve in perpetuity an enormous quantity of water they can never use."

Charles B. Ward, chairman of the Arizona commission, declared that "further negotiations with California for a division of water appears futile, even though that subject were separated from the remaining issues." He asserts that power from Boulder Dam would be too remote from Arizona industrial and mining centers for possible use in this State, though it would be convenient to the southern California power market. Objection is also made to the allocation to Arizona of only a small part of the net power revenues to be derived from the dam.

Mr. Ward stated that the decision to take the river question to the courts was reached reluctantly but appears to be the only course for this State to pursue in defense of its asserted rights.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

EL CENTRO, Calif.—If Arizona wins its suit in the federal courts to restrain construction of Boulder Dam, that State will lose much from the precedent thus established. This is the opinion of California's Colorado River commissioners, who have expressed little surprise over the action of Arizona in breaking off negotiations over the Boulder Dam project.

RADIO BEACONS TO MARK AIRWAY OVER 11 CITIES

Latest Aerial Navigation Aids Will Be Erected on Pacific Coast

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

SAN FRANCISCO—To guide airplanes on specific air routes, radio beacons soon will be established at 11 cities on the Pacific coast as a further step in the Federal Government's national air service.

The most important step was taken on July 1, when the Government organized an air weather reporting service, which used as a nucleus the service successfully operated for one year as an American model by the Guggenheim Fund for the Promotion of Aeronautics.

The 11 cities will be Los Angeles, Fresno, Oakland, Alcalde, Old Gilroy, Willows and Dunsmuir, Calif.; Medford, Eugene and Portland, Ore.; and Seattle, Wash. Sites are now being selected and beacons will be set up as fast as possible, according to T. K. Johnson, assistant airways traffic supervisor.

The Oakland, Fresno and Los Angeles airways communications stations were recently set up by the airways division of the Bureau of Lighthouses, which is co-operating with the Weather Bureau to secure safety in air travel. These three stations send out air weather news hourly by radio telephone.

Oakland and 10 other cities on the Oakland-San Francisco-Los Angeles airway are supplied with this weather data gathered from 33 California points, all connected by wires of the Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Company. These wires operate telegraph instruments and telephone typewriters. Similar communication systems are in use by the Government from New York to Cleveland and from Cleveland to Chicago.

FRENCH CRISIS ENDS; TARDIEU FORMS CABINET

France Again Has Government After Lapse of Eleven Days

DALADIER GROUP HAD DECLINED TO ASSIST

Briand, Former Foreign Minister, to Return to His Old Portfolio

PARIS (AP)—André Tardieu announced that he had succeeded in forming a cabinet, ending the ministerial crisis in France which has dragged on since Oct. 22, the Havas Agency says.

"My ministry is formed," M. Tardieu announced as he left the palace of President Doumergue. He was the third politician called in to form a government since the crisis began.

M. Tardieu did not make public the list of his Cabinet, but it is understood that the former Premier, Aristide Briand, former Minister of Finances Henri Cheron, and Louis Loucheur, Andre Maginot, and Laurent-Eynac of the preceding Government will probably have posts. M. Tardieu himself was Minister of the Interior in the overthrown Cabinet.

He has the collaboration of the radical left, a small group in the center with conservative tendencies (La Gauche Radicale). M. Laurent-Eynac and M. Loucheur are members of this group. M. Briand and M. Painlevé belong to the Republican Socialist Party, which was formed by a union of former left wing radical Socialists and the Socialist Party right wing.

BY CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS—Nothing succeeds like success is André Tardieu's motto and he has announced that he means to form a Cabinet. The Socialists held aloof and the Union Republicaine Democratique, the extreme Right, was apparently equally shy of making overtures to M. Tardieu. The Radical Socialists Daladier group nibbled at the bait of six portfolios which M. Tardieu offered them in the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate, but after a conference they decided by a considerable majority not to collaborate with the prospective Premier. M. Tardieu had previously announced he would do without them if necessary. However, if the Radicals and the extreme Right and Socialists go into opposition M. Tardieu will have a majority against him in the Chamber.

The question is whether he can square the Radicals or, if not, get sufficient support from them and the Union Republicaine Democratique to form a Cabinet.

Reich to Vote on Young Plan and War Guilt

Needed Signatures Obtained to Put Hugenberg Bill Before Parliament

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BERLIN—The Nationalists' draft of a bill against the Young plan and the war guilt charge, and for punishment of all officials who sign international treaties based on that charge met with the support of 10 per cent of the German electorate, which was necessary to force Parliament to discuss it.

About 4,136,000, or about 9000 more than necessary, registered for Alfred Hugenberg's proposed plebiscite. The true result of the Nationalists' appeal to the German people, however, is quite a different one.

It is not so much a question of whether 10 per cent of the electorate support the Nationalists. Much more important is the fact that 37,000,000 of the 41,000,000 German men and women of age, by refusing consent to the Hugenberg plan, have indicated their support of the fulfillment of obligations the Reich shouldered as a result of a lost war, of peaceful and sound development of Germany, and of general rapprochement of the nations of the world.

Ninety per cent of the German electorate have rejected policies such as those propagated by the Hugenberg Steel Helmets and German Fascisti. It was not easy for them to take this stand because outwardly it might be interpreted as confirmation of the war guilt charge and spontaneous support of the Young plan.

The German people are far from regarding themselves as solely responsible for the war and by no means regard the Young plan as an ideal solution. Most significant is it that Herr Hugenberg did not even obtain full support of Nationalist circles of Germany.

At the last Reichstag election about 6,500,000 Nationalist votes were counted or 2,500,000 more than were registered for the Hugenberg referendum.

His bill demanding that the Reich reopen the war guilt question and refuse to sign any treaties based on it, and which, moreover, threatens all officials who act contrary to it with prison—except President Hindenburg—will now come before the Reichstag.

This is expected to take place in December. The Reichstag undoubtedly will reject it, whereupon it will be submitted to the people in January or February for final decision.

Then either a simple majority of the voters, or, if the bill changes the Constitution, a majority of the electorate—21,000,000 votes—must support it in order to enforce its acceptance against the will of Parliament. It is not believed here this number of votes will ever be reached.

Patagonia Linked to Outside World by Air Mail Line

BUENOS AIRES (By U. P.)—Patagonia, that vast, sparsely inhabited territory in southern Argentina, often regarded as representative of savagery and isolation, but which actually is a productive agricultural domain settled by peaceful Welsh and Spanish-American farmers and ranchers, has been connected with the world's principal capitals by air mail.

The Compania Aereopostal Argentina has inaugurated twice-a-week passenger and air mail service between this city and Commodor Rivadavia on the Gulf of St. George, on the south Atlantic coast of Argentina, less than 600 miles north of Cape Horn. Until inauguration of the air service the only practical means of communication between Buenos Aires and Commodor Rivadavia had been by small coastwise steamers.

It is now possible to mail a letter at Commodor Rivadavia to Buenos Aires, from where it can be relayed to Europe in seven days via the French-owned Compania Aereopostale, or to the United States in 10 days over the lines of the Pan American Grace Airways, which operates by way of Chile, Peru and Central America.

Words and Time Fly in Senate But Tariff Bill Crawls Slowly On

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON — The Senate is hard at work making good its reputation of being the greatest "deliberative" body in the world.

Day after day the Chamber convenes at 10 a. m., and without recess works through to 6 p. m. Always before it is the tariff bill.

But actual consideration of the measure is almost incidental. The order of business is the tariff bill, but that is only turned to when other matters have been disposed of.

On Oct. 31, President Hoover called upon the Senate to patch up its differences on the tariff and complete its consideration of the bill in two weeks. Discussion of the President's observations and a few other matters used up practically the entire day, and it was only as dusk began to fall that Reed Smoot (R.), Senator from Utah, finally turned the discussion to the bill itself.

Record of progress of the day following President Hoover's call for dispatch is enlightening:

The Senate convenes at 10 a. m. Joseph E. Ramsdell (D.), Senator from Louisiana, addresses a practically empty chamber for 1½ hours, explaining why he, a Democrat, favors the Republican tariff bill.

The speech is strictly for "home

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

New England

Is Awakening to a New Era of Industrial Progress

A series of six articles telling the story will begin

Monday

Oil Wells Spout After 'Barren' Verdict and Dilemma Confronts Argentina

BUENOS AIRES (By U. P.)—Discovery of a promising oil well in the Province of Jujuy appears likely to place the Provincial Government in the awkward predicament of paying a considerable sum for the right to work its own property.

In 1924 the Provincial Government issued a decree barring a certain zone from private exploitation. After an extensive survey by Government experts and the drilling of a few test wells at governmental expense, the state authorities pronounced the zone barren and of no value.

Subsequent explorations by a private enterprise revealed the existence of valuable deposits of petroleum. The enterprise discovering the oil deposits now claims indemnity for handing the property over to the government. The state government, and incidentally the same administration which made the 1924 ruling, must either pay the indemnity claimed for work on its own wells or maintain the attitude that a zone once pronounced barren remains officially barren.

Outcome of the controversy is being watched with considerable interest in government and petroleum circles.

12,500-Mile Moscow-New York Flight Completed by 'Land of the Soviets'

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CURTISS FIELD, L. I.—The Russian all-metal monoplane, "Land of the Soviets," with its crew of four Russian aviators, landed here Nov. 1 successfully completing a 12,500-mile air journey from Moscow, which was as spectacular and colorful as any long-distance flight yet attempted. The last leg of the flight, from Detroit to New York, was completed exactly 12 weeks and two days after the fliers took off from the Moscow airport.

Semyon Shestakoff, chief pilot, bringing his big monoplane into the field from the west, swung it twice across the airport in salute before swooping to a graceful landing. Although he had chosen to bring the huge airplane down in the corner of the field furthest from the crowd, its wheels had barely touched ground when several thousand persons who had gathered to welcome the Russians broke through the police lines and ran toward it.

Faced with conditions different from any he had encountered in flying over Siberian wastes and across the bleak lands of Unalaska and Alaska, the pilot instantly grasped the situation and wheeled his airplane away from the running, shouting crowd.

Foiled for a moment, the spectators dropped back, and motorcycle police with horns and sirens shrieking, seized the opportunity to ride through the milling thousands and make a path for the airplane. The chief pilot guided the plane close behind them, while his companions, Philip Bolotoff, Boris Sterlingoff and Dmitri Fufayeff, stood up in the open top of the fuselage and waved toward the crowd.

When the airplane and aviators were safely in the hangar, the police-

(Continued on Page 18, Column 2)

Color Film to Picture African Wild Life

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Mr. and Mrs. Martin E. Johnson have left New York for a two-year expedition to Tanganyika, Africa, and the Belgian Congo, to make three dimensional sound and color motion pictures of wild life. The expedition is for the American Museum of Natural History, for which Mr. and Mrs. Johnson have made four previous expeditions.

George Dryden and his son, Eastman Dryden, of Chicago, friends of the explorers, are accompanying them to Africa. In the party also is a group of assistants headed by D. L. Sage of New York.

The party will go first to Nairobi and Mount Kenyo and then to Tanganyika to make pictures of lions. Then the expedition will go to the Belgian Congo, where it will remain for a year and a half in areas seldom visited by white men. Here the Johnsons hope to study and photograph a pygmy people and the gorilla in his native jungle.

CANADA CLOSELY FOLLOWS TARIFF TALK IN SENATE

Prime Minister Asks for Neighborly Consideration of Dominion Interests

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WINNIPEG, Man.—While the Canadian Government is pursuing the policy of hands off in the matter of impending tariff changes in the United States, it is watching developments with close attention, prepared to readjust tariff schedules as the necessity arises, according to the Prime Minister, W. L. Mackenzie King, in the course of a speech here.

The speaker said that Canada has been prospering on all sides. Replying to opposition criticism regarding the government's refusal to immediately increase the tariff in virtue of the revision which the Americans were making in the tariff, he said that the American tariff bill was still under discussion and he considered it only reasonable to wait until "the present confused position in Congress" was cleared before making changes in the Canadian tariff.

In the meantime the Tariff Advisory Board was continuing its investigation of industrial conditions on behalf of consumer and producer alike, and so satisfactorily that, "had the orbit of our fiscal realm not been invaded by a foreign influence, we would not have in Canada at the moment a tariff discussion of any proposition whatever.'

Canada's attitude was similar to that of Great Britain toward this purely domestic matter, namely, to mind one's own business. The Government was being kept informed of impending tariff changes through its Minister at Washington.

The Prime Minister said that all the countries which had trade treaties would be likely to be affected by changes in the American tariff. It would be necessary to revise agreements in the matter of trade and to find new and wider markets. But the developments of inter-imperial trade would be Canada's first consideration.

"Our interest in the development of inter-imperial trade," he said, "is shown in the increase of our exports to Great Britain from $299,000,000 in 1922 to $430,000,000 in 1929, while our imports increased from $117,000,000 to $194,000,000. Also our exports to other points in the empire increased from $46,000,000 to $106,000,000 in that time, and our imports from $32,000,000 to $63,000,000."

Referring to the American tariff, Mr. King said that while "we have been exemplary in our attitude in not attempting to interfere by threat or formal protest with a matter which we recognize as one of domestic concern for us, and as a neighbor with whom the United States is doing business, as its nearest neighbor and in some respects its best customer, we have made known where in certain tariffs changes may adversely affect our interests, and we have expressed the hope that, our relations being neighborly, consideration would govern in respect to the tariff as in all else."

German-American Radio Plan Indorsed

NEW YORK—Final approval has been given by the Reichspost Ministerium of Germany for interchange of radio programs between German stations and the National Broadcasting Company, it is announced by M. H. Aylesworth, president of the American organization.

Starting immediately three experimental programs will be directed to the National Broadcasting Company each day by the German Broadcasting Company (Deutsche Rundfunk Gesellschaft), Mr. Aylesworth has been advised.

Programs, when found available, will be of special nature, bringing from Germany broadcasts typical of that Nation, and sending to Germany programs typically American. Descriptions of important events, speeches of prominent officials and others will be included.

PLAN TO ABOLISH TURKISH PREMIERSHIP

CONSTANTINOPLE (AP) — The Turkish press has published reports that important changes may soon be made in the Turkish Constitution, giving President Mustapha Kemal Pasha the prerogatives of Premier—namely, the presidency of the Cabinet and the choice of cabinet members. This would do away with the Premiership, at present held by Gen. Ismet Pasha.

In opening the third regular session of the National Assembly at Angora, the President, in a speech radiocast throughout the country, said the efforts of the Government would be devoted to economic renovation.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Published daily except Sundays and holidays, by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month, 75c. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

20 Radio Stations Give Up Licenses

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON — Twenty radiocasting stations have lost their licenses through failure to file applications for renewal of permits, thus reducing the total number of American stations from 609 to 589. When the Federal Radio Board took office, March 15, 1927, there were 732 licensed stations.

At the same time, the board made far-reaching changes affecting about 19 stations in the Fourth Zone, designed to clear up interference and to improve reception. Most of the new assignments concern stations in Iowa and Kansas.

Stations losing their licenses were: WEPS, Gloucester, Mass.; WHDL, Tupper Lake, N. Y.; WHBC, Canton, O.; WDBR, Steubenville, O.; WHK, Hamilton, O.; WBBY, Charleston, S. C.; WDAE, Tampa, Fla.; WMBL, Lakeland, Fla.; WTNT, Nashville, Tenn.; KCDR, San Antonio, Tex.; KGHG, McGhee, Ark.; KCHX, Richmond, Tex.; KTBS, Shreveport, La.; WRBC, Valparaiso, Ind.; KFKZ, Kirkville, Mo.; KGCU, Mandan, N. D.; KLPM, Minot, N. D.; KDKB, Santa Barbara, Calif.; KSEI, Pocatello, Ida.; KUOM, Missoula.

Polls to Be Held for Single Voter

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The obligations of citizenship at municipal election time are being impressed with special—and expensive—emphasis upon at least one voter in one of the 3411 election districts in New York City. In fact, it is going to cost the City $240 to get his vote.

The voter is George Schrader, engineer, who lives at 228 West Thirty-eighth Street, a populous section of the midtown district, which is on the books as the Thirty-eighth Election District of the Tenth Assembly District. However, it so happened that with the approach of the primaries, demolition of buildings had so depopulated the neighborhood that Mr. Schrader was the only remaining resident.

Accordingly, so that he may have an opportunity to exercise his constitutional right next Tuesday, four members of the Election Board of the district will await his balloting, together with a policeman and several watchers and a voting machine for his sole use.

Tree Planting Race for Nations Urged

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—After studying the report of the Forestry Commission of Great Britain, Charles Lothrop Pack, president of the American Tree Association, declared that it would be well if Great Britain and the United States would enter into a forest-planting race instead of a cruiser race.

In this country there is a forest-planting race between Pennsylvania and New York, "but more states should enter," says Mr. Pack.

"Great Britain moves to put her forestry appropriation at £5,500,000, an increase of £2,000,000; this is to be spread over annual installments for 10 years," the Tree Association head pointed out. "Based upon area available, Great Britain is spending a lot of money on forestry," he continued. "The same program by the United States on the same available area basis would mean the putting to work of millions of idle and burned-over acres. It would seem the United States should be able to more than double forestry appropriations if Great Britain is able to do so."

CUBAN AIR-RAIL LINE FORMED AT HAVANA

HAVANA, Cuba (By U. P.)—The first Cuban air-rail line has been formed here, joining the Cuban Air Lines and the Consolidated Railroads of Cuba. The new company is a Pan-American Airways subsidiary.

Practically all the stockholders in the new company will be Cuban citizens, it was indicated.

WILKINS EN ROUTE TO SOUTH

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay (AP)—Capt. Sir George Hubert Wilkins, British antarctic explorer, has sailed from Montevideo on the whaler Melville for the Falkland Islands, whence he will start on his expedition of exploration into Antarctica.

TWO FACTIONS' CLAIMS AIRED ON PALESTINE

Commercial Control of Far East Blamed for New Difficulties

While Jacob de Haas, representing the Zionist cause, and Ameen Rihani, speaking for the Arabs, debated the merits of their respective parties in the Palestine clash of civilizations, before the Boston Foreign Policy Association, Henry W. Nevinson, British journalist, held the balance and in a measured speech set forth the justice in both claims.

The conflict in Palestine, Mr. Nevinson said at the first luncheon discussion of the season, might be called the clash between camels and motors. It was wrong, he declared, to do as the British Prime Minister had done, and minimize the nature and fundamental significance of the impact. The recent conflict at the Wailing Wall was indeed, he insisted, a clash of two different civilizations representing two races.

On the one hand, the Jewish people, feeling their age-old religious and racial claims to Palestine based upon a tradition firmly interwoven, not only into their own thought but into British and American as well, repeat the Balfour Declaration as an article of faith which indorsed their claims to a national home, he declared.

On the other hand, he said, the Arabs, with their claims based on equally deep-seated religious and national traditions, refused to give an inch of ground and saw political movements in the Near East gradually working in their favor. But the economic impact of the Zionists, returning to their home and determined to make it a powerful modern state, constituted a menace to Arab determination, he added.

The Jewish side of the argument was presented by Mr. de Haas, who said that opposition to them was paradoxically presented by English industrial interests who fear loss of markets if Palestine becomes industrialized, and by anti-British agitators who are seeking to throw off British control in India, Iraq, and elsewhere.

"The evidence now being gathered by the British Inquiry Commission sitting in Jerusalem," he said, "probably will establish the fact that all this agitation was aided on the spot by weak administrative officials who dislike Jews as not being the type of submissive 'natives.' These officials would, therefore, prefer to see Palestine a simple British crown colony rather than a mandated territory.

"It is not necessary in order to protect Jewish rights to denounce or deny Arab claims. But if there is any reality to the various claims that have been put forth as to promises made by the Arabs from 1915 on it would seem that there must be some court like The Hague tribunal to judge of them and to decide upon their merits."

WORDS AND TIME FLY IN SENATE. TARIFF CRAWLS

(Continued from Page 1)

consumption." Mr. Ramsdell makes a ferven' plea to his absent associates to "put aside political differences" and vote for the Republican measure.

Shortly before noon the Bingham incident again reaches the floor. Senator Norris brings in a resolution of censure of the Connecticut Senator. This consumes a half hour.

Two-Hour Mêlée

Arthur Robinson (R.), Senator from Indiana, denounces a press statement given out by Joseph T. Robinson (D.), Senator from Arkansas, minority leader, charging the President and his predecessor, Mr. Coolidge, as being responsible for the recent crash of the stock market. Result—a two-hour oratorical mêlée, carried on with proper partisan fervor.

Burton K. Wheeler (D.), Senator from Montana, then challenges David Reed (R.), Senator from Pennsylvania, majority leader, over a letter the latter had written to a Minneapolis newspaper publisher making some unfavorable comments concerning unnamed western Senators. One hour was consumed.

Around 4 p. m., after six hours of action, mainly unconnected with tariff rates, the Senate turned to the first items of schedule No. 2. There are 14 schedules in the bill, containing a total of 21,000 items.

The Senate is quite impartial in its range of subjects for discussion. It even discusses its discussions.

Out to Improve

"I thought at first there was a design to delay legislation," observed Senator Henry J. Allen, "but as I have witnessed this exhibition I have realized it is not a design, it is just an utter incapacity to control your feelings when you arise to make a speech. If we could devote our speeches to the discussion of the issues of this bill we would make progress."

"Then I judge the Senator regrets that he is a member of the Senate," remarked Senator Caraway.

"Oh, not at all."

"Do you want to be a member of a discredited body?"

"Oh, no. I would like to stay here. I think perchance we may improve this body, which is not perfect."

"It has been greatly improved since the Senator came."

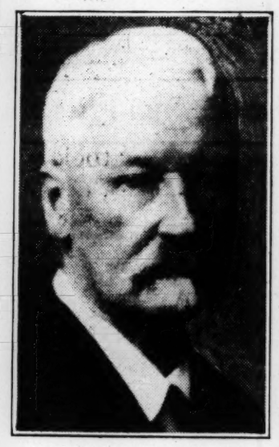
"I cannot understand the Senator. If he will not speak so fast and if he will address me properly, having addressed the Vice-President first, and then give me time to understand what he says, I will try to answer him."

"I do not expect to last that long," and so the discussion went on.

High Cost of Talk

WASHINGTON (AP)—Unofficial estimates disclosed that the cost of printing documents relating to the tariff bill, including committee hearings in Senate and House, amounted to $325,000 up to now. The figures include all printing of the bill in the two houses, but do not include the cost of printing the Congressional Record, which amounts to $52 a page.

He Weighs the Claims of Arab and Zionist



HENRY W. NEVINSON

ANNUITY PLAN GIVES INCOME TO EVERY MAN

Electric Company Evolves System Without Tinge of Paternalism

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Employees of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company who retire at the age of 65 years or older will be guaranteed substantial incomes as the result of the institution of a new annuity plan that has none of the ear-marks of paternalism or charity that made old-style pension systems objectionable to employer and employee alike, Frank A. Merrick, president of the Westinghouse Company, announced in an address before the Westinghouse Veteran Employees' Association.

The plan's coverage, reckoned after the manner of group insurance coverages, will be approximately $54,000,000 at the start and $14,500,000 annually thereafter.

Under the plan an employee not only receives from the company an earned reward for length of service but also has an opportunity to buy additional retirement income for himself at a favorable rate. One of the distinctive features is that it offers no obstacle to the employment of the older workers, as every employee reaching his retirement age receives his proportionate retirement income.

At the expiration of every year of service the employee will receive an annuity certificate entitling him to a number of units of income after retirement. Every retirement income unit will yield $1 a month, beginning at retirement age. The number of unit. the employee receives annually will depend on his wage. If he wishes, the employee can make his annuity income payable to himself and wife.

The company's part of the plan will be operated by Westinghouse itself under a deed of trust, administered by a board of trustees, with a bank acting as custodian of the funds. The employee part of the program will be underwritten by the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States.

Du Pont Checks Go Out to Needy in Delaware

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WILMINGTON, Del.—Alfred I. du Pont has just begun the payment of allowances to men and women of 65 years or more who are in need of financial assistance. Laura Walls of Lincoln City, passed the summer investigating needy persons in the State, and in the work was supported by pastors of Delaware churches.

Mr. du Pont's assistant declined to say how many persons were aided or the amount of their monthly stipend, but it is estimated that $60,000 to $100,000 a year may be required to extend aid to all the deserving persons who come under the provisions of Mr. du Pont's grant.

Engineers Are Urged to Oppose Age Limit

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Discrimination against employees reaching the age of 40 is protested by H. A. Wagner, president of the American Association of Engineers, in an article in the current issue of its organ, the Professional Engineer.

"Age discrimination against the engineer is preposterous," declared Mr. Wagner. "Engineers of all groups are feeling its effects. It is a national professional problem that engineers must face and fight. The professional problem must be solved by professional organizations. Each profession must look to its organization to assume the lead."

Scots Musician Lauds Rotarians in Canada

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PITLOCHRY, Scot. — British Rotarians should take the same interest in artistic matters as did their Canadian brothers, said Rotarian Arthur Collingwood of Aberdeen, speaking at the Autumn Scottish Rotarian Conference. Mr. Collingwood was the principal adjudicator for the Canadian Federation of Music Festivals held recently.

In an address on "A Musician's Outlook on Rotary in Canada" he said he was much interested in noting how Canadian business men reacted to music and the fine arts. Through the medium of their Rotary and kindred service clubs they were behind practically everything in the shape of gracious amenities, such as educational schemes, music festivals and art galleries. He mentioned particularly their scheme of concerts for school children in Winnipeg.

In regard to the Canadian of mixed races he believed that music would be one of the most potent forces in welding these various peoples into one, with a community of language and national aspirations.

KING AND QUEEN SEE SPEED TESTS OF R-101

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Speed tests of the R-101 were pronounced very satisfactory. The ship was in the air seven hours' cruising over the eastern counties, during which she passed low over Sandringham, being seen by the King and Queen and little Princess Elizabeth, who waved greetings.

During the trip the four engines developed a speed of nearly 70 miles per hour, turning, circling and maneuvering perfectly smoothly. On return to Bedford the vessel was locked at the mooring mast within 50 minutes.

Boys Turn Wood Boxes Into Toys in National Drive to End Waste

'You Can Make It,' Says Federal Committee, and Youths Roll Up Sleeves to Save 4,000,000 Board Feet of Lumber Now Discarded

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Members of the Boys' Club of Washington have turned a show window of one of the large department stores into a workshop where, on several afternoons, with rolled-up sleeves, they are showing the public what an ingenious array of toys and furniture may be made from old packing boxes.

Their guide is a booklet, "You Can Make It," issued by the National Committee on Wood Utilization of the Department of Commerce in an effort to put to an end the waste of 4,000,000 board feet of lumber used in the construction of boxes and crates and discarded after they have served their purpose.

Tentative plans for similar displays sponsored by the national committee have been made for other large cities, including Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Indianapolis, Louisville, Cincinnati, Columbus, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, Baltimore and several cities in Florida.

C. H. Eiff, vice-president of the Milwaukee Chair Company and a member of the special subcommittee of the national group under whose supervision the box-utilization project is being carried out, said that the campaign is offering a way to dispose of thousands of crates heretofore considered a waste and expense by furniture stores.

"The popularity of the plan," he declared, "is evidenced by the fact that dozens of organizations, such as the Boy Scouts, Young Men's Christian Association, Boys' Club Federation, 4-H Clubs and others, representing a membership of more than 1,000,000 boys, are lending assistance in furthering it."

An increased demand for paints, stains, putty, glass, brushes and similar articles is reported by paint stores in many sections of the country as a result of the project, according to another committee member, H. A. Gardner, director of the Institute of Paint and Varnish Research, in Washington.

Warsaw Socialists Protest Police Acts

WARSAW (AP)—Socialist parties are threatening to introduce interpellations into the Sejm when it meets again regarding the police dispersal of Socialist demonstrations here on Nov. 1. Two Socialist deputies, Pragier and Dubois, were injured.

The party is making political capital of the affair and adding fuel to the fires kindled when 100 army officers attended what was intended to be the opening of the Sejm on Oct. 31 with Marshal Pilsudski, Minister of War.

Newspapers carrying Socialist versions of the disturbances were suppressed.

The clashes began when a small group of Socialists started a procession to the citadel.

When they started to shout against the Government, police appeared and dispersed them easily.

Demonstration Denounces Horthy Rule and Fascism

WASHINGTON (AP)—Carrying banners denouncing the Horthy régime in Hungary and Fascism, a group of 16 persons, representing the Anti-Horthy League, the International Labor Defense and the Anti-Fascist Federation, held a demonstration in front of the Hungarian legation.

Count Czechenyi, the Hungarian minister, had left the legation for his home a few minutes before the demonstration began.

Jays Boston Temple Place Eleven

The Brim's the thing!
... in the new Costume Hats

Supposing you don't want any brim? Well, it's there anyway, so turned in on itself . . . so dipped, and quirked you just can't conceive it a brim at all. Then there are really brims: brims of floppy lace, of stiffened net . . . brims cut in scalloped lines, brims that smile, that look sad, or reflect any mood one desires. You'll like Jays' new costume hats . . . 49.00 and down to 13.00.

Centennial AUTUMN
FLOWER SHOW
HORTICULTURAL HALL
TODAY
9 A. M. to 10 P. M.
SUNDAY
12 M.—10 P. M.
Admission 50¢

SYMPHONY Fashion Shoppe
272 HUNTINGTON AVENUE
BOSTON, MASS.
Where you will find a selection of beautiful dresses in crepes, silks, chiffons and velvets. Evening dresses and sportswear in colors and styles of the latest mode. Moderate prices.
May we have the pleasure of serving you?

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Therese HATS
Featuring copies of French Models as well as our own originations. Sheer beauty of styling, beautiful materials and trimmings combine to make these hats.
234 HUNTINGTON AVENUE
OPPOSITE UPTOWN THEATRE
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"Say it with Flowers"
Flowers Telegraphed Promptly to All Parts of United States and Canada
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WISE BEES SAVE HONEY WISE FOLKS SAVE MONEY
HOME SAVINGS BANK
The Problem of Investment
is perplexing. For many it is solved by putting money in the savings bank where it is safe—earning interest—ready if needed.
Interest Begins Nov. 12
October Dividend 5%
75 Tremont St. Boston

Stearns stands behind its statements

We put in the papers the following statement about Stearns' Caracul Coats:

"Stearns' Caracul Coats won't rip"

THIS statement was so strong, and, if correct, so important to a buyer of a caracul coat that the question has been raised whether we meant exactly what we said. We did. We repeat, Stearns' caracul coats won't rip because they are the finest caracul skins procurable, Leipzig-dyed to produce a more pliable, tougher pelt. The full fresh skins are matched to avoid strain . . . not first plated into squares as in the cheaper grade of caracul coats . . . and after being invisibly hand-sewn together these skins are "stayed" with China silk. Of course, if somebody chooses to take a razor blade and cut the silk threads with which the skins are sewn, the coat will rip, but with any proper treatment it will not rip. We stand behind all our fur coats as we stand behind all our merchandise.

R. H. STEARNS CO.
BOSTON

Personal Christmas Cards
with your name engraved
carry a delightfully personal message to your friends. At WARD'S you may select a card best suited to your desires from
Over 500 Exclusive Designs
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and colored Italian Parchments; stately Cathedrals; gay English coaching scenes; dainty French etchings, hand illuminated; and many others from the best studios of Europe and America.
Prices to Suit Every Taste
Exquisite cards at prices for every purchaser. Order NOW from complete stocks. Have cards delivered when wanted.
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57 Franklin St. Boston
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Maple Sugar or Malt Sugar

BOTH are true sugars. Each has a distinctive flavor of indescribable goodness. Malt sugar is one of the ingredients that give Malt Breakfast Food its delicious taste. It is Nature's own flavor—as good as it is appetizing. Children love it, and thrive on it. Try Malt Breakfast Food tomorrow morning!

NO ARTIFICIAL FLAVOR is used in MALT BREAKFAST FOOD. We cook malted barley with wheat flour, which converts the starches into pleasantly flavored maltose and dextrins. It is Nature's own way of creating delicious flavor.

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Made by The Malted Cereals Co., Burlington, Vermont

ROSY PICTURE OF BRITAIN'S STATE DRAWN

'Hard Work and Facing Facts' Putting Country on Its Feet

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

LIVERPOOL—A rosy picture of Great Britain's economic position was drawn by Sir Arthur Balfour, chairman of the Committee on Industry and Trade, as the guest of honor at the annual dinner of the Chamber of Commerce here.

He said: "Hard work and facing facts" will yet put this country on its feet.

"What is this terrible economic condition we are supposed to be in?" asked Sir Arthur. "Very many popular articles are being consumed on an increasing scale and one person in every 76 has a motor car. We are paying taxes to the extent of some £1,800,000,000 and we are paying our debts—the only country in Europe that is doing so. Our taxation per head of population is over £13, that of America about £6, Germany £5 13s., and Italy £4 6s. 8d."

One serious question that ought to be faced, continued Sir Arthur, "is the distribution of taxation. There are between 22,000,000 and 24,000,000 voters in the country and only 2,500,000, roughly, paying direct taxes. We used to hear a good deal about 'no taxation without representation.' Surely there is something to be said the other way round that there should not be representation without taxation."

Great Britain, he said, had a little less to invest abroad, but while in 1913 it invested £181,000,000 abroad, in 1928 it invested £106,000,000, so "we are catching up."

Speaking of employment, Sir Arthur said: "We actually employ 1,250,000 more men than we did before the war. Is it surprising that we have over 1,000,000 unemployed? The wonder is that we have not 3,000,000."

Sir Arthur deprecated the talk about the restriction of output. Great Britain must believe, he said, like the United States in her tremendous productive capacity. Discussing the cotton industry, he said, there must be fewer mills, and those fewer mills must work in eight-hour shifts if Lancashire was to regain its position in world trade.

Wild Rose Leads in Flower Poll

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—With more than twice as many votes as its nearest rival, the wild rose still leads in the poll to name a national flower, being conducted by the American Nature Association.

Supporters of the Columbine are making a determined rush in several western states to overtake the leader before the close of the contest Dec. 1, reports show. The vote of the leaders to date is as follows: Wild Rose, 339,965; Columbine, 143,235; Violet, 78,309 Goldenrod, 63,701; Phlox, 29,252; American Beauty Rose, 12,230; Daisy, 10,665; Dogwood, 9691; Mountain Laurel, 8764.

A total of 714,142 votes has been cast so far, and the Nature Association believes with schools and women's clubs taking renewed interest this fall, there will be more than 1,000,000 turned in before December. States leading in the number of votes cast are: Pennsylvania, Ohio, Wisconsin, Washington and New York.

FORMER MINISTER SAYS EUROPE IS CONFIDENT

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—A new faith has permeated Europe since 1923, and the continental attitude now is one of confidence and hope, according to Richard M. Tobin, retiring United States Minister to The Hague, who has just returned home.

"The success of the Dawes plan, the prestige already gained by the Young plan, the enthusiasm that greeted the Kellogg peace pact, the appearance of one of our most noble citizens and greatest jurists in the Court of International Justice, the stabilization of financial systems, the growth in commerce and in trade, the obvious diminution in international hatred and suspicions—all have combined to make Europe far more confident now than it was six years ago," he said.

Italy Held as Pattern for League Members

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME—At a lunch given in his honor by the Marquess Paulucci Calboli, the Italian vice-secretary of the League, at which representatives of the Italian and foreign press were present, Sir Eric Drummond is stated as having warmly congratulated Signor Mussolini for Italy's decision to sign the optional clause of the statute of the International Court of Justice as well as numerous treaties of arbitration concluded by Italy in the last few years.

In this respect, Sir Eric added, Italy occupied a pre-eminent position in the League and had set an excellent example to other states members of the League. Referring to the "vivacious" comments sometimes appearing in the Italian press on the League's scope of activities, Sir Eric pointed out that, after all, vivacity was to be preferred to indifference, and was moreover an indication that the Italian press was following closely the work of the League.

Expressing the hope that the misunderstandings that still existed in some Italian quarters about the League would finally be removed, Sir Eric concluded by explaining that the spirit of the League was not opposed to the national spirit of the countries represented there, for the League was expressly precluded by its covenant from occupying itself with national questions or problems of home policy.

Air Men Photograph Mississippi Valley

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—A bird's eye view of the Mississippi River area, photographed from airplanes that have flown back and forth over the territory during the past 90 days, will soon be turned over to engineers of the United States Army engaged in flood control work, according to announcement just made here.

Completion of the aerial photographs marked the first step in President Hoover's comprehensive plans for flood control in the Mississippi districts. The area covered by the photographers included parts of Missouri, Arkansas, Kentucky, Tennessee and Mississippi, stretched generally along the course of the river between Cairo and the territory south of Memphis and extended for several miles back from its banks.

More than 11,000 negatives were taken, most of them from an altitude of more than two miles, and 45,676 prints have been prepared. The pictures were then pieced together in huge mosaics, showing all the bends and twists of the river, old courses that it followed formerly and its future tendencies.

SPANISH COURT ACQUITS HEADS OF REVOLUTION

(Continued from Page 1)

be in the best interests of the country, and vindictiveness not being a defect from which the Spanish dictator suffers, lenient measures undoubtedly appeal to him more strongly than reprisals. It is in his own description of himself as a "benevolent despot" that this trait has been aptly expressed.

At the same time the action of the Government in decreeing absolution for Señor Guerra, which is undoubtedly the explanation of the result of the trial, will be taken by enemies of the régime as a sign of weakening. It will be pointed out that as long as an offense is committed by a popular person it can be perpetrated with relative impunity and this may point the way to malcontents.

It seems pretty certain the dictator is paving the way for a reconciliation with the old political parties and does not intend to remain in power himself one day longer than necessary. He has not been able to surround himself with ministers whose capacity as politicians with one or two exceptions can be compared with that of members of the old school.

Strenuous tasks await the Government the day it opens the Assembly for discussions of the new constitution, when it will be assailed by those old politicians who have accepted seats in the House. "Orator Ministers" are wanted who can hold their own in debate. It is therefore the policy of the Dictator to make every sacrifice which will conciliate his enemies and draw closer to the political arena new friends, some of whom may be enticed into the Cabinet.

He feels it is time the "cold shouldering," which he himself has provoked, ceased and that the political parties should take a hand in the reconstruction. It is practically certain Count Romanones will decide at the eleventh hour to join the Assembly. His example may be followed by others. Despite the unexpected acquittal of Señor Guerra, it is unlikely that the former Conservative Minister would be open to receive overtures of any kind from the Dictator-Premier.

Mogul of Great Vest-Pocket Line

Keystone

Gasoline Locomotive That Draws Cars Over Toy Railroad on the Estate of W. Cecil Gage of Fishkill, New York. "Engineer" Gage and His Dog Are in the Cab.

Toy Railroad Runs on Schedule; Carries Passengers and Freight

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—A toy railroad, built originally to move farm produce, but later developed into a common carrier with regular schedules, stations and rates, is now in operation on the estate of W. Cecil Gage at Fishkill, near Beacon, N. Y.

Five miles to the west, down the gently sloping hills to the Hudson Valley, lies the New York Central, with its four tracks, over which at 70 miles an hour thunder the Twentieth Century and other famous fast trains, while their little counterpart, the Cecilwood Vest Pocket Railway, ambles along with one track and a much more moderate speed.

One mile of line, with half a mile more of branches, sidings and double track, comprises the trackage of the Cecilwood Vest Pocket line. Two locomotives, seven passenger cars and five freight cars are its rolling stock; 15 cents is its maximum and minimum fare; 20 miles an hour is its fastest speed.

This railroad is something of a hobby with Mr. Gage. Truck farming did not appeal to him, and with a few rods of track, which he had laid to move his farm produce, as a nucleus, he decided to build a railroad on his farm.

As the line grew in length, its fame spread, and now it carries passengers who come from distant points, to ride "over the line," visiting the swimming pool, the park, the soda stand and the picnic grounds on the 20-acre farm. The track is of 14-inch gage, but it has crossties on which are laid "furring strips," which, in turn, carry the rails.

This being the season when all good railroads carry out their maintenance-of-way programs, the Cecilwood Vest Pocket Railway is engaged in laying new steel rails. These rails are 15 feet in length and two inches thick. Other improvements now in progress include the placing of concrete ballast in the hollows, going over the switches, signals and other requisites in anticipation of an increased volume of business next season. Mr. Gage and a laborer are the management and the operating and maintenance departments personnel.

Unlike many railways, the motor-car has not affected the passenger revenues of the Cecilwood Vest Pocket line. It has, indeed, increased them, bringing persons from various nearby and distant spots to Fishkill, there to ride in the diminutive four-wheeled passenger cars, capable of carrying six to eight passengers, and drawn by one of the four to six-horsepower gasoline engines. As many as 20 passengers are carried daily to the three stations, and on busy days trains run in sections, just as the "Century" down the hill at Beacon, flashes by in sections.

Publicity has come to this unique railway gratuitously. Motion pictures, newspapers and magazines have sought out its promoter and inventor, Mr. Gage. While he regards it as a hobby, the revenues are none the less acceptable, and this year all the net earnings are to be "put back into the property," as they say on the Pennsylvania or other railroads, in improving the road.

Tokyo Peace Party to Visit Washington

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, announced that the Japanese delegation to the five-power conference, led by Reijiro Wakatsuki, former Premier, will spend four days in the capital under present plans, arriving the middle of next month.

The visit is believed to indicate the desire of the three major naval powers—Great Britain, the United States and Japan—to reach a basis of naval understanding before the conference begins which will eliminate causes of friction in advance.

The White House has not yet given out the complete list of the American delegation nor has it stated the number of Americans who will attend the sessions. Mr. Stimson has had conversations with David A. Reed (R.), Senator from Pennsylvania, and Joseph T. Robinson (R.), Senator from Arkansas, and meanwhile has gone over technical details with members of the naval general board.

Charles G. Dawes, Ambassador to London, will be a White House guest for two days next week. He plans to sail for England the latter part of the week. He will also go over details of the coming negotiations with President Hoover and members of the American delegation.

Germans Leaving Siberia for Canada

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

RIGA, Latvia—The Soviet Union has informed the Latvian authorities that 4000 German colonists from Siberia are traveling through Riga and Libau under a collective passport on their way to Canada. Hundreds of Swedish colonists recently returned from Russia, where the Germans, encouraged by their success, wandered toward the Fatherland without means, with the naïve hope of reaching the border. They arrived in Moscow in great need and received permission of the authorities with foreign assistance to travel to Canada.

It is estimated that 30,000 German colonists are living under difficult conditions in Siberia. Because of the religious faith of these farmers, it is charged that they suffer great persecution from the Bolshevists, their taxes having exceeded the harvest profits this year.

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The German colonists who are reported on their way to Canada are nearly all Mennonites. For months they have been stranded at the gates of Moscow, sleeping in tents and huts or in the woods. Religious aid societies in Canada guaranteed their passage money if the Mennonites and others accompanying them were granted emigration visés by the Soviet Union. Most of them are practically destitute.

Sale of Loew Stock Taken Into Court

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—Edwin W. Stanton, owner of 300 shares of stock in Loew's, Inc., has filed an action in the Supreme Court alleging a breach of trust against officers of the corporation for selling a controlling stock ownership in Loew enterprises to William Fox, a competitor. The defendants mentioned in the complaint are Nicholas M. Schenck, president; David Bernstein, treasurer; Arthur M. Loew, director, and the corporation.

The complaint charged the defendants were under no necessity of going to Mr. Fox, a competitor, to obtain capital for their growing business, since the organization's assets and credit position were strong enough to attract a ready market for its securities. The suit does not attempt to break up the Fox-Loew affiliation.

The suit follows an unsuccessful attempt by the plaintiff on Sept. 5 to bring the officers of the organization into court for examination "in order to determine what form of action whether for damages or for an accounting," should be brought. The judge denied the motion.

The defendants acknowledged that the complaint in the action had been served and will file their answer within the required 20 days, they said.

COLOMBIA'S REGIME TO BE INVESTIGATED

BOGOTA, Colombia (By U. P.)—The political situation in Colombia became more complicated when the Chamber of Deputies, by a vote of 54 to 48, adopted a resolution to investigate the Administration of President Mendez Abadia. This action climaxed more than a week of debate in the Chamber.

Alarmed by the series of prolonged political debates which have halted normal legislative activities of Congress, the two leading candidates for President, Alfredo Vasquez-Cobo and Guillermo Valencia, both Conservatives, issued a joint manifesto requesting members of Congress to lay aside their political differences and devote their entire attention to pending legislation.

SYNDICATE PROTESTS ACTION TAKEN BY PERU

WASHINGTON (By U. P.)—Protest to the State Department against cancellation by the Peruvian Government of the Lee concession has been made by Bertram T. Lee, American concessionnaire, it is learned authoritatively here.

Lima dispatches quote William R. Davis, head of a New York syndicate, as saying his organization would soon start work on a railroad line through territory formerly under the Lee concession, which, Mr. Davis says, had been canceled by the Peruvian Government due to failure to fulfill the agreement.

HIGH RENT PROTEST STAGED IN COLOMBIA

BOGOTA, Colombia (By U. P.)—A protest against high rents was staged in front of the Congressional Building here by 5000 members of the League of House Renters.

The demonstrators asked Congress to give immediate consideration to bills pending before that body which would tend to lower house rents.

LABOR PARTY'S INDIAN POLICY IS QUESTIONED

Lord Reading Will Move Adverse Resolution in House of Lords

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON — The Labor Government's position for meeting the opposition which has suddenly flamed up in Parliament over the Indian and the unemployment insurance questions is immensely strengthened by the remarkable success won by the Labor candidates, who have already captured 148 seats in the municipal elections in progress in 343 cities outside London.

In the meanwhile, two storm centers have developed in Parliament. One is in connection with India. Here Viscount Reading has given notice of a resolution he will move in the House of Lords calling upon the Government to state its reasons for its "extraordinary course" in issuing its recent pronouncement, promising eventual "dominion status" for India without consulting the royal statutory commission, under Sir John Simon, which is investigating the future of this dependency.

The other is concerned with the unemployment insurance proposals now under discussion. Here there is a difference of opinion among Ramsay MacDonald's own followers, 50 Left Wing Socialist members having informed Miss Margaret Bondfield, Minister of Labor, that they will vote against the Government unless its unemployment insurance schemes are made definitely more liberal.

Philip Snowden, Chancellor of the Exchequer, however, is opposing this course on the ground of the heavy expenditure involved.

There is thus a trial of strength going on. The latest development has been an intimation understood to have been given by Mr. Snowden that the Cabinet will not attempt to continue to carry on if defeated through "any defiance or abstention of its own followers from any reason whatever."

CHILE AND ARGENTINA EXTEND RAIL LINKS

SANTIAGO, Chile (By. U. P.)—Chile and Argentina are to be united by a third railroad line, to be constructed between Curacautin and Neuquen. When completed the new route will provide direct communication between southern Chile and southern Argentina.

A second railroad line between Chile and Argentina is now under construction between Salta, in northern Argentina and the important nitrate port of Antofagasta, Chile. The two cities are less than 500 miles apart, and the new line will open an outlet for the produce of a region in Argentina with an area of 225,000 square miles and a million inhabitants.

BUFFALO CORPORATION TO OPEN BIG AIRPORT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TONAWANDA, N. Y. — The Consolidated Aircraft Corporation will open here within the next few weeks what is said in aviation circles to be one of the largest and most completely equipped privately owned airports in the East. The field is two miles from the company's plant at Buffalo and 20 minutes by motor from the business district of that city.

The airport contains two 3,000-foot slag and cinder runways and a 3,600-foot dirt runway, as well as roads for vehicles approaching and leaving the field. A hangar with storage space for 20 small airplanes is already completed and construction of additional hangars will be started as soon as possible.

Division of D. A. R. Meets at Pinehurst

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PINEHURST, N. C.—The first divisional meeting of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution was opened here Nov. 1 by Mrs. Lowell F. Hobart, president-general.

About 400 officers and members are attending the two-day session. National officers and regional chairmen reported during the two business sessions.

Three handsome flags were presented to the North Carolina State Conference by Mrs. Ralph Van Landingham of Charlotte, N. C., vice-president general.

Dennis G. Brummitt, Attorney-General of North Carolina, was the main speaker of the evening's program. Greetings were brought by Parks Mathewson, state president and national vice-president of the Sons of the American Revolution, and George K. Freeman, state commander of the American Legion. Entertainment was afforded at the Southern Pines Country Club and at the Carolina Hotel ballroom.

NEW ELECTIVE TRAIN SERVICE

GUATEMALA CITY (By U. P.)—Electric train service between San Felipe and Guezaltenango has been inaugurated.

SCHOOL GROWTH SHOWN TO MOVE WITH INDUSTRY

Economic Necessity Found to Force Educational Expansion

The Essex County Teachers' Association, at its 100th annual convention, in Boston, heard Dr. John M. Thomas, president of Rutgers College, summarize the extensive advance that has been made in teaching methods in the last 75 years. There are at present more than 20,000 high schools in the United States, he said, and new ones are being built at an average of one a day.

"Expansion of education has kept pace in the past with expansion of industry," he said. "Economic necessity will compel the maintenance of our educational system and even force its further development in all grades from the elementary school to the university."

The Worcester County Teachers' Association, at its fifty-sixth annual convention, in Worcester, heard Dr. George H. Derry, president of Marygrove College, Detroit, place the blame for the excesses of modern youth at the door of their parents.

Delinquent parents, he said, fail to teach their children what is wrong, and why. He urged them to implant in the youthful thought a serious purpose and sense of responsibility.

The Essex County group elected Miss Frances Wadleigh of Danvers as its president. James McNamara of Fitchburg was elected to head the Worcester County Association.

FINANCIAL PROVISION PASSES

LONDON (AP)—A financial resolution upon which the new widows, orphans and old-age pensions bill is based, has been adopted in the House of Commons without revision.

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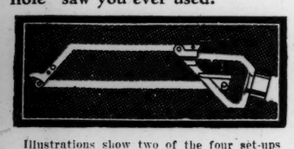

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TALKIES USED BY POLICE TO MAKE RECORD

Movietone Added to Finger Print as Means of Identification

By a Staff Correspondent

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—The use of talking films to supplement the methods used in the Bertillon system for criminal identification has been inaugurated in Philadelphia with results that are believed to operate for fairness both to the police and the accused persons.

Lemuel B. Schofield, director of public safety, after witnessing the operating of talking films in the case of a man charged with homicide, said he believed it is a distinct departure and an advantage to the protective agencies of society as well as to those charged with violating social rules.

The case in point was that of a man who expressed his willingness to confess his guilt of a crime he had committed a few days ago. He was taken to the police identification bureau and stood before a camera where he was questioned by Lieut. George J. Bentz and Inspector William Connolly. The accused first gave his name, place of abode, and the reason for his arrest. At this juncture Inspector Connolly informed him that everything he said was being recorded and was of his own volition, and that his statement was subject to being used against him in court.

The prisoner admitted that he was aware of what he was doing and that he was prepared to admit his guilt without coercion or intimidation, then proceeded to relate the story of the experiences which caused his arrest. As he spoke, the visual as well as vocal effects were recorded on the talking film.

Mr. Schofield said he believed that the talking film will go a long way to speed up justice, clear criminal dockets and prevent the interference of court procedure by legal technicalities so often employed after a prisoner has admitted his guilt. The same view was expressed by a group of criminologists who witnessed the experiment.

The new movietone Bertillon bureau, in addition to recording the necessary information obtained by the police in the apprehension of wrongdoers, will in future record words, voices, gestures and mannerisms and any peculiarities of prisoners.

Navy Flier Expects $1000 Plane By 1932

By a Staff Correspondent

PHILADELPHIA—By the end of 1932 airplane manufacturing companies will be offering two-passenger planes for as little as $1000 or $1200, and "family flying" will be about as prevalent as the use of motorcars 15 years ago, according to Lieut. Zeus Soucek, whose resignation from the United States Navy to take a place in commercial aviation has just become effective.

The great interest the public is taking in aviation, he said, is largely due to the work of the Army and Navy in helping develop aviation materials and equipment and the service of the Government generally in the promotion of flying. The whole country has been watching the Army and Navy for its information on aviation research.

"Aviation has passed the fad phase. Business interests are beginning to establish their own research laboratories and are carrying on development in their own fields, to such a point that the cost of production has been greatly decreased. I see no reason why there should not be further decreases."

COLLEGES BENEFITED BY BURTON BEQUESTS

CLEVELAND, O. (AP)—The bulk of the estate of Senator Theodore E. Burton, estimated at $750,000, is to be divided in 14 parts to be held in trust for nieces and nephews. These educational institutions received bequests: $10,000 to Oberlin College where Senator Burton was graduated; $1000 to the College in Shamsi, China; $500 to the Canton Christian College of Canton, China; $2000 to Grinnell College; $1000 to the Tuskegee Institute of Tuskegee, Ala.

A trust fund of $10,000 was created by the will for the benefit of the Cleveland Community Fund, which will receive the annual income of the trust. Portraits of the Senator were bequeathed to the Western Reserve Club and the Tippecanoe Club.

INTERNATIONAL LAW MEETING POSTPONED

HAVANA (AP)—The third general meeting of the directing council of the American Institute of International Law scheduled for Saturday, was postponed until Monday, by its president, Dr. James Brown Scott, of Washington.

The institute is scheduled to hold four more meetings in Havana before adjourning until November, 1930. It is the first official session of the organization which acts in a semi-official way for the 21 nations of the western world. The purpose of the meetings is the reorganization of international laws affecting the New World.

PACIFIST RANKS GROWING, SAYS CHURCH LEADER

Whole World Desired Success for Rapidan Meeting, Declares Dr. Smith

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—"There are a hundred pacifists in the world today where, in 1914, there was but one," declared Dr. Fred M. Smith, moderator of the National Council of the Congregational Churches in the United States, at a dinner given him by 250 leaders in the fields of religion, politics and law on the occasion of completion of 40 years of service. Dr. Smith, who is chairman of the executive committee of the World Alliance for International Friendship, declared that when President Hoover and Premier Ramsay MacDonald sat on a log up by the Rapidan and talked of peace, the whole civilized world wanted to listen in. Millions of people—Christian and non-Christian, Gentile and Hebrew, Catholic and Protestant—were offering their prayers for the success of the negotiations between those two peace-makers.

"I am profoundly grateful for the great moral victories. We haven't accomplished all that we hope for. We haven't accomplished, doubtless, all that we should have accomplished. But we are on the way. We are in the midst of the greatest crusade the world has ever known.

"The economic and industrial world has changed from the old cut-throat method to a method of live, let-live and of service," he continued. "Take it in the realm of the great struggle against the sale of alcohol as a beverage. Forty years ago every little town anywhere, except in Maine and in Kansas, had a wealth of dirty, debauching corner saloons. The highways of our cities were cursed with them. Now the open blatant saloon for the sale of alcoholic liquor is gone. There may be wide differences of opinion among serious-minded men about the present prohibitory laws being the best ones, and I have no quarrel with sincere and earnest men who are still debating that question. But mark you this, no sincere, thoughtful, earnest man is talking about having the saloon back."

A letter was read from President Hoover expressing regret that his duties made it impossible for him to attend the dinner.

New York Theater to Show News Reels

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—A theater here has opened its doors as the first moving picture theater to confine its program exclusively to news reels. It will present a pictorial and audible record of each week's happenings. Not only films of the four mayoralty candidates now at the height of their campaign here, but news and feature specialties made up the first program of an hour's duration.

The program also included a screen message to the children of the state by Miss Ishbel MacDonald just before she left Canada for London, a movie tone of Judge Ben B. Lindsey of Denver, views of and comment by Charles M. Schwab, views of the Princeton-Navy football game and of the new Hudson river span now under construction.

It is announced as a future possibility that the speed of film and laboratory crews preparing news reels would become such that newspaper reporters would actually report news from the screen.

Small educational films will be a development in the near future, it is said, and including in this class a film now being made in England of H. G. Wells, who will deliver from the screen three lectures on "The History of Civilization."

WILIAM G. LEE HAS PASSED ON

CLEVELAND (AP)—William G. Lee, 70, whose colorful leadership of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen brought him national prominence, has passed on here. He attained the presidency of the brotherhood in 1909 and served in this capacity until 1928. He was then named secretary-treasurer but resigned last June 1.

National recognition first came to him when he was credited with averting the threatened general strike of all the transportation brotherhoods in 1921. In 1922 he again came to the front with his plan to settle all railway disputes under a regional system. His famous statement that he would "rather spend months in conference than one day in strikes" won him the respect of the railway officials with whom he dealt and was largely responsible for his success.

ROOSEVELT LISTS 'VITAL' LEGISLATIVE MATTERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y.—Stressing the importance of the election of local county officers because of the tremendous expense of county government and the high rank among state officials of members of the Assembly, Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt has issued a state-wide plea urging the greatest possible activity of voters in the election next week.

Governor Roosevelt listed as "four broad matters of vital importance," which will come before the next session of the Legislature, more adequate public institutions; improvement of the judicial system; improvement of town and county government and improvement of control by the State of its public utilities.

California Protects Its Women Workers

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—Except on farms, in domestic service or in office work, women can not be compelled to work more than eight hours a day under the California laws. The Woman's Bureau, Department of Labor, calls attention to the additional time for leisure, recreation or home duties which such a working schedule permits.

The act of the State Legislature limits hours of work to eight a day and 48 a week in any manufacturing, mechanical or mercantile establishment, in any laundry, hotel, public lodging house, apartment house, hospital, place of amusement, restaurant, telephone or telegraph establishment, express or transportation business and in the operation of elevators.

The hours are similarly limited for women in the dried fruit packing industry, in the nut-cracking and sorting industry, women laborers and office workers in the fruit and vegetable canning industry. Other canning workers, although with a basic eight-hour day, are permitted a certain amount of overtime with increased pay.

California has also enacted laws and issued orders forbidding the carrying of excessive loads in many industries and requiring the provision of suitable seats in various occupations.

School and Vocation Linked in New York

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y.—Wider efforts to link schools with vocational work are being launched by the state Education Department, it has just been announced by Dr. Lewis A. Wilson, assistant commissioner, in charge of vocational and industrial education.

One of the objectives is to admit American youths to the lucrative trades from which, for one reason or another, they have formerly been virtually barred.

"For many years, American boys were shut out from one of the highest paid trades in the country, that of platinum work and precious stones," he said. "Now we have 50 boys in New York City learning this trade, with five days in the shop and one in school."

The new program proposes to keep a check on the progress of youths for a year or two after they have left school, to determine whether they are progressing in their vocations.

MONEY SETTLEMENT AIDS WORLD PEACE

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK — Successful settlement of the World War's financial snarls as provided for by the Dawes and Young plans has advanced the cause of permanent international peace further than any political influence of the past decade, Dr. Herbert Adams Gibbons declared before the City Club of New York.

The growing up of a new generation and their joining in the international youth movements, as well as those peculiar to the various nations of the world, Dr. Gibbons declared, has done more to heal the so-called wounds of war than has the science of government or politics as such.

TREATY TO BE RATIFIED WITH TRANSJORDANIA

JERUSALEM (Jewish Telegraphic Agency)—Sir John Chancellor, High Commissioner, left by airplane for Amman, Transjordania, Oct. 31, to officially proclaim the King's ratification of the Anglo-Transjordanian Treaty.

He will complete final formalities of the agreement entered into by Transjordania and Great Britain, the mandatory power.

NEW $2,000,000 INSTITUTION

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—Ground has been broken for the new women's house of detention, which will be erected on the site of the old Jefferson Market courthouse, prison and market, at a cost of $2,000,000. Mayor Walker presided and Richard C. Patterson Jr., Commissioner of Correction, announced the new building would provide ample space for segregation of various classes of offenders.

CUBA REPORTS STAMP GAIN

HAVANA, Cuba (By U. P.)—Postage stamps, for mail sent by steamer, train and airplane, amounting to $120,326 were sold by the Department of Communications during September, an increase over the previous month.

COLLEGE SPORTS CALLED MENACE TO EDUCATION

Control Liable to Fall in Hands of Athletic Clique, Declares Professor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Md.—In a strong denouncement of the methods of college football, Dr. Knight Dunlap of the Johns Hopkins University urges the total abolition of intercollegiate athletics, declaring this would be an unmixed blessing.

So much emphasis is placed on intercollegiate athletics, Dr. Dunlap said, in a recently printed paper, that the real functions of the university as a place of education are overshadowed, and control of policy is liable to be placed in the hands of a clique, composed of the machines built up by sports enthusiasts among alumni and athletic organization, rather than in the hands of the president and faculty, where it properly belongs.

It has not been proved that football has any social value, according to Dr. Dunlap.

"Mechanical teamwork into which members of squads are bullied and pushed by a gang of coaches has no greater social value than that of a gang of section hands on the railroad under its foreman," he declared. "The professionalism of the major sports is generally admitted, even aside from the universal custom of hiring players by means of scholarships and illicit aids."

Among the evils which result from intercollegiate athletics, Dr. Dunlap considers the fact that students flock to the university which has the most powerful football team, regardless of its merits as an educational institution. Then, in turn, an unreasoning admiration for Alma Mater, and a thought which desires success regardless of the means employed to obtain it, are built up.

The notion that intercollegiate athletics promote good will between institutions Dr. Dunlap characterizes as "plain bunk." On the contrary, he thinks athletic rivalry engenders unthinking, harmful animosities.

Mt. Vernon to Have Washington Elm

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—A "grandchild" of the famous Washington Elm that stood in Cambridge, Mass., is to stand beside the memorial highway from this city to Mt. Vernon when it is completed in 1932, the American Tree Association announces.

An offer of the tree made by Mrs. James H. Dorsey of Baltimore has been accepted by those in charge of planning the highway, according to the association.

Nearly 40 years ago Mrs. Dorsey's uncle brought from Cambridge a handful of seeds he had scooped through the iron fence around the Washington elm. One of the seedlings that flourished in his Maryland garden was set out in the yard of the Governor's Mansion at Annapolis and two others at Mt. Vernon. A fourth grew in another uncle's yard and it was from this that Mrs. Dorsey obtained a bundle of tiny trees that grew up around the roots about three years ago and nursed them into sturdy saplings.

LABOR ARMY BUILDS 20-MILE DANUBE DIKE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SOFIA—By means of its labor battalions the state of Bulgaria is building a dike 20 miles long beside the Danube River, between the tributaries, Iscar and Veet, which will convert 45,000 acres of swamp land into fields, yielding two good crops yearly.

Some 4000 boys are at work on the job. They were recruited just as soldiers are, at the age of 18, and will serve a year; they wear iron gray uniforms, live in camps near their work and are subjected to military discipline, but they train with spades and shovels instead of guns, while their bombs improve communications instead of closing them.

These "trudovatsi," or state laborers, are expected to finish the Danube dike by the end of next year. They have recently built many new roads and several railroads and completed other public enterprises of much value to the state. This method of utilizing and training the youth of the country was introduced in Bulgaria after the World War, when compulsory military service was abolished.

Women in Schools Earn While Studying

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—One out of every four women attending college is helping to pay her way through, studies made by the United States Bureau of Education disclose.

Coeducational colleges and universities enroll more than three times as many women who are employed than do all other institutions, the bureau found. The smallest percentages of employed women college students, it was discovered, are enrolled in women's colleges where expenses are highest and in teachers' colleges where expenses are lowest.

In 1927-28 there were 33,856 college women enrolled in 359 institutions of higher education, and they earned over $5,000,000. Other statistics gathered by the bureau show that 26 per cent of the women in coeducational institutions were employed in 1927-28, while only 15 per cent were partially self-supporting in women's colleges. Sixty-seven per cent were employed while attending professional schools, specializing in law, theology and engineering. Twenty per cent of the women students in junior colleges and 15 per cent in teachers' colleges were self-help students.

Eleven per cent of the women students in coeducational institutions were working their entire way, while only 2.2 per cent in women's colleges were earning their entire support, it was found. Fifty-five per cent of the women in professional schools in the survey were entirely self-supporting.

POWER COMPANY PAYS NORTH CAROLINA TAX

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—The Duke Power Company has ended its controversy with the State of North Carolina by paying the $83,000 franchise tax required by the State, or 1 per cent of its gross receipts for 1927, it was announced by A. J. Maxwell, commissioner of revenue. "The Duke Power Company," he said in a statement, "has contended that it was not liable for these taxes, and a very close question of law was involved. After a conference between Duke Power Company officials and the commissioner of revenue the company has decided, in deference to the opinion of the attorney-general and the commission, that it will pay this amount of tax without further protest."

DIPLOMATIC CHANGES

MEXICO CITY (By U. P.)—Carlos Trejo y Lerdo, Ambassador to Cuba, has been appointed Minister to Santo Domingo. Señor Trejo y Lerdo will continue to represent Mexico in Cuba. Appointment of a minister to Santo Domingo establishes diplomatic relations between the two countries for the first time in their history.

Plants That Bloom Only at Night Seen at New Jersey Flower Show

Philodendron, Tropical Fruit That Tastes Like Combination of Pineapple, Banana and Apricot, Exhibited With Rare Specimens From Equatorial Zone

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEWARK, N. J.—Roses, orchids, carnations, crysanthemums and other fall flowers varying in color from deep velvety maroons, tawny browns, brilliant magentas and pale blush pink to delicate purples and regal golds, are massed in the first statewide flower show held in New Jersey, which has just opened here. The exhibition is sponsored by the New Jersey Florists' Association.

In vivid contrast with the polychromatic blooms of more frugiferous areas are extensive exhibits of desert gardens, where scraggy, arid cacti rear their thick, dull green stems and brown needles from the ochreous soil of their sandy plains.

A large tropical garden with exotic specimens of rich, equatorial growths, including fruited pineapple and banana plants and the glossy, ornamental philodendron, is a feature of the show. The fruit of the philodendron, which is rare and takes an entire year to ripen, is a combination of pineapple, banana and apricot in flavor.

"Charles A. Lindbergh," a large orchid with deep, magenta lip and upper petals of pure white, is another notable exhibit. The plants, of which there were said to be only four in existence, were valued at $1000 each. Rare century plants, one of which has been grown in cultivation for 70 years and measures 15 feet across; the Night Blooming Cereus, whose flowers open at 10 o'clock in the evening and fade by next morning—sensitive plants, so responsive that they droop at the lightest touch, but revive in about 20 minutes—are interesting features of the exhibit.

More than 200 classes are scheduled in the exhibition, in each of which two prizes will be awarded, with expert horticulturists from four states as the judges.

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MEXICAN ROAD PROJECTS RIVAL RAILWAY ERA

Remote Points Brought Into Touch With Cities by Construction Program

This is the final article of a series of six on the subject, "Mexico and the Gulf Coast Beckon the Winter Motorist," outlining how recent highway improvement has made it possible for an automobilist to travel from the capital of the United States to the capital of Mexico with only a comparatively short shipment by rail in Mexico.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MEXICO CITY—Mexico is in the midst of a program of road building comparable in significance to the era of railroad construction which marked the régime of Porfirio Diaz, a program that is bringing Mexican states closer together, introducing motor transportation into remote haunts and opening a new realm of picturesqueness to American tourists.

Modern roads were first begun in Mexico in 1925 under President Calles, and excellent short lines now radiate from Mexico City to several of the surrounding state capitals, such as Puebla, Toluca, Cuernavaca and Pachuca. Beyond Cuernavaca there extends a gravel highway through superbly scenic mountain ranges to the hitherto almost inaccessible cities of Taxco, high in the mountains, and Acapulco on the Pacific coast.

These offer interesting trips to the motorist who may have shipped his car by rail from Monterrey or Victoria, the present terminus of the road, to which the Mexican National Highway Commission has devoted its major efforts during the last two years in order to provide a part of the long Pan-American Highway which it is hoped will soon link all America.

Highway Lapses Closing

At the end of 1929 less than 120 miles of this highway will remain unopened between Mexico City and the Texas border. Between Valles in San Luis Potosi and Jacala in the State of Hidalgo is the section of highway to be built in 1930. It is the most mountainous and difficult stretch of all. The road will lead through Tancanhuitz, which means "place of flowers" in the Huastec Indian language, and encounter its most arduous section at Tamazunchale, a town of about 1800 people in the heart of the mountains, where lands are fertile, climate tropical and fat tamarinds grow in the gardens.

Entering Hidalgo, the first village of any importance is Chapulhuacan, "place of the grasshoppers," an Aztec name in the land of the Otomies. Next is Jacala, from the Aztec "jacalli," meaning hut or house, and the tradition is that the early exploiters of the mines of silver, for which the region is famous, had just one hut there in which to guard their tools. Jacala is important for its mineral wealth. It is also the point where at present the usable road leading on to Pachuca and Mexico City again begins.

Rich Mineral Region

After Jacala, the road goes south through the rich mineral mountain region to Zimapan, 6000 feet above sea level, with its temperate climate, where silver veins were exploited by the Spaniards soon after the Conquest. After Zimapan comes Ixmiquilpan, an Aztec word meaning "place of the herb gardens." Its inhabitants are mostly Otomi Indians.

Actopan, an old Otomi town, the next important place, has 10,000 people.

The road then passes near but to the west of Pachuca, possibly the most famous of all silver mining camps. Here silver was mined by the Aztecs before the Conquest, and the region is still said to be the greatest silver camp in the world. It is a city of 37,000 inhabitants and, while primarily a mining center, it has some notable old buildings.

From Pachuca, or its environs, the road goes to Tizayuca, a typical Mexican town of about 2000 inhabitants, some 30 miles from Mexico City. At a point 15 miles farther the road divides, one branch going to San Juan Teotihuacan, most famous of all prehistoric cities in Mexico, with its great pyramids to the sun and moon. The other branch goes to Mexico City, now only about 20 miles away.

Ancient Pyramids Razed

Mexico City, capital of the Republic, is in the "Federal District" which including the city, its suburbs, and outlying villages, has about 1,000,000 inhabitants. The city was built on the site of the old Aztec city of Tenochtitlan, which was an Indian Venice. Upon the final defeat of Montezuma in 1521, Cortes and his men razed the ancient pyramids, and other Aztec structures, using the debris to fill the canals, and the dressed stone for the first Spanish houses.

From Mexico City southward the Pan-American Highway is completed only to Puebla. It climbs out of the Valley of Mexico, obviously once a lake bed, to more than 10,000 feet above sea level. On the way is the town of Cholula, the site of a Toltec kingdom before Columbus, and the pre-eminent religious center of Aztec times, where an enormous adobe brick pyramid four centuries old is topped with a church. As the road drops down into the valley, cut into the side of great pine-clad cliffs, it affords a splendid view of the two snow-covered volcanoes, Ixtaccihuatl and Popocatepetl, then of the glistening tile roof-tops where live the 90,000 inhabitants of Puebla.

Only the most adventurous would attempt to negotiate the route below Puebla, but it is expected that work will start here in 1930. Here and there enthusiastic municipalities have begun to improve the trails and old roads. The highway will pass through mountainous northern Oaxaca, where Mixtec Indians speak the fourth distinct dialect to be heard after leaving Texas, to the city of Oaxaca. This city of pink, blue and green houses, with patios and parks of semitropical flowers, is the point of departure for two prehistoric cities, Mitla and Monte Alban. Through Tehuantepec and Tuxtla Guttierres, the road will extend to Tapachula on the border of Guatemala.

Mexico Defines Church Control

MEXICO CITY (AP)—Schismatic or National Catholic priests will be permitted to retain control only of those churches that were in their charge before the controversy between the Government and the Roman Catholic Church broke out in 1926, under orders issue to state authorities by the Department of the Interior.

State governments were instructed to return to Roman Catholic priests all churches which were in their hands before the controversy, including those which have been occupied by Schismatics since.

Return of the churches began immediately after settlement of the controversy last June, but has met with considerable difficulty in some states where Roman Catholics alleged that state authorities had placed obstacles in the way of reinstatement of the priests. In a few places there have been riots and open fighting which necessitated intervention by troops.

The National Catholic Church split from the Roman Catholic several years ago and conducts its affairs independent of the Vatican.

Cuba to Improve Rice Cultivation

HAVANA, Cuba (By U. P.)—A nation-wide rice cultivating competition under the auspices of the Department of Agriculture will start soon among the farmers of Cuba, according to plans being perfected by Dr. Eugenio Molinet, Secretary of Agriculture, Commerce and Labor.

The success attained in the Government campaign for the propagation of corn culture in Cuba, which ended recently with appropriate ceremonies at the Government experimental station at Santiago de las Vegas, has encouraged General Molinet to formulate new plans for a similar campaign and national competition in the growing of rice.

The greatest problem that the Cuban farmer has to face in rice cultivation lies in the husking of the grain after it has been harvested. The Government is trying to solve this problem by purchasing and installing modern rice-husking machinery in places advantageous to farmers.

UNIVERSITY ENTERS 137TH YEAR

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

RALEIGH, N. C.—The University of North Carolina, first State University in America to begin operation, has just celebrated its 136th anniversary. Its establishment was provided for in the first State Constitution, written in 1776.

FALL PROTESTS GUILTY VERDICT DOES INJUSTICE

Admits Blunder in Lying but Insists on Innocence of Crime

WASHINGTON (AP)—Convicted of bribery but asserting his innocence, Albert B. Fall, Secretary of the Interior in the Harding Cabinet, rests his hope of vindication upon an appeal to higher courts.

Beyond the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, in which he was found guilty of accepting a bribe of $100,000 from Edward L. Doheny in return for executing the famous lease on the Elk Hills naval oil reserve, lay but two tribunals—the District of Columbia Court of Appeals and the Supreme Court of the United States.

A retraction of his appeal would bring about a suspension of the one-year jail sentence and a fine of $100,000, but the former Cabinet officer went purposefully forward with his efforts to obtain an ultimate exoneration.

Fall issued a public statement, summing up his version of the Naval Petroleum Reserve lease. In this he said his "borrowing" of money from Doheny may have been "unethical," that he committed an "unspeakable blunder" in writing to the Senate committee that he obtained the money from E. B. McLean, and finally he entered a plea that the American people not believe him "guilty of this damnable crime" of which he protested his innocence.

Fall reviewed his long years of public service and continued:

"The greatest blunder of my career was making a false statement not under oath, but by letter, to the Committee on Public Lands of the Senate, which by resolution had been authorized to conduct an investigation.

"I have committed two grave errors, first putting myself under obligation, and, secondly, trying to hide it by an untruth. If I alone had suffered the consequences of my act I could depart in peace.

"With all the energy of my mind, with all the energy of my soul, I denounce the attempt to convict me of bribery when I am innocent of it, when the evidence shows that I gained nothing in taking the loan from Doheny, that I did not favor Doheny in any official manner whatever."

Labor Makes Gains in British Elections

LONDON (AP)—Substantial gains by the Labor Party and the failure of the Communist candidates to cause any impression on the electorate were the chief features of the municipal elections.

Polling was held in 300 cities and boroughs in England and Wales, excluding London. The final figures received from 80 boroughs showed the following gains and losses:

Labor, 102 gains, 12 losses.
Conservatives, 11 gains, 66 losses.
Liberals, 13 gains, 28 losses.
Independents, 10 gains, 30 losses.

The most striking Labor victory was in Walthamstown, Essex, where the Labor Party captured 30 out of 36 seats in the new borough council.

Protestant Reunion Advocated by Bishop

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Possibility of the reunion of all the Protestant churches was discussed hopefully by the Bishop of Bristol at the Methodist Church Congress which met this year in his diocese. Addressing an audience of representative ministers of the Presbyterian, Congregational, and Baptist Churches, the bishop said:

"You have broken down the wall of partition and are entering into new relationships full of hope and possibilities. It has, indeed, only just started. Such a movement as yours is a refutation of the charge that Protestantism is divisive in character, tending toward separation, and ultimately to that self-assertion which is inimical to corporate life and corporate action. More than that you are seeing the way toward a vaster and more extended unity in the future."

The bishop went on to indicate that his own denomination must prepare the way. "We in the Church of England," he said, "have acute divisions which must be healed within our body before we can expect to heal those who lie outside. At the next Lambeth Conference the subject of reunion will be one of the most important issues.

"The result of that discussion will vitally affect the relationship between the communions concerned. More than that, it will affect the progress of missionary enterprise. It may set back for a century the growing course toward the fellowship we desire, or it may leap forward in all the vigor of fresh youth."

Treasury Prepares to Limit Dry Work

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Arrangements are complete for the transfer of dry law work from the Treasury Department to the Department of Justice—the first step in President Hoover's rearrangement of federal offices. Completion of details awaits Senate confirmation of G. Aaron Youngquist, Attorney-General of Minnesota, to the post formerly held by Mrs. Mabel Walker Willebrandt. For the first time, under Mr. Youngquist, all federal dry law investigation and prosecution activities will be brought together.

It is learned from Mr. Mitchell's statements that the Department of Justice plans to take over only the investigation or detective work of the Treasury Department, and that the Treasury will be left with the administrative matters and supervision of permits. Ultimate sanction of plans now prepared for Mr. Youngquist's duties will depend on congressional action in the regular session starting in December.

The four months' vacancy has left the work of Mrs. Willebrandt's former office in arrears, and immediate attention is understood to be needed for the tax cases which must be prepared for the Supreme Court. Mr. Youngquist's experience in presenting Minnesota tax litigation to the Supreme Court has played an important part in his selection from the field of candidates for the dry post.

SAO PAULO FARMERS RAISE RECORD CROP

SAO PAULO, Brazil (By U. P.)—More than 300 farmers in the State of Sao Paulo are now growing wheat, and this year's crop will be a bumper one of 1,500,000 kilograms (approximately 3,000,000 pounds), according to estimates, as compared to last year's 50,000, when Sao Paulo first began to take interest in the cultivation of wheat.

In addition to wheat, oranges constitute one of the new products tried out by enterprising agriculturists, and this year's crop is estimated at 600,000 boxes, as compared to 130,000 in 1928.

START IS MADE TO STRAIGHTEN FOSHAY TANGLE

Receiver Begins Inventory of $20,000,000 Properties Scattered Over America

MINNEAPOLIS (AP)—The task of untangling the affairs of the W. B. Foshay Company of Minneapolis has been started under the direction of a receiver whose aides began an inventory of the involved properties, estimated to be worth $20,000,000.

A voluntary petition in bankruptcy was filed in Federal Court Nov. 1 against the company, which is the holder of public utility, industrial, banking, and real estate properties scattered over the North American continent. The receiver, Joseph Chapman, Minneapolis banker and merchant, is absent on a trip to Phœnix, Ariz., but will return in a few days.

In the meantime, routine operations of the company will be carried on by executives at the Minneapolis headquarters under supervision of the court. Before Mr. Chapman left he organized a staff to appraise the Foshay holdings in 30 states, and in Alaska, Canada, and Central America.

The most pressing of the tasks involved was the saving of two Minneapolis banks in the chain of three which the Foshay interests controlled.

One, the Third Foshay State Bank, was taken over by the First Bank Stock Corporation and reorganized as the Hennepin State Bank. The other, the Foshay Trust and Savings Bank, is to be taken over by the Northwest Organizations. The third bank, the Foshay State Bank, St. Paul., was closed by order of the state bank examiner, but officials of the institution announced negotiations toward an effort to reopen.

Three petitions were filed in the receivership proceedings. In addition to the W. B. Foshay Company, others named were the Public Utilities Consolidated Corporation, the utility operating subsidiary of the concern, and the W. B. Foshay Building Corporation.

Their liabilities, the petitions charge, total $12,000,000. The petitions set forth as reasons for the receivership, over-expansion of business and lack of a market for securities of the Foshay Companies.

Wilbur B. Foshay, head of the concerns bearing his name, started out as an artist, but his father's financial difficulties forced him to go to work. Eventually he came to Minneapolis, and in 1917 started the company which crashed in the Northwest's largest financial disaster.

PENNY VENDORS WIN WORLD-WIDE TRADE

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Penny-in-the-slot machines from the United States are becoming farthing-in-the-slot, franc-in-the-slot, and mark-in-the-slot vendors in other countries where their expatriated transactions are causing considerable commotion, according to the Department of Commtrce.

The automatic transactions of various apparatuses that 'tell your weight" or play selections of popular and classical airs are finding the vogue in Europe that they have already achieved on this side of the Atlantic.

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Fitting the Roof to the House

I—Shingles and Shakes for Colonial and Spanish Styles

By MARC N. GOODNOW

THE house through all ages has had a roof, but it is doubtful if quite so much attention has been paid to it as in this modern day of style impulse and ingenious thrift. And perhaps at no other time has the home builder had such a wide range of roofing materials from which to choose in decorating the crown of his home. Certainly, never before has there been such an urge to bring new architectural and artistic meaning into this essential feature of the family shelter.

The history of roofs reveals the same evolution as the basic materials of the house itself—the adaptation of those natural elements that abounded within close proximity to the building project. In wooded areas, wood logically became the dominant material in which the architect and builder worked. Where rock and stone prevailed, these took their place appropriately in the house-building scheme. Thus, by a natural process, the materials from the site gradually became an integral part not only of the house itself, but of its architecture and of the very atmosphere which it radiated. Man's handiwork established a harmony with nature which still proclaims artistic merit for the result.

The shingle roof has always been recognized as the appropriate roof for the wooden house, particularly when located where timber abounds. The slate and thatched roof are as much a part of the English seaside or country house as the chimney itself. The clay tile roof, whether in Spain or in southwestern United States, is recognized as being an indigenous material which not only is properly used for protection from sun and heat, but which blends into its surroundings with special fitness.

Both the material and the style of the roof have, therefore, come to have a relation to the house that must be preserved if artistic appearance is to result. Laws of construction also enter in, for, obviously, a heavy tile roof on a light frame house would be a hazard for the occupants, to say nothing of being top-heavy and clumsy in appearance.

Many Styles of Shingled Roofs

But the restrictions are by no means burdensome. Even in the selection of the shingle roof, which will be considered in this article, there is rather a wide latitude, particularly as to the manner of laying, and in the choice between light or heavy shingles and hand-riven shakes. Within recent years new variations in the appearance and texture of the shingled roof have been introduced, and with occasional striking effect. The very formal, straight butt-line shingle roof has to a large extent given way to a more informal, less regular or staggered type of laying, which has brought a new quality of scale, pattern and texture into the cover of the house.

The regular type of shingle, which we have known so long, is a machine-made product in that it is sawed to regular proportions, with square, regular corners and a thickness at the butt or exposed portion that presents a uniform horizontal line the entire width of the surface on which it is laid. The Colonial house has, almost from the beginning, been roofed in this manner. In fact, the roof has contributed a certain restful dignity of its own to the style; wherefore we now accept that type of roof as a formal type.

In this manner of roofing, the shingles, usually about 16 inches in length, are laid about 4½ inches to the weather. Where, however, the pitch of the roof is less than one-third, the shingles are usually laid with 4 inches of the butt end exposed. The specifications should require wetting the shingles before laying, and for breaking joints in every course, with no joints closer than two inches. Where a little more variety is desired in the roof of the Colonial house, the shingles may be laid in broken lines, varying one-half inch above or below a straight chalk line.

An English Type of House

Much more opportunity for both variety and interest in shingle roof effects is possible with the English type of house which, generally, is considerably more rustic in appearance than the Colonial or Georgian. The exposed portion of the shingle may be of greater area or the roof may be covered with hand-riven or split shakes, which quickly produce an aged appearance with a texture that is altogether pleasing to the eye. The shakes will, of course, require a heavier supporting framework, for they are larger in size and heavier than the redwood or cedar shingle; but they have a way of distinguishing a house that is given to but few other materials in our modern building scheme.

Where the house walls are covered with shingles or shakes, as the Colonial or American type may well be, the shake roof adds a pleasing climax. But it is quite as adaptable to the stone or plaster house, whether those houses be of English or Spanish precedent.

The wide use of clay roofing tile for Spanish houses has led many home builders to believe that this material alone is the appropriate covering for such dwellings. The early Spanish house in America—now coming to be known as the Californian house—was more often covered with wooden shingles or shakes than with clay, for the reason that timber in abundance was close at hand and was much more readily worked. Thus the Spanish-Colonial house combined not only adobe and later clay bricks, but wooden roofs, as well as a great deal of wooden ornamentation, such as balconies, stairs, spindles and even grilles or rejas for the windows. In fact, the two-story Californian house today seems to many just a little out of its atmosphere if it does not have a shingle roof.

The manner of treating the shingle roof may be decided by preference. Usually the roof is first laid and then the stain applied. But it is possible to stain or dip the shingles first and then apply them to the roof. This is the method followed in building shingled house walls.

For the roof a black or very dark brown stain is commonly preferred. Creosote, being a good wood preservative, is widely used for roofing-shingle stain, and dipping insures a good coating over the entire surface of the shingles. The stain also prevents warping to a large extent.

An effect that combines variety and interest is gained by laying shingles of different color tones in patches of irregular shape, giving the appearance of shadows on the roof surface. It also is possible to imitate thatching with wooden shingles curved around the gables and eaves. Such treatment, however, is one requiring extreme care, if costly repairs are to be avoided.

The trained architect seeks expressiveness in his materials, attempting to weld them into his scheme of design with such skill that no one of them is dominant to the point of blatancy. His roof, therefore, like his wall covering or his chimney, is one of many components rather than a single member that stands out above its fellows. For that reason, the house covering has a definite part to play in its relation to other elements of the composition. It deserves more than casual study to make it altogether suitable to the architectural scheme.

[The dates for the four articles in this series are Nov. 2, 9, 16, 23.]

Friend From the Caucasus

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

London

THE trees and bushes of the Prunis pissardi (flowering plum) need no introduction to either amateur or professional gardeners. This friend from the Caucasus brightens English shrub borders every spring with its profusion of early white blossoms; and in the summer and autumn makes a cheerful background for other shrubs and flowers.

But as a hedge plant it is entirely new. A keen gardener discovered it when paying a chance visit to a garden in the depths of Surrey. It had been grown here as a bold division between a large herbaceous garden and grass way leading down to a hard tennis court. The purple foliage proved a fascinating background to the light and deeper shades of the flowers.

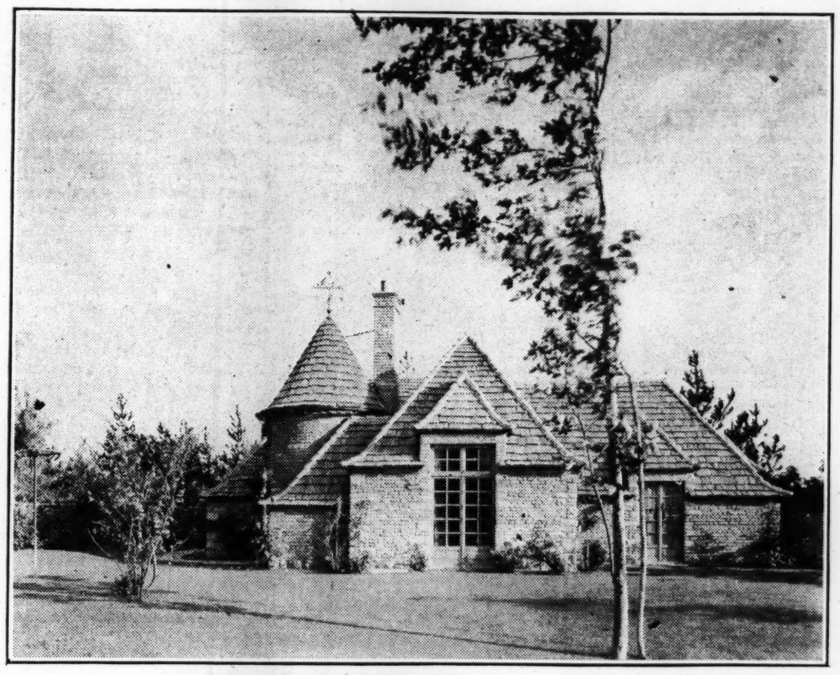
The owner, a woman who possessed a wonderful sense of design and color, had achieved beautiful effects by placing a broad herbaceous border in front of the hedge and massing delphiniums and other tall blue flowers there. The common chicory with its sky-blue flowers had been used with great success. But it was a perfect background to flowers of all shades.

The branched Prunus pissardi bushes should be selected, and planted one foot six inches to two feet apart according to their size. It is not fastidious as to soil requirements, and in England can be planted in any open weather between October and March. The bushes should be well clipped in midsummer, and, given normal conditions, should fill out and make a solid five foot six hedge in three years' time.

The shrub is deciduous, which means that it is without its leaves during the dormant time of the year; but it makes up for this by flowering early in spring and looking gay all the summer.

A certain amount of blossom is lost because of the yearly clipping, but in spite of this it is a joy to behold when all is quiet in the herbaceous borders.

Its cousin, the Prunus cerasifera (Myrobalan plum), is well known; every catalogue suggests it to all as a suitable hedge plant. But once anyone has a flourishing hedge of the purple Prunus pissardi in his garden, he will not wish for the more somber relation.



Mott Studios

For Texture and Rustic Charm, Shakes Have an Individual Quality Hardly to Be Found in Any Other Material. On the Roof of This House of P. G. Winnett, Santa Monica, Calif., They Are Thoroughly Appropriate. Clay Tiles Have Been Used to Cover the Ridges. Marshall P. Wilkonson, Designer and Builder.

Martin Photo

The Heavy Shingle, With Varying Shades or Depths of the Same Color, Gives Distinction and Quaintness to the Small English House of J. C. Hain, Pasadena. Roland E. Coate, Architect.

Patio of Today Has Many Uses and a Colorful History

II

By EDGAR LLOYD HAMPTON

WHILE the patio is utilized in thousands of small, detached homes in the rural districts of southern California, it reaches its highest state of development in the more pretentious urban homes of Los Angeles, San Diego and other cities. Here we often find it perfected to a high point of beauty, comfort and convenience. Usually some form of the arch is successfully employed dwelling. It now is employed, with both beautiful and useful results, in the public buildings of Los Angeles and other southern California cities, in hotels, theaters, churches, clubs, schools and even in factories and office buildings.

To mention but a single one of the numerous hotels, the Mission Inn of Riverside, Calif., is known not less by reason of its pure mission architecture than for its ample and beautiful open air courts, or patios. Another example is the Internationale

The Mexican village, now frequently employed in and around Los Angeles, is another example of a pleasing result obtained through a group of buildings surrounding a single decorated lawn, while the California Bungalow Court is a direct descendant of the building program of the padres; an open, central area, flagged on either side by a line of private bungalows, thus making one garden spot answer for a dozen dwellings.

How far the patio will go in its

Courtesy Chamber of Commerce, San Diego

A Modern Patio Effect, With Spanish Mission Style Structures in the Distance. Natural History Museum, Opposite the Lily Ponds, Balboa Park, San Diego.

—for the arch and the patio seem to belong together. Always the main structure is surmounted by a colorful tiled roof. From the rear of the house one enters through arched doorways, the open, central court. This court contains areas of tiled floor, interspersed with stretches of well-kept lawn, beds of flowers and clumps of shrubbery, giving the general impression of a small inclosed garden spot. Tiled walks, steps and benches intervene, while the back-walls are often of tiled wainscoting.

In any event the tiles of the old mission style predominate. Frequently the scene may be viewed from an upstairs balcony, or, one looks out upon it through open, vine-covered corridors. It is further converted into a bower of beauty and repose by a network of overhanging boughs, and frequently has a fountain and running water. From point to point one passes through open arches and along cloistered walks—all strongly suggestive of the mission patios—while the entire house and grounds are frequently inclosed with vine-covered walls, which, though Spanish, are somewhat reminiscent of the English home. Thus, desiring light, air and sunshine, coupled with seclusion, they find the answer in the patio.

So much for the patio in the private home. Yet the idea has expanded far beyond the range of the private Club, with a group of buildings which inclose in rectangular form two extensive patios, thus almost identically copying the ground plans, as well as the architecture of the ancient missions. Many a public school in Southern California has its panoply of mission arches, opening upon an area of inner grounds, made beautiful with overhanging balconies wherein the children study "out-of-doors."

Lending itself to the mood of the architect, and the conditions of its environment, the patio frequently occurs on the second floor, where it partakes of the qualities of a roof garden, as in the case of the Los Angeles Woman's Athletic Club where, in the heart of the city's business center, one encounter a patio as complete and beautiful as any garden, yet far removed from the noise and bustle of the adjacent street.

journey to the four corners of the United States, of course yet remains to be seen. Today it is widely employed in southern California, with innumerable thousands of small detached houses in the suburbs and rural districts, each with its red tiled roof and tiled floors, its cloistered walks and sequestered garden spot, while the city house runs more to the formal type, with arches, corridors, and snugly inclosed areas of flowers and shrubbery, viewed from overhanging balconies.

(Part I of this article was published Oct. 26.)

Wintering Roses

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Council Bluffs, Ia.

IT IS often expressed that roses will not grow in some sections of the country; that they are too uncertain and hard to raise to justify the time spent. Yet the experience of many a good gardener has shown that this queen of blossoms can be cultivated almost anywhere that common perennials can if a little care is taken to protect them from the effects of the winter months.

Expert horticulturists explain that it is not the steady cold that is hard on roses. Indeed, if the bush could freeze and be kept frozen until spring releases it, it would suffer no harm. It is the alternate freezing and thawing that does the damage.

The secret then is either to keep the rose from freezing at all or to protect it in such a way that it will not be subjected to the vagrancies of the weather. There are various ways of doing it, all of which take a little time, but the result through the years in growth and luxuriance of bloom is so gratifying that it more than pays. One rose lover of central Iowa has solved his problem so thoroughly that he has choice rose bushes already 16 years old and of marvelous size. Two climbers on his place, an American Beauty and a Crimson Rambler, this year reached a height of 18 feet. The rest of his dozen varieties of climbers he cuts to keep them lower, but all are loaded with bloom in the blossom season.

Digs Trenches

The idea in this case is to bury the climbers. This does not have to be done long before the months of severe weather for it is the zero temperatures that do their worst. It is expedient, of course, to dig the trenches before the ground becomes too hard to admit the spade, but there are some sections where late November or early December is time enough, although in some others it may be earlier. Nor do the trenches need to be very deep.

When the roses have shed their leaves it is time to think of the excavations and these should be made straight out from the roots. Then the canes must be gently loosened from the trellises and laid straight in their winter beds. While this is being done is a good time to prune away any branches that show signs of decay. Some kind of device is necessary to hold the bush down in the ditch so that it does not spring up and kick off the ultimate covering of earth. An effective and easy one is a short piece of heavy wire bent round in the form of a staple. As many as are necessary of these can be pushed down into the ground over the canes, securing them fast and making the work neat and orderly.

All the dirt that comes out of the trenches must be put back in a loose mound that naturally settles as the weeks go by, and care must be taken to cover every bit of the rose stems, for if a few inches of one escapes the protection of its winter blanket, the whole length is likely to be damaged beyond repair and my have to be cut off close to the ground.

Thus Snugly They Sleep

Thus snugly may the climbers sleep until well along in April, when they may be unearthed, still green, and hung again on their trellises.

Another Iowa rose lover has a different scheme that works well in a smaller garden. Here the climbers are set at the back of a large bed in which are dwarf bushes, some of them choice tea roses. By way of a trellis there is a light frame work of wood covered with woven wire, and this is hinged at the bottom to a board that is attached at either end to an upright fence post. The frames are hooked to the posts at the top to keep them in place. When it is time to expect winter weather and the roses need safe rest, these frames are unhooked, still bearing the climbers, from the supporting posts and by means of the hinges are carefully laid down on top of the bed. The covering here is straw, which forms a blanket dense enough to keep out the winter sun, but one which allows some air to circulate, so that the tender dwarf varieties in the bed are not smothered. Seldom is one of the latter ever lost and never any of the climbers.

The only variety of climbing rose that can be depended upon to stand any amount of weather variations in this region and come though unharmed is the Prairie Queen, a simple hardy type that might be considered one of the least of the tribe. All the others are more or less affected by alternate freezing and thawing in those sections where the temperature usually plays such a game. And roses are too precious and altogether lovely to be allowed to take too many chances. Even the Prairie Queen will repay the gardener with greater growth and finer blooms if she is given the same protection as her sisters.

Choosing Trees for Shadows

By EDNA WALLING

Melbourne, Victoria

THERE is a point to be considered when planting trees and shrubs which will mean much in determining the choice and the placing of these plants—that is, the shadows they will cast. It is not too much to have half the garden in shade in summer, providing some of the shadows are dappled with sunlight, such as an old Robinia, a judas tree, or a silver birch will cast. Mary Webb, in her book of poems, has many delightful things to say about the beauty of shadow. Of particular interest at the moment is this: "It is much easier to trace the fairy fretwork of a mountain ash when it lies on the grass in shadow than when the eyes are dazzled by the vivid green and clustering scarlet of berry and leaf against the sky. . . . Without shadow, things would seem . . . as figures in a dream."

An Inviting Shade

Most of us know that in the morning the sun is in the east, and in the afternoon in the west; and that in the Southern Hemisphere the cool side of a plantation or building is on the south, and in the Northern Hemisphere it is on the north; and this must ever be in mind when placing a tree or group of shrubs.

In Australia a garden gateway that has no tree to cast an inviting shade to visitors in summer is one of the first things one misses on visiting a garden. All too often one must walk from gateway to house without experiencing even one yard of refreshing shade. Now if the borders of these drives or pathways are planted so that shadows from the trees will cover at least half the ground at the hottest time of day the effect will greatly stimulate the curiosity produced by an entrance that invites and allures.

More Sparingly

Generally, trees should be used more sparingly on that side of the entrance path from which the morning sun comes, but nevertheless they should be there as the mornings can be very hot in mid-summer. Most livable gardens have a shade tree on the lawn and where space permits the Oriental plane is good for this purpose, because its shadow is so delightful with patches of sunlight through it and because of its attractive bark, a thing to be taken into account in the choice of a lawn tree. Let us be sure then, that the scorching rays of the afternoon sun shall not pelt down on our homes and gardens, but shall be intercepted by trees.

In Australia we need to appreciate the loveliness of trees. Architecture is so much more beautiful when glimpsed through trees. The "shade-strewn road preaches so sweetly the necessity of interspersed dimness and light."

Flowers All Winter in Denmark

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Copenhagen

Golden yellow blossoms on wand-like, pendulius shoots, growing out of doors in December are not usual in Denmark, but on Dec. 5 last year a photograph of Jasmin Nudiflorum was taken, growing on an east wall at the Agricultural High School in Fredericksberg (Copenhagen). The school combines farming, horticulture and forestry, and the head gardener, Christian E. Jensen, is evidently an observer of the habits of the shrub. He noticed that on frosty days the flowers protected themselves by closing up their lantern-like blooms, but as soon as a thaw set in they opened out again. He also says that it is very necessary that this particular species of jasmine, which is a native of northern China, be grown on wires or trellis in order that the new shoots may develop themselves. Unlike the other jasmines, it must be pruned in the spring and also in autumn, the first when the flowering is over to make place for the new growth, the second to cut back the old wood.

Jasmin Nudiflorum supplies flowers all the winter and spring. It may be used for cutting; three or five of the slender brown stems in a tall vase with a narrow neck will last for several days, especially if the water is renewed each day. The long sprays laid along the table for decoration also look well, the beautifully dressed flowers on their naked stems, like the forsythia, resembling a row of small lights when seen at night. The bud shoots, which build themselves up in the summer, open out as soon as the dark leaves have fallen off in the autumn.

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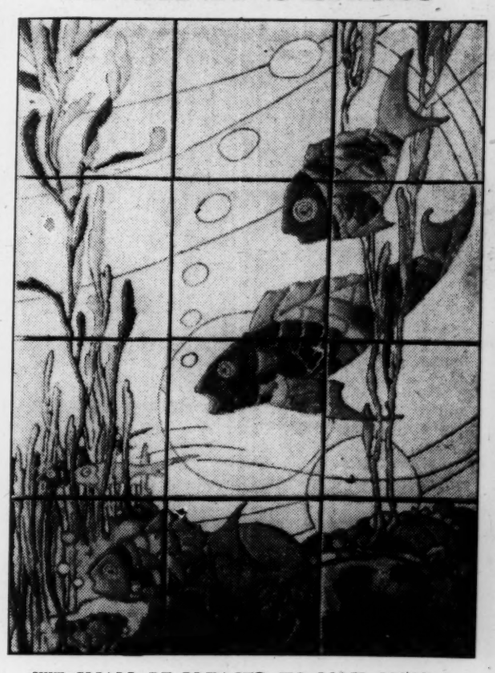

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ANTIQUES · AND · INTERIOR · DECORATION

Why Care About Period Styles?

By CARL GREENLEAF BEEDE

IT IS possible there are readers of this page who do not always feel sure just what interior decoration and antiques have to do with each other. They may ask, why can't any person consider one without the other? Why is a knowledge of antiques of value to a person whose main purpose in these matters is to have a home that is as satisfying as possible for those who occupy it?

In thinking of these questions it may be well to recall that here "interior decoration" means the beautifying of home rooms by the exercise of fine judgment in the placing of objects, forms, materials, and colors.

As to what "antiques" stands for, it is generally understood to mean articles of household furnishings which were in use a hundred years ago or earlier. Actually, of course, many other things, quite outside the limits of homes, may be included among antiques. Such things we are not concerned with at present.

Those who wish to make their homes as attractive as possible—to take advantage of what is known about the art of interior decoration—quickly find that the styles of some particular period almost always are chosen.

It is quite true that a wholly satisfactory room effect may be secured by a person who knows nothing whatever about the furniture forms of preceding generations. I say it is possible, but it is hardly more than that. Such a person might make scores of other attempts and fail to hit the nice balance and harmony which must result to give pleasure to those who dwell there or who enter.

What Experience Has Proven

It seems wholly natural that certain standards should have been developed from the experiences of people at large, in their choices of the shapes of chairs, tables, settees, chests of drawers, mirrors, etc. What might be called the best taste in such things goes further and desires that some fashion be followed that was in use before 1800.

This last conditions also seems to be based on good reasons, for none of the furniture styles produced since 1800 are rated as having the desired excellence in their forms, their details, or their proportions. This belief is not the outcome of any fashion which has been set arbitrarily by a few people, whose influence was strong enough to convince everybody else. The styles of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries of several different countries, are preferred to later productions because they come much nearer satisfying most people's desire for beauty.

In interior decoration, as truly as in fine sculpture or painting, it is every one's privilege to act in opposition to the best judgment of almost everybody else. If a person who does so has extraordinary genius in this particular line, the outcome may be a wonderful success. Lacking these rare qualities, as almost all of us do, it seems safest for us to achieve that satisfying grouping which we seek through selecting from the well known shapes known as period styles.

Having reached so far in our conclusions there are available to us such things as were used not only in America but in England, in France, in Italy and in Spain, to mention only those sources which are best known. In each of these countries one may go as far as 150 to 200 years back of 1800 in choosing styles for home furnishings.

Pleasure Gained by Acquaintance

If one is satisfied to leave the whole matter to a professional decorator, one would not of necessity take the trouble to learn anything about any furniture of any country. The decorator could state the names that should be given to the things he supplied—an amount of knowledge which would allow the owner to inform any interested visitor who didn't already know. In many cases an owner might be quite content with this much familiarity with his belongings. His attention might be turned in quite different directions, excluding these matters; still such limited knowledge of them is rarely considered as being to anyone's credit.

The pleasure of taking an active and intelligent part in doing one's own home is something that most readers will insist on. Being thus partly or wholly responsible for what is used, one naturally wishes to exercise well-informed judgment. The personal interests of husband or wife in certain epochs in one country or another may lead to the choice of Louis XV or of French Provincial types. These would carry significance for them and might express their tastes with charming individuality. The leaning to these, or to other, times or countries could come from travel, from ancestral associations, from one's best-liked historical era.

In any case a familiarity with the era's fashions—with its furniture styles—will add much to the satisfaction in possessing. And no one style can be understood fully without learning a good deal about several others. So one is led from one century to the next; from the first country to the second and the third. All along the way famous people appear and great events occur.

As Winter Comes

By MILDRED CHAMBERLAIN

VERY largely, interior decoration consists in creating illusions. This is done by the use of line, form and color. The period in which we furnish, and the way in which we arrange the furniture we are using, may express cold informality or warm graciousness. The rooms may be made to seem large or small, cheerful or depressing.

It behooves us to realize that these potential qualities of line, form and color will have essentially different effects, when the seasons roll round and winter comes, bringing us into the house.

During the summer months, when every vagrant breath of air has been precious, we have instinctively arranged our rooms to receive it. Formal curtains and valances have been removed to make way for sheer marquisettes and light silks, which stir so invitingly with every breeze.

There is much in this matter of association where textiles are concerned. Besides this airy quality, which light weight curtains have, glazed chintzes, seeming cool even to the glance, have had their power of suggestion.

The colors we have used have been the "cool" ones, such as blues and greens. Instinctively we have avoided the reds, yellows and oranges, whose association is with that of light and fire.

The glint of wooden floors, only partially covered by rugs of smooth surface, have also seemed cooler than deep-piled rugs.

Instinctively, too, the furniture has been rearranged, placing it around the windows, and wherever it will be in the path of the vagrant breezes.

We have also felt the cool effect of empty spaces, and, to this end, have put away many ornaments from our tables and mantels, bringing color into the house in bowls of flowers from the garden.

Suggestions of Indoor Warmth

As autumn rounds into winter, the feeling increases that our house is our shelter. We find ourselves feeling that sheer curtains would furnish scant protection against the blasts of winter and that glazed chintzes feel chill to the touch. Their very paleness lacks a feeling of warmth. Somehow the old cut velvet covering on the davenport feels rather warm and cozy these first cool days.

The windows have to be rehung, of course. If one has never experienced the delight of curtains equipped with traverse cords so that the mere pulling of a cord draws them together against the night, producing a solid curtain of glowing crimson damask, or a flowery wall of hand-blocked linen, she has a quiet pleasure awaiting her. Such curtains, lined, prove a barrier against night and the elements.

Before putting down the heavier rugs, it might be well to look the floors over. There are few rooms in which the taffy-color of golden oak is preferable to floors stained the dark richness of walnut. Golden oak is too light in color to stay "under" the rugs and the furniture. A floor stained the color of walnut will add greatly to the feeling of warmth and richness when we bring out the deep-piled rugs.

Settings That Induce Home-Staying

Look the furniture over. There are long winter nights coming. Does the arrangement invite one to stay at home? Do the easy chairs really fit the occupants of the house? Has the longest member of your family ever had a chair which really fitted him? Inveigle him to accompany you to a shop some day and let him try out chairs by really sitting in them. Have these sent home on approval to see if they are in scale with the room for which they are intended.

The very thought of lounging chairs conjures up winter evenings beside a crackling fire. Thus winter rearranges the summer placement of furniture.

It is a fundamental rule of furniture placement that a room have two centers of interest. The major one should be the fireplace, for there is a pleasant symbolism in the hearth.

If the room be large enough, place a davenport and flanking tables and chairs about it. The secondary points of interest are indicated by the tastes of the family, such as sewing, writing, reading and music.

As the season calls us indoors and the garden grows quiet and gray, there comes the lure of little things, those art objects so precious in their associations, for which, in the seclusion of winter nights, we now have time.

These may reappear now on mantels and tables, placed conveniently near lounging chairs. Tempting new books and magazines of more serious character add to the interest of a winter room.

Just as we have cast our eyes critically over the furniture, let us consider the lamps. They are like bouquets in a room, but they should never be like fussy variegated bouquets; say, rather like restrained Japanese flower arrangements. A lamp is to give illumination, primarily, so let there be light. A reading-lamp should have the height of its base from table to shade, equal to the lower diameter of the shade.

The yellows are the safest all-round colors. Apart from their color charm, they absorb light far less than do the blues and greens.

Growing plants round out the perfect winter room. There is an interesting reason for this impression. The thought associates growing plants with warmth. Thus they can be particularly effective in a north room.

The feel of soft textiles, warm in color, the rich glow of drawn curtains, soft lights and the friendly grouping of furniture are tangible elements which, through their spiritual qualities, transform the airy summer room into the cozy winter one, secure against the season.

Happenings in London

Potato Rings

I WAS interested to see that two old Irish silver dish rings have just been sold at a famous Bond Street sale room for £470, approximately $2350. The purchaser was the Marquis of Sligo.

These beautiful old rings were made only in Ireland, beginning about the year 1740. Sometimes they are called potato rings. They resemble nothing so much as Brobdingnagian editions of the modern napkin ring.

Some authorities declare that they were used in Irish families of standing in old Georgian times to support bowls filled with hot potatoes—which were served in their jackets according to the excellent old Irish custom—and that the ring prevented the hot dish from marking the highly polished bare table beneath. Others assert that they were filled with the humble vegetables and placed on white wooden bowls, called "treen," to enhance the bowls' appearance. It is said that they were also employed in old Irish country houses for supporting large Oriental china bowls filled with fragrant potpourri, a delicately pierced silver lid often accompanying them in the latter case.

These rings are the eager quest of many collectors of old silver, particularly American visitors to London. Often they are beautifully pierced and chased in panels showing realistic scenes of contemporary Irish pastoral life.

The little figures sometimes portrayed, wear the picturesque peasant costumes and still dance round and round the ring, or chase the fallow deer, with the hounds in full cry. This recalls Keats' famous "Ode to a Grecian Urn." Squirrels, birds, flowers and architectural designs are also frequently introduced.

Once Cost $50—Now $12,000

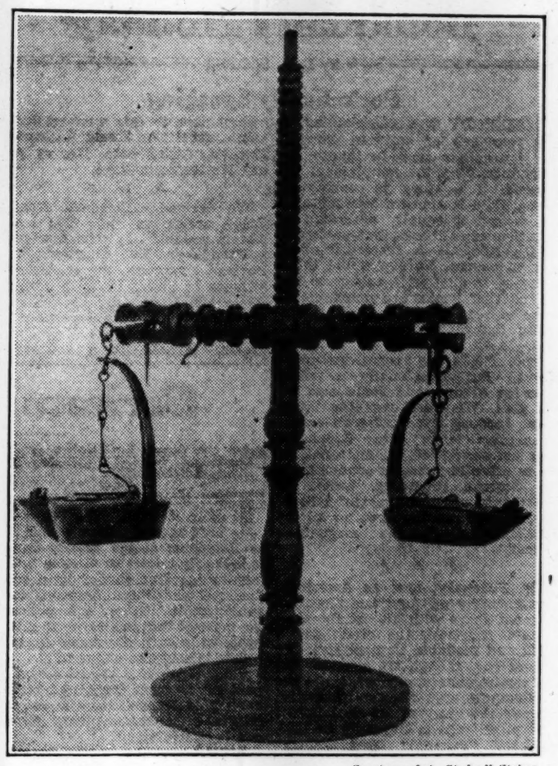
The rings probably cost about £10, or approximately $50 apiece when they were made, but their artistic merit and growing scarcity are causing prices to soar steadily. A collection of 16 has been known to realize over $12,000. A fortunate American collector visiting London not long ago purchased three for $300. He was promptly offered $1500 for them by another dealer whom he had asked to pass on their authenticity.

The condition of Ireland in the eighteenth century and the difficulties at that time of dispatching plate made by wonderful Irish craftsmen to Dublin to be hall-marked, are responsible for the fact that some of the perfectly genuine, and beautiful old pieces are without hall-marks.

This has tempted certain dishonest persons—not of course well-known and respected dealers with reputations to lose—to work up modern silver to resemble them and even to incorporate the old Dublin hall-marks which they deliberately cut out from, say, an Irish spoon of the period. There are also, of course, on the market frankly modern copies, with modern hall-marks.

Lord Sligo, by the way, is also keenly interested in engravings, his remarkable collection having been recently admired by the Queen.

I may add, incidentally, that Lord Sligo was involved as an infant in the Indian mutiny and was only saved by the resourcefulness of his faithful Indian nurse or ayah who by darkening her little charge's skin, passed with him to safety through the Sepoy lines.



Courtesy of A. Stodgell Stokes

Late Eighteenth-Century Betty Lamps and Stand. Pennsylvania German

Her Pewter Pot

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Cleveland, O.

FOR many years I have been interested in antiques, and always in traveling am alert to the possibilities of every auction room or secondhand store that comes within my vision.

In much journeying, from coast to coast, I have found that northwestern Canada yields the most interesting bits of old china and silver. Many heirlooms brought over by the immigrants from the "old country" for one reason and another got under the hammer of the auctioneer.

One rainy day, having nothing of more importance to do, I wandered into an auction room, where many hours had been spent looking over the unusual bits of table service that had one time adorned the board of some hostess in a far-off land.

On this particular afternoon, pewter and britannia pots seemed to be very much in evidence, one of which looked most alluring. It was made of a white metal, which resembled pewter, but of a somewhat harder substance. Its pleasing lines indicated that a gourd or melon was the motif in the thought of its designer.

The workmanship was beautiful, the maker having carefully placed little insets of ivory in each side of the handle to insure its not becoming heated from the liquid in the pot.

Buying, that day, was desultory, and the lone admirer of the teapot was soon the happy owner at a price so exceptionally low that she went home feeling as one might after capturing the proverbial pot of gold, rather than one of dull gray metal. Eager with enthusiasm, she just had to tell someone of her acquisition. Her husband was not at home, nor would he be for hours. Happy thought, the neighbor in the next flat should see her prize and share her joy.

Somewhat to her disappointment, she found friend neighbor had a caller. It was too late to turn back, so after the formalities of an introduction were over, she explained her unexpected appearance with the purchase in her hand. She realized afterward that she not only explained, but gushed a bit, as an antiquarian is prone to do.

The neighbor listened with interested politeness, but there was a look on her guest's face not quite understandable until at the end of the story she mildly remarked:

"That was my pewter pot."

Something in the tender expression of the little woman's face prompted the new owner to apologize for having talked so freely.

The new-found friend said:

"That is quite all right. Somebody would have bought it and I am glad it has given you pleasure. As for me, I will soon be back in Edinburgh with my father who gave it to me. He is the proprietor of an antique store in that city, and when I married and came out to Canada, he gave me that pot. It had been on his shelves for years and I had always admired it, the more so because I knew the history of the fine old family in which it had formerly been.

"But I have no regrets in parting with so small a thing. My husband and I are going home and taking our two little boys, whom their grandparents have never seen."

Although I have been the owner of the old Scotch heirloom for a number of years, it still speaks to me of a daughter's love and a reunited family in dear old Scotia.

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To Collectors of Americana

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Pedigreed Antiques

The collection though not large in numbers, includes some very fine pieces with pedigrees. These came to Mrs. Hoyt by inheritance. Many are noteworthy for their rarity and historical associations.

The following are of exceptional interest, although the collection offers a wide choice: a set of seven Chippendale claw and ball foot chairs; a Queen Anne day bed of cherry; a block front desk and chest of drawers; an Aaron Willard mahogany mantel clock of beautiful proportion and detail; a Martha Washington armchair and a secretary from the Buchman house in Lexington; an oak gateleg table made in 1690, and a set of goblets made as a wedding gift by one of the owners of the Sandwich glass works.

Tradition lends a glamorous story to this remarkable group of pieces whose authenticity makes them enviable for private collections. The Mayflower, the Battle of Lexington, and other important early events form a colorful and historic background.

The Altman department of antiques is pleased to augment its collections with this notable showing, of which but a few items are mentioned here.

Of Interest To Architects:—A panelled end room complete and a staircase from a Duxbury house designed and built by Samuel McIntire.

ANTIQUES—SEVENTH FLOOR

BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

The American Commoner

A Review by WILLIS J. ABBOT

The Peerless Leader: William Jennings Bryan, by Paxton Hibben. New York: Farrar & Rinehart. $5.

ON THE cover of this volume is printed this plain expression of a serious hope from the Denver News:

"Sometime, somewhere, some writer will take his pen in hand and set down the story of Bryan. It is not a task to be attempted by any small-bore person. . . . It is in truth a mighty task (for if well done, the author will have written that 'Great American Novel' for which the world is waiting), because the story of Bryan and Bryanism is typically American, and possible in no other country or among any other people."

The inference naturally drawn is that the author of this biography, the late Capt. Paxton Hibben, has tried to tell the story of Bryan, sympathetically, honestly and understandingly.

An Enemies' Phrase

Yet the student of the literature of Bryan and his works will have his suspicions aroused by the very form of the title of this volume. "The Peerless Leader" was a phrase applied to Mr. Bryan by his enemies, carrying with it a sneer. To him personally it was always offensive. Employed as it is by the publishers of this book, it affords a key to the nature of the book itself.

For the narrative as set forth by Captain Hibben is one long sneer at the man who for more than a quarter of a century held the largest personal following among the American people recorded in history, held it without official station for himself or patronage wherewith to reward his friends, held it furthermore in the face of the steady hostility of the greater section of the press, and of all the exponents of big business and the money power in the Nation. The reasons for this almost unexampled personal influence Mr. Hibben has apparently not sought to discover, being content to ascribe it to a public mental weakness which happened to coincide with an equal intellectual frailty on the part of Mr. Bryan. It is not in this way that the biography of the veteran Democratic politician must be written.

Hostile Sources

Some day it will be done. Some biographer will be able to look past the many unquestioned personal weaknesses and foibles of the man to his achievements. He will note that no other public man of the last century had succeeded in incorporating in the Federal Constitution so many of his own pet measures. The income tax, the election of senators by direct vote of the people, equal suffrage for women and prohibition were all issues in the advocacy of which Bryan took a leading part. Perhaps no single individual contributed more to their being made part of the basic law of the land than he. Three times nominated for the Presidency, he held his following almost as tenaciously in defeat as in victory. Even after his passing, at the disastrous Democratic convention in Houston men were saying that he alone could have brought order and some semblance of political sense to that gathering.

Nothing of this is apparent in Captain Hibben's biography, although it is fair to say that his untimely passing prevented his completion of his work, and possibly that careful revision at his hands which might have corrected this error. His careful documentation of his work shows that he has relied largely upon the writings of journalists hostile to Bryan for the facts and opinions he has marshaled. There were papers, even in the bitter days of 1896, that fairly and truthfully represented the Bryan candidacy. Their names do not appear in Captain Hibben's bibliography. There were journalists sincerely devoted to Bryan's cause, but they are quoted only when they criticize some of his acts adversely. There were cartoons which dealt in friendly fashion with the Great Commoner, but the three chosen to illustrate this volume are savagely hostile.

Interesting and Valuable

Any claim to impartiality or fairness on the part of this biographer must therefore be repudiated. But with that admitted the volume is interesting and valuable. It represents painstaking selection from amidst a prodigious volume of printed matter relative to the subject. No man was more in the public eye from 1896 to the time of his passing than Bryan. Roosevelt, whose popularity rivaled his, had a briefer period of power, and when out of office seemed less of a political force than did Bryan. Some day a debate might be staged upon the question as to whether the thrice defeated Bryan or the successful Roosevelt left the more enduring impress upon the political fabric of the United States. Even Captain Hibben concedes the Nebraskan credit for originating and pushing issues which later won permanent place in American politics: "—the income tax, direct election of senators, currency reform, the establishment of a Department of Labor, the building of a transisthmian canal from Atlantic to Pacific, democratic control of courts, a comprehensive plan to reclaim the arid lands of the West and above all a political programme of social justice—'the Man Against the Dollar.' For all of these William Jennings Bryan had for a while been as a voice crying in the wilderness. Then, one by one, what he sponsored became the common demand of millions."

At certain points on which other biographers of Bryan have been in error, Captain Hibben is thoroughly sound. The story of the first nomination at Chicago is told with vivacity and substantial accuracy, and the author manifests a certain sympathetic comprehension of the philosophy of the Bryan of that day by the highly significant quotations he makes from the famous "Cross of Gold" speech. Apparently, like many who were at times exceedingly friendly to Bryan, Captain Hibben lost patience with his later essays in pacifism and fundamentalism and, as a result, has failed to make his book truly represent the real force for morals and progress which the Nebraskan actually exerted.

JOSEPH AUSLANDER

Whose New Book of Verse, Entitled "Letters to Women," Will Be Published Nov. 7 by Harper & Bros.

Bookman's Holiday

By L. A. SLOPER

Periodically Speaking

SOMEBODY was complaining, a year ago or so, that literary journalists tend to ignore the magazines. Why, the complainant demanded, if a story is worthy of notice when it appears between covers, wasn't it equally deserving of attention when it was first published in a periodical? A rhetorical question, of course. No one would think of trying to answer it, except on the ground that books are much pleasanter to read than magazines.

The Saturday Evening Post, for example, is an awkward thing to handle. That's one reason we never buy it. But occasionally a friend gives us a copy, and sometimes we are glad. We were over the latest issue, because it contains an entertaining article by Artur Bodanzky, who last spring left the Metropolitan Opera after 14 years as conductor of the German repertory. Later, no doubt, this will form part of a book, but it's good reading now, for all the intractability of the magazine's format.

* * *

Mr. Bodanzky, now an American, was formerly an Austrian. How far he must share with his collaborator, Donald Marshall, the credit for a lucid and readable English style we cannot say, though we suspect. But the reminiscences, of course, are the conductor's, and they're diverting. There's the story of Mr. Bodanzky's first pilgrimage to Bayreuth in 1899, to hear "Parsifal" conducted by Muck, only to be lulled to sleep by the "splendid monotony," and to awake only with the crash of the castle and gardens.

Amusing incidents are related of the summer tour of Wagernian music drama in 1916. In one western city, at a performance of "Siegfried," the audience "took a violent dislike to the dwarf Mime; they hissed and shouted every time he appeared." Apparently Mr. Bodanzky failed to understand that this was a tribute to the music and to the singing actor, for he finished the performance without a Mime, and nobody seemed to notice that anything was lacking.

* * *

A bit of a critic, too, is Mr. Bodanzky. Of Maria Jeritza he says: "As everyone knows she came in like a lion—in Korngold's 'Die Todte Stadt' in 1921—and has been coming and going like a lion ever since. She is certainly one of the greatest personalities of the stage today—and she has an outspoken talent for bridge." And many puzzled people will be interested to hear that what Mr. Bodanzky thinks of "Jonny Spielt Auf"—which he prepared and conducted—"would not be fit to print."

Since magazines are in question, here is the October number of the Virginia Quarterly Review, one of the conspicuous evidences of the literary renascence of the American South. As you know, the southerners do not confine their mental activities to the South, nor to a restricted field of thought. Among the contributors to this number, for example, are Stefan Zweig, Raymond B. Fosdick, André Gide, Hervey Allen and Walter de la Mare.

* * *

We derived amusement from M. Gide's article on "The Ten French Novels which I . . ." His first choice is Stendhal's "The Charterhouse of Parma," because in it Stendhal "wishes to affirm literally nothing." But more interesting than his list of books is M. Gide's opinion that it is not in the novel that France excels. "France is a country of moralists, of incomparable artists, of composers and architects, of orators. Whom will foreigners put against Montaigne, Pascal, Molière, Bossuet, Racine? But, to offset this, what is a Le Sage beside a Fielding or a Cervantes? An Abbé Prévost compared to a Defoe? And what, even, is a Balzac when faced with a Dostoevsky?"

He wants to select "Moll Flanders." In default of that, "shall I now choose 'Manon Lescaut'? Perhaps. Warm blood courses through it. . . . Yet I feel uncomfortable before this book; it has too many readers, and of the worst sort; I prefer not to like it.

"'When you read it you shed plenty of tears!'

"Precisely. I blame it a little for that. If it touched my mind first I would be more willing to have it touch my heart too."

Caricature of a Ruler

Peter the Great, by Stephen Graham. London: E. Benn. 21s. net. New York: Simon & Schuster. $3.

THE biographer of Peter has a difficult task. The Tsar was born into a milieu which, even to Russians, seems utterly remote. It is barely known or studied in England or America. He developed one of the most puzzling and powerful personalities in history. A Napoleon on the most distant of stages; that is the problem which an Anglo-American public is asked to understand.

Peter represents the disordered impact of Western ideas and methods upon holy Russia. Here is the main interest of his extraordinary life. How can it be explained?

Long before his birth old Russia had felt and responded to the need of contact with the West. The "Sloboda," the German suburb of Moscow, had grown and prospered. Scots soldiers of fortune, German doctors, Dutch merchants, jostled in its streets. A new generation was growing up in cloistered Muscovy. The "conquistadors" of Siberia had opened up a new land and reached the Pacific Ocean. The Orthodox Church had learned to meet the invading Jesuits on their own ground and had reformed its rites and service books. The reformers of Alexis' court had begun a slow and prudent assimilation of what seemed best in Western methods and Western modes of life. There were protests. Thousands of "Old Believers" died for the name of Isus (spelled with four letters) and the old form of the cross. But the old Russia was passing. The women were beginning to think and act despite the "terem" in which they had been so long immured; the age of the gynecocracy was preparing. The old habits were undermined where they were strongest—in the home.

From the age of 10 Peter was brought up, or rather allowed to grow, exempt from the old influences and without control of any kind. He was the man of his time. He developed free from the old traditions which had lost or were losing their force. Hence the revolutionary that historians have agreed to see in Peter. That he belonged to the vanguard of his generation is true; but it was a considerable vanguard. All his helpers of the first rank were Russians; the foreigners from Lefort to Ostermann take second place. Peter had many Russians to serve him with all their might, not merely because he was a Titan, but because the leaders in Russia were ready for a great change. His reign marks a tremendous quickening of the pace, but no change of direction. He tried to go too fast and too far; he horrified the majority, the timid and the conservative; he deepened the great gulf between noble and serf; but Peter was Russia and Russia was destined to change.

Mr. Graham has not attempted to explain any of these things. He has not tried to place Peter against his background. In concentrating on his vices and whims, he has lost sight of the statesman, of the Titanic worker. His pages bristle with mistakes of detail. Mr. Graham has paid too much attention to "psychological data" and too little to the solid work which Peter did. He has made not a portrait but a caricature.

I. V.

Hilary Growing Up, by Stephen King-Hall London: (Ernest Benn. 8s. 6d. net) aims to give children of 12 and over an outline of the working of a state in all its aspects, economic, political and cultural. The first section is devoted to an explanation of the existence of organized society, and its economic requirements. The second section describes the political organization of Great Britain, the Parliamentary system. Section III is devoted to the British Empire, the League of Nations and finance. The book is a masterpiece of careful reasoning and a clever presentation of difficult matters in a concise and easily understood form. Commander King-Hall tells us that all "experts" are mystery-mongers, but that everything is understandable, if intelligently explained. This sentence is the keynote of the whole book.

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A Maryland Arcadia

A Victorian Village, by Lizette Woodworth Reese. New York: Farrar & Rinehart. $3.

LIZETTE WOODWORTH REESE has had a long and honorable association with the progress of poesy in America. She was born in 1856, in the "Victorian village" of Waverley, just out of Baltimore. For 45 years she taught in the public schools of Baltimore, and through those years, though with scant time to sit down deliberately with pencil and paper, she composed poetry in her thought, stanza by stanza, sometimes carrying a whole poem about with her before committing it to paper.

Her first volume of collected poems was published 42 years ago, a little dove-colored volume containing 32 poems under the title "A Branch of May." Since then six volumes have come out under her name, at considerable intervals, besides her book of selected poems. The sum total has not been large, but her writing has been done carefully, has been marked by a delicate perception of the beauty of quiet country or village scene, and by the kind of conversation that frankly admits the possibility of change.

The jacket-writer of "A Victorian Village" has been too lavish with Miss Reese's years. She is 73, not 81, as we are there informed. When the Civil War broke out she was a very little girl. She can remember her Maryland village as it was before its serenity was broken by political and martial strife. She recalls the bewildering break, the time when families were split, and politics, once fearlessly argued in public, became an entirely private affair, to be discussed behind drawn curtains and locked doors.

Miss Reese grew up in a time when the individual counted, when the cobbler, the seamstress and the storekeeper were institutions in the village. She recalls village eccentrics, such as the crab vendor, the oysterman, the lamplighter and the chimney sweep, as well as an occasional gypsy or tramp. The smell of Christmas greens at St. John's, daffodils running in yellow flames through the grass, the spicy scent of ripe blackberries—these mark the seasons.

Sometimes she writes about books she has read and writers she has known, sometimes about her own work as teacher and poet. But mostly she keeps to the remoter past, to memories of her childhood and vignettes of the Victorian village. She loves those earlier times and would not have had them different, though she is willing to have the world move.

Miss Reese has written prose as well as poetry, but the poet always shows in her prose. Such phrases as "a little, silver, slender rain," "the golden petaling" of lighted street lamps have the pictorial quality of verse.

A poet's autobiography would be incomplete if it did not voice the poet's opinions about poetry. She writes, "The term free verse was untenable, for verse, like all Art, is under the law; its only liberty comes from that. But the movement (for free verse), when it had spent its initial force, had succeeded in shaking up and invigorating the traditionalists; this was worth every blow struck in the battle."

"What is the case of poetry today?" Careful rhymes and rhythms; precise phrases, but an ignorance of poetic tradition; a lack of feeling; an apotheosis of the ugly; yet a book here and there that glows. "Art is always in a bad case; it thrives upon it," she concludes cheerfully.

"A Victorian Village" is a quiet, yet clearly defined record "of a youth spent where there was never much money, but always daffodils in spring, always traditions and books, plain thinking and direct speech, dignity of life and work, and liberty to move about and grow up in."

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The Indian Problem Again

The Dilemma in India, by Sir Reginald Craddock. London: Constable. 15s. net.

TO THE peoples of the West, democratic self-government seems a goal worthy of aspiration, and consequently when in 1917 it was desired to bestow on India a boon in return for the sacrifices of many of her peoples during the war, the first thought was to set her on the path of responsible government, or in other words to organize democratic home rule for the Indian nation. The scheme once conceived was rushed through with almost reckless haste amidst the turmoil of war and the disturbances of its aftermath.

As Sir Reginald Craddock has pointed out in a most able analysis of the recent sequence of events, many warning voices were raised by experienced administrators; and though at the time these were unheeded it is unhappily clear that the reforms have brought strife rather than peace. That is a matter of the deepest regret for all those who have the true interests of the vast subcontinent at heart and it is of advantage to read Sir Reginald's views on the formidable problems involved and to study his proposals for future remedial action.

There never has been an Indian nation in the past and indeed there is no one name for all India in any of the vernaculars spoken within the country. The area and population are statistically similar to those of Europe without Russia, the 1,900,000 square miles of which is divided into 25 nations of over 300,000,000 people speaking many languages. There are in India many great religions, but in the main the country may be said to be divided into Hindus and Muhammadans. It is extraordinarily difficult to attain any real fusion between idolator and iconoclast, between monotheist and polytheist.

Apart from this great cleavage there would be difficulties even if there were no Muhammadans in India. The organization of Hinduism throughout the ages entirely precludes a Hindu democratic nation, and a democracy can be established only if the fabric of Hinduism is totally subverted by the reforms. It is likely that there will be great defection from the Hindu ranks into those religions that preach the brotherhood of man, but even so the main block of Hindus would remain.

With no nation linked by a common religion, no nation united by a common language, no nation joined by the ties of intermarriage, and no nation prepared for self-defense, the proposed Indian democracy cannot defend itself by land or sea, cannot maintain law and order and cannot attain that financial stability on which credit and security depend.

The dilemma with which the Simon commission and the British Parliament is now confronted is how to reconcile the proposals of 1917 with the trust referred to in the proclamation of Queen Victoria, in which she promised that the Government should be for the benefit of all her subjects. At present class has been set against class and religion against religion and from the resultant struggles many have suffered severely.

The author puts forward proposals for an Indo-British Dominion in a form that would safeguard sound administration on the one hand and yet allow Indians of the varied classes to work in unison for the benefit of their country. His proposals may be liable to criticism, but appear to have within them the elements of common sense. Certain it is that all sincere well wishers to India will hope that a way toward happier conditions will soon be evolved for the benefit of the vast populations concerned.

Dizzy, Selina and Titania

The Letters of Disraeli to Lady Bradford and Lady Chesterfield, edited by the Marquis of Zetland. Two volumes. London: Benn. 42s. net. New York: Appleton $10.

AFTER an interval of 40 years, Benjamin Disraeli, at the age of 69 and about to become Prime Minister of England at a time when, in his own words, her power had never been so great nor her resources so vast and inexhaustible, renewed his acquaintance with two sisters: Anne, Countess of Chesterfield, who was just over 70, and Selina, Countess of Bradford, who was 55. The ardent attachment which he formed almost immediately for the younger sister and his friendship with the elder resulted in a correspondence of more than 1600 letters, covering the period between 1873 and 1881. A small number of these letters was incorporated in the last two volumes of the official life of Disraeli, and now the rest is for the first time offered to the world under the judicious and illuminating editorship of the Marquis of Zetland.

The most interesting aspect of these letters is undoubtedly the personal relationship between the septuagenarian statesman and Lady Bradford, and the light this sheds on the character of that strange and exotic personality that, in spite of the handicaps of birth and social position, reached the pinnacle of fame and power and became the idol of England's Queen and the English aristocracy and the acknowledged leader of the Conservative party. For although Disraeli proposed marriage to Lady Chesterfield, he did so because he hoped, as brother-in-law, to be able to enjoy, unhampered by the conventional rules of society, the society, the constant companionship of her sister. It was, indeed, Selina—"so full of sympathy and bright intelligence"—who, like the heroine of one of his novels, offered him that "exquisite and even sublime friendship which had so strangely and beautifully arisen, like a palace in a dream, and absorbed his whole being."

This quotation from "Lothair," the novel Disraeli wrote about that time, is not inapt, for his works, on his own frequent admissions to Lady Bradford, furnish the key to his character and help to explain the ruling passions of his life: ambition and sentiment. "I live for power and the affections," he confesses to Lady Bradford in 1873, "and one may enjoy both without being bored and wearied with the dull demands of conventional intercourse." Yet while "the sense of power is delightful," it is from the affections alone that he expects "happiness to spring." But to Lady Bradford, happily married and a grandmother, the ardor of his heart "that will not grow old" must have been rather embarrassing, and it is abundantly clear that she did not hesitate to tell him so. For again and again Disraeli, amid the affairs of state and the cares of office, finds time to utter complaints at the cruelty of his charmer, though here and there, in a revealing passage, he confesses that he himself is fully conscious of the absurdity of his conduct.

"Your feelings to me are not the same as mine to you. That is natural and reasonable. . . . Unfortunately for me, my imagination did not desert me with my youth. I have always felt it as a great misfortune. It would have involved me in calamities, had not nature bestowed on me, and in a large degree, another quality—the sense of the ridiculous."

And a few years later he still harps on his affection, though with a forlorn smile at his own folly: "I fear," he writes, "our romance is over, if, indeed, it ever existed, except in my imagination." In 1880 when, fallen from power, Disraeli, now the Earl of Beaconsfield, retires, at the age of 76, to his library and his peacocks, he writes—amazing man!—his last novel, where the theme—the influence of women on the career of a man who attains the highest office of state—is elaborated in so perceptible a way that Lady Chesterfield finds no difficulty in guessing at the original of Endymion.

But these letters do not only give an insight into the secret places of Disraeli's heart. They reveal the most intimate details of the political struggles at home and abroad during the six years of his last premiership, and they abound in inimitable sketches of the most important personalities of European politics at the close of the nineteenth century. They were, besides, almost all written on the spur of the moment, when the impression of the event was most vivid, sometimes two or three letters a day scribbled during a heated debate in the House of Commons, or hurriedly dispatched after a long audience at Windsor.

Disraeli's most intimate hopes and disappointments; state secrets, fresh from the cipher; the Faery's (in his eyes the figure of his gracious monarch assumed the airy proportions of Titania) admiration for her powerful minister; and his triumphs in Parliament and in international politics, from the purchase of the Suez Canal shares, that masterstroke of political genius, to the Congress of Berlin, where he played so prominent a part in shaping the destinies of Europe—are all laid bare before the modern reader with an immediacy that not even an autobiography could hope to convey.

But perhaps the most lasting impression that this remarkable correspondence leaves on one's memory is of the astonishing change in mode of life and in political ideas that barely 50 years have brought about. "The sparkling barouches and the whirling broughams" have disappeared from London streets. Nor, it must be presumed, does the British Ambassador at Washington any more, as Disraeli tells Lady Bradford, "invariably begin his letter: 'I wonder why I write, for I have really nothing to say.'"

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Forthcoming publication of another "Herald of Christian Science," to be issued in the Scandinavian languages, has been announced by The Christian Science Publishing Society.

The new publication will appear quarterly, beginning on or about January 1, 1930. It will contain, as far as possible, an equal number of articles on Christian Science in Danish, Norwegian and Swedish. Alternate pages will appear in English.

The format will be similar to "Der Herold der Christian Science," which is published monthly in German, and "Le Héraut de Christian Science," which is published each month in French. Der Herold was the first regular foreign language periodical of The Christian Science Publishing Society, appearing in 1903, prior to which articles on Christian Science were printed in foreign language leaflets and pamphlets.

Christian Science literature is now published in 15 languages. The daily article on Christian Science, printed on the Home Forum Page of The Christian Science Monitor, periodically appears with translations in Danish, Dutch, Greek, Italian, Norwegian, Russian, Spanish, Swedish, French, German and Yiddish. Pamphlets are published in all of these tongues with the exception of Yiddish; and, in addition, they are printed in Czechoslovakian, Latvian, Polish and Portuguese.

Quarterlies, containing the Christian Science Bible Lessons, are published in French, German, Dutch, Swedish, Norwegian and Danish with alternate pages in English.

The subscription price of the Scandinavian Herald for one year is $1.00; for six months, 50 cents; for a single issue, 25 cents. Subscriptions will be welcomed by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Massachusetts, any time after October 1, 1929.

BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

The Urgent Heat

C. E. Montague, by Oliver Elton. London: Chatto & Windus. 12s. 6d.

MR. ELTON'S Memoir leaves no doubt about C. E. Montague's category: he was in the soft-voiced, innocent-eyed, taciturn tradition of the Irish rebels, who attain a comparative equilibrium and serenity, like the petrel, only in excitement and storm. Then their serenity is preposterous. They seem to be as oblivious of danger and as impervious to rebuke as children. They give no sign.

One has, for instance, after reading this book two significant pictures: one of Montague as a yellow-haired man—he had dyed his hair, actually it was white—intriguing at the age of 47 to serve as a "Tommy" in the trenches, positively enjoying every shell burst and, even when relegated to the safe task of conducting distinguished visitors to "the front," getting immense pleasure out of taking them into uncomfortable places. And the second, of Montague the base censor, with "Disenchantment" and "Rough Justice" waiting to be written, allowing his English style to be "improved" by an unwitting colonel. On both occasions, he says nothing. He does not even smile. There were paradoxically united in him a passion for excitement and a capacity for self-discipline. No Irishman ever before controlled his boiling blood with such determination.

Rebellion in His Bones

Rebellion was in his bones. His father had been an Irish priest who, unable to accept the doctrines of his church, renounced it, married and went to live in England. Both he and his wife, a native of Drogheda, were people of exceptional character. C. E. Montague and his brothers did not receive the normal education of middle-class English children. They were at first educated by their father at home, and then went not to one of the great public schools, but to a day school which had, for all that, produced the man who was to become the Liberal Prime Minister. Montague went up to Balliol on a scholarship, where Jowett with Olympian perfunctoriness advised him briefly "to write for the newspapers." From Oxford, after that period of unemployment and indecision which seems to be the common fate of university men in a community fundamentally suspicious of "higher education," Montague at last found his way to the Manchester Guardian and there he stayed, but for the interim of the war and two years of retirement, all his life.

Rebellious newspapers have a way of getting the best men, and with almost the whole country against the Guardian's pro-Boer and Irish Home Rule policy, Montague found a worthy sea of troubles. The staff sat down at night whipped, as it were, into form by angry telegrams from all parts of the country. Montague undoubtedly enjoyed the fight but there was nothing irresponsible about it. It was for him and C. P. Scott a matter of conscience. In 1899 Montague wrote his wife:

"I read some Gulliver, the part about politics in Laputa—it's such congenial reading if one feels a little bitter about politics. After a time one feels it's no good trying to be as bitter as Swift, so one unconsciously gives up trying and becomes good-humored again." This very nicely epitomizes his temper.

Editor as Caged Beast

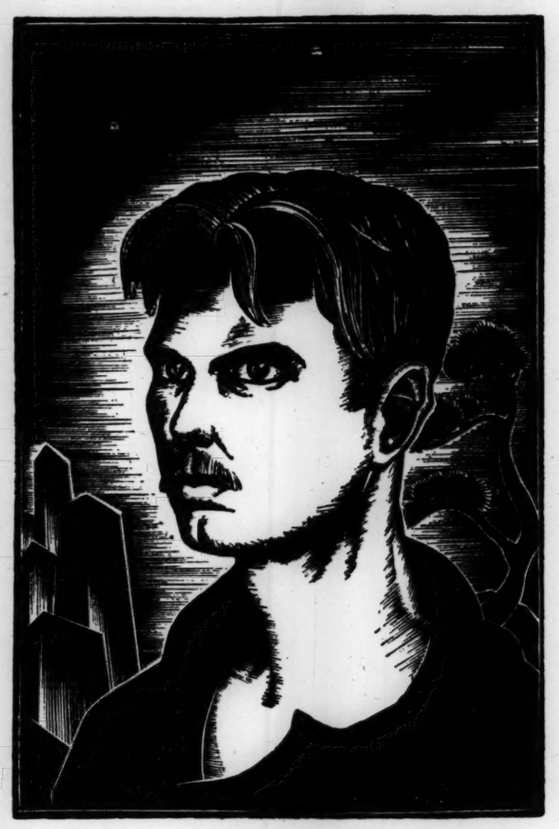
An editor, because of the multiplicity of excitements which he deals in every night at his desk and the vehemence of his printed opinions the following morning, has the air of leading a much more turbulent life than in fact he does. Possibly he motors to his office as Montague bicycled through the Manchester rain. But, once there, the nightly telegrams imprison him with words. However loudly his proprietor permits him to roar—and Montague was unusually forunate with the Guardian—he is a caged beast. It is a sad fact, in some respects, that 20 years of Montague's trained, athletic English were consumed by politics, and now lie hidden among the Guardian files. Sadder still to reflect that those "lost leaders" are hardly likely to be dug up and would probably have only slight interest if they were published.

English literature must thank the war for Montague. He is one of the definite compensations we have for that disaster. Montague had been, as the phrase goes, fighting for peace all his life, and he was the very reverse of the war-monger. He held that the ethical standards of private conduct should be applied to public life, but while the outbreak of the war left him in no ooubt of his physical duty, it placed him on the other hand in a moral dilemma which worried him to the end. The whole time he was faced with the difficulty of reconciling the teachings of Jesus with the, to him, obvious necessity of fighting.

Released by the War

The war, however, conferred many benefits upon him. It released him, above all, at a critical period in his life, from the routine of his office. He experienced that freedom which every writer longs for: the freedom to live his life without having to write about it. He found exhilaration at first in the brute régime, in digging trenches, and the mere physicial exercise of military life. How differently his letters on those matters read from the records which the younger novelists are now giving us! Their bitterness and melancholy are as much the intellectual bitterness and melancholy of youth as of the war itself. It is also primarily the mood of the "intellectual," and Montague had a healthy horror of the intelligentsia.

Mr. Elton has collected a great number of Montague letters in this volume. They are excellent letters. The work of a sensitive man, each one has the stuff of an essay in it. They reveal what a sacrifice "belles lettres" made to politics. Goldsmith and Swift were his masters and Meredith the shadowy third. Montague's devotion to Meredith is one of the most interesting things in his mentality. It was Meredith's "excitement" and "urgent heat" which, at the high pitch of inspiration, Montague liked to think he too possessed. That clear and serene style conceals an intense excitement, the excitement of the runner who is snapping the tape, the diver who is fracturing the water, the climber who has mastered his Alp. Though an Irishman, it appears from a letter to his brother that he held out hope for the English in this crucial matter of "urgent heat." "I rather think," he said, "the Englishman must be becoming more excitable as he becomes more of a city-dweller." V. S. P.



Self-Portrait of Lynd Ward, Author of "God's Man," a Novel in Woodcuts (Cape and Smith).

A Jefferson Out of Focus

Thomas Jefferson, The Apostle of Americanism, by Gilbert Chinard. Boston: Little, Brown. $5.

IN THIS, his latest effort to illuminate the Thomas Jefferson he would have us see through the mist of years and tradition, Professor Chinard frankly admits that he is a special pleader. And as one goes deeper into the book, it is easy to see that it has at once the faults and the virtues of special pleading.

The author of the Declaration of Independence we see in these pages is essentially the creation of Professor Chinard. The lights are very high lights and all the shadows are at worst but slightly tinged with gray. In short, the author finds himself either unable or unwilling to see those "warts" which upon the face of the Lord Protector of England were considered as indispensable to a portrait. The picture we get of the Sage of Monticello is out of focus. Certain features are cut in bold relief, while others, equally important in the final result, are blurred and indistinct.

Such criticism, however, might be held as beside the mark in view of the self-appointed task Professor Chinard has set for himself, were it not that he would have us regard his hero as an American and his philosophy as "Americanism."

Perhaps they are, yet to one reviewer at least the labored and scholarly documentation with which this professor of romance languages at Johns Hopkins attempts to buttress his thesis fails to satisfy. The Jefferson of tradition, influenced by the French encyclopedists, remains virtually unchanged. The new material introduced by Chinard and his masterly handling of that material seems to fall flat and ineffective beside the mass of older and more carefully digested matter with which all students of Jeffersonian are more or less familiar.

However, Professor Chinard's task has been not so much to present Thomas Jefferson to us as to evaluate the influences that made the third President of the United States the man he was and directed him upon the course he followed.

It is perhaps strange to see a man of French blood attempting to destroy a tradition that links the man whom many consider the greatest of his time with the French protagonists of new doctrines and French authors of a new system of government. Yet that is what Chinard set out to do. He wishes to answer for all time and in the negative the legend that Jefferson drew his inspiration from the French encyclopedists and that from them came the inspiration and the theories upon which the foundations of the American Government is built.

It is needless to say that Professor Chinard has gone about his work with the same skill and industry that have made his former work so well known to all scholars. But unfortunately it seems that a sort of "Jeffersonian myopia" has spoiled his effect. He is too eager to leap to the defense of his hero. He resembles the doting mother, who would protect her first-born from the slings and arrows of a critical world. And then, of course, there comes to the fore the essential weakness of his position as a special pleader.

It is evident that he himself was conscious of this weakness, for he admits that Jefferson was an opportunist—admits it cautiously and apologetically, as might the same doting mother admit that little Johnny has a bad temper. He confesses in the same fashion that his subject shifted the set of his political sails to meet the shifting winds of circumstance and public opinion.

These admissions might furnish ground for the claim that the author has attempted in good faith to give us a full-length portrait of Jefferson. Indeed, such a claim would be no more than the truth, for no critic however harsh could deny the intellectual honesty and sincerity of all of Professor Chinard's work—both that now under consideration and that which has gone before. The book bears every evidence of that honesty, just as it bears intrinsic proof of his desire to steer a course between the adulation of Jefferson in such tones as that of Claude Bowers, and the attitude of censure and opprobrium maintained by Henry Adams.

Taking us by the hand in a sort of personally conducted tour, Professor Chinard leads us from one exhibit to another, each designed to become a more powerful argument in behalf of his thesis than the one we have just left: Not that there is any note of compulsion in this journey—rather are we enticed along the path by a master in the art of presenting thought in vivid prose. But the feeling persists that the path, though primrose-lined, is not one we ourselves would have taken if left to our own unguided inclinations. Nor are the conclusions reached at the end of the path those which we should have reached had we followed a possibly rougher track.

After all, the thing simmers down to a question of definition. What is intended by Dr. Chinard when he makes use of the term "Americanism"? It is a badly abused word in this post-World War period—abused and misunderstood.

And in this, it seems, lies the answer to the difficulties one meets in harmonizing some of the phases of Professor Chinard's book. When, for instance, the professor in writing of Jefferson's ultimate program that "whatever the shortcomings of this philosophy may have been it was distinctly American," we are perfectly willing to accept the utterance as coming from one having authority even though there hangs in the back of our thought the feeling that the doctrinaire attitude disclosed in the rest of the sentence lacks much of being distinctly American.

But when, a little later, we are asked to consider the Jefferson there held up to us for study as an apostle of Americanism and are told that "his actions were far more cautious than his theories would lead one to believe," and that "he was not a man to enjoy strife and struggle; that he was too sensitive of personal criticism, too timid to exchange blows with an opponent," we feel that either we have been deceived in the past, or are being deceived in the present.

The value of this latest of Professor Chinard's books lies in the fact that it arouses our combativeness, makes us think seriously of the motives that actuated one of the most prominent figures of his period.

Wolfe in a New Light

Wolfe and North America, by F. E. Whitton. Boston: Little, Brown. $4.

COLONEL WHITTON has written a book which is much more than the mere "life" of an individual. He has, in fact fulfilled the promise of his title by telling not only the story of the actual events in the British conquest of Canada, but by giving a complete outline of the European situation, both during and before the world-wide conflict, one result of which was to add a large portion of North America to the Empire.

Furthermore, with a fairness seldom met with in such literature, he has pointed out at the beginning of his work that General Wolfe's part, however significant, was not the sole factor in the ultimate result. That was due as much to the exploits of the British Navy, and to Hawke, the victor of Quiberon Bay, as to the army which won the battle of the Plains of Abraham and captured Quebec. Colonel Whitton has realized that it is not necessary to bestow undeserved laurels in order to establish the right to fame. Consequently, Wolfe's position is now all the more secure because of the fairness of his latest biographer.

Nor is that position a mean one. Wolfe's military career began in the days of the War of the Austrian Succession. The Battle of Dettigen, in 1743, found him (at the age of 16) an adjutant in the Allied Army. At 22 he was in command of his own regiment, having meanwhile seen further service in Flanders and in "the '45," —that gloriously foolish venture of the Young Pretender about which the years have cast such a spell of romance.

After the failure of the expedition against Rochefort, about which he wrote to his mother, "As to the expedition, it has been conducted so ill that I am ashamed to have been of the party," he gave such military advice to Pitt that the Prime Minister was convinced of the soundness of his theories. He was consequently given a free hand to carry out Pitt's policy, which called for the complete expulsion of the French from North America. How he went about doing this and how far he was responsible for the ultimate success of the program, is discussed at length in the latter half of this book.

Perhaps the best indication one can give of the way in which Wolfe is treated will be conveyed by quoting from the book's final paragraph:

"Nothing, however—not even the infatuated adoration of his worshippers—can ever diminish or obscure Wolfe's title to fame. He carried out the difficult task assigned him. What he was called upon to do he did; he did it within the time limit imposed, in circumstances of unexpected difficulty, with a force which in numbers fell far short of the figure upon which he had counted."

Meredith, Justly

The Life of George Meredith, by Robert Esmonde Sencourt. London: Chapman & Hall. 16s. net.

THERE have been a good many books about George Meredith, both reminiscent and critical—the best of the latter, as it happens, in French. There has been a biography which was subsequently withdrawn from publication, and there is J. B. Priestley's able but not very sympathetic study in the English Men of Letters series. But Mr. Sencourt has written what will probably come to be regarded as the definitive Life. He has the approval, if not the imprimatur, of the novelist's son, and has been able to make use of a good deal of unpublished material, some of it important.

On the whole, the way in which he has performed his task deserves admiration. If he tends a little to verbosity and exuberance of language, he may well have caught the habit from his subject. He is intimate, yet never indiscreet or tasteless; enthusiastic but justly critical. He distinguishes carefully between what was permanently fine and beautiful in Meredith's work and the extravagances of an intellect overgiven to ingenuity. In this he differs from many critics, who have refused or not taken the trouble to make that distinction.

It is not to be denied, and Mr. Sencourt does not attempt to deny, that Meredith's fame is at present in eclipse. Nothing goes out of fashion so easily as wit, and Meredith's wit, as even his most fervent admirers in the days of his greatest repute were fain to admit, was peculiarly apt to overreach itself—to be, instead of the pure flame which often it actually was, a barren firework, a flash and a bang and then a little smoke. Nor is his point of view much to our present liking; while the famous Meredithian women—the Claras and Carinthias—can hardly be pictures in the costume and coiffures of this hour.

Yet, when all is said, there are passages of beauty both in the novels and in the poems for which it is hard to find a parallel, a lyrical rapture resolved into literature of utmost clarity and grace. And informing everything, even the most tortuous epigram and the most fantastic rhetoric, was that zest of life, of which, according to George Gissing, art should be the satisfying and abiding expression. Meredith's zest of life was the core of his character. It gave him a noble faith and courage which stood him in good stead through a career not unchequered with disappointment and even disaster. It made something very like a great man of him.

Whether it made him a great writer is another matter. Was his expression of it, except in rare moments, satisfying and abiding? Perhaps it is too early to pronounce. But our doubts on the subject may be qualified by consideration of the case of another poet, who shared some qualities with Meredith. Donne's eclipse was long, but he has emerged from it in glory.

Sing a Song of Sailor-Men

Sailor With Banjo: Entertainment in Rhyme and Song, by Hamish Maclaren. London: Victor Gollancz. 6s. net.

READERS of the occasional verse in English periodicals have learned to watch out for the signature of Mr. Maclaren at the end of a poem. During the last two or three years he has rewarded them with a whole series of delightful surprises, and now the poetry lovers to whom they have not been accessible are able to share them, for Mr. Maclaren has collected his poetry into a really memorable little volume.

Whether he is himself a man of seafaring experience or not matters nothing; for he could hardly convey the salty, gritty humors of the sailor more tellingly than he has done in the pages that comprise his "Entertainment in Rhyme and Song":

Sing, boys, sing and dance, for one day soon
We'll go no more a-roving by the light of the moon!
And he up'd with his banjo and he plink plonk played,
I'll go no more a-roving with you, fair maid.

The "Sailor With Banjo" is alive before us as we read. The reckless, cheery accent of its recurs in at least a dozen of the pieces. The poet manages his craftsmanship like an expert. He has evidently felt as free as the sea itself while working at his rhymes and rhythms—a tremendous advantage, for it takes the average poet far too long to realize that constriction and restraint in technique can be the very bane of poetry. And not only the sailor-man is vivid before us, but, tenderly, ever-present in the background, the woman who awaits him on shore. In one tiny song she resolves to knit him "a foam-white jersey," or one of "deep sea blue," if he prefers it, and stockings of crimson:

And I will knit him a bonnet
Soft as the breast of the dove,
With tassel-bobs on it—
Oh, my laddie, my love!

Later in the book there are some charming lyrics of ordinary life, delicate as flower petals, and yet with the same magic in them:

If all the young maidens were birds in my spinneys—
Sing clearly, sing clearly, now fly not from me!
Not a thrush would I part with for ten golden guineas,
Nor barter a blackbird for pearls of the sea;
I'd love them so dearly,
So late and so early,
And, oh, we'll sing clearly from every tall tree!

Mr. Maclaren is mischievous and slightly cynical when he is singing of sailors and their Nancies and Jennies, but he is never cynical when he sings of birds and beasts, as he does many times before his book closes. He is only kindly and warm-hearted. And if he can manage to keep the cynicism under control and allow the kindliness full rein he may give us more work as refreshing and truly poetic in its miniature way as "Sailor With Banjo"—and we shall welcome it all.

THOMAS MOULT.

Scraps of Paper

Scraps of Paper, by Marietta Minnigerode Andrews. New York: Dutton. $5.

IN HER earlier books, "Memoirs of a Poor Relation" and "My Studio Window," Mrs. Andrews has shown how, with a word here and a phrase there, she can reconstruct a scene or depict a character. History becomes alive under her touch. In her newest book, "Scraps of Paper," she pursues this policy, varying it only by the use of letters and memoirs, written, for the most part, by members of her own family, for the major part of the substance of her book. Her running comment on the "scraps of paper" she includes, and a page here and there when necessary to make a scene or a situation clear, make up the sum of her own material.

That, however, is enough to show how fair and just Mrs. Andrews is in her judgments. She has taken a critical, and (heretofore) a controversial time, to cover in the first part of her book—the period of the Civil War. She has covered it, not only without rancor, but in such a way as to heal old wounds. Herself a Southern woman, daughter of a man who fought all through the Civil War, and whose family estates lay right in the path of war, she sees with clear eyes, unclouded by prejudice, the bravery of Northern soldiers.

All the "scraps of paper" she has used seem to have been selected with a view toward clearer understanding. In her own heart there is no bitterness—only a great sympathy, and a deep understanding.

Possessed of this knowledge, the reader of "Scraps of Paper" may open the book with the assurance that there will be no attempt to present anything in a false light. He should know, too, that war is neither glorified nor condemned. Mrs. Andrews is herself a peace-loving woman. In this book one reads through the lines that what is needed above all things in the world is sympathetic understanding. But there is no preaching. The "scraps of paper" she uses—letters from her father, when he was just a boy in the Confederate Army, the diary of an aunt, recollections of other relatives, and a clear and forcible account of his experiences by a member of the Union Army—tell their own story, and preach their own sermon.

The World War takes up the fourth and last part of Mrs. Andrews' book. Here the "scraps of paper" she uses are letters from her own son, who was in the ambulance service in France, and from her brothers and others of her relatives, and from Capt. Randolph Fitzhugh Mason, who did not come back from Belleau Wood. The letters of Captain Mason to his little niece are adorable—filled with humor, a cheerful acceptance of life, and a keen appreciation of the other fellow's viewpoint. Always, in the letters of Captain Mason first, perhaps, but in all the others who wrote from the field of action in both wars, there is present on the part of the writer the ability to laugh a little at himself, and to give the other fellow the benefit of the doubt. This is the sort of book that makes the reader have more respect for himself, as a member of the human family, and more sympathy for his fellow creature.

The League of Merchants

The Hansa: Its History and Romance, by E. Gee Nash, London: The Bodley Head. 18s. net. New York: Dodd Mead. $5.

RUSSIA sent a force into Livonia. "Narva, Reval and Dorpat were taken, and it was all too late when Livonia appealed to the League for assistance."

These words have a familiar ring today, but it was not the League of Nations to which Livonia appealed. The Hanseatic League, composed of the free cities of Germany, and with affiliated depots, called kontors, in all the principal trading cities of Europe, was the hope of this "minority." In the day of their power they fought with kings and defeated them. The story of their rise is told in "The Hansa."

Mr. Nash tells the story adequately, though its relation to the development of the rest of Europe is not sufficiently emphasized, and there is duplication owing to faulty arrangement. His book is, however, readable, which is a virtue in history, and should serve to introduce many readers to the fascination of an old romance of commerce.

The merchants of Germany, like those of many other countries, first became powerful when they extorted from the local rulers certain privileges for the towns in which they lived, and guarantees of the security of their goods in transit on the roads. The league of German towns which extorted most of these rights, however, had the advantage that they had the monopoly of the lucrative herring fisheries in the Baltic, which soon gave them a monopoly of other forms of trade as well, and of all the carrying trade. This monopoly they maintained, by a policy of rigid seclusion combined with astute diplomacy and honesty in trade, until well on in the sixteenth century. They fought the King of Denmark, who attempted to encroach on their privileges, and maintained them; but usually a threat to withdraw, with their trade, from a country was sufficient. All outsiders were frozen out. Their power appeared absolute in all matters of trade.

Yet they fell, though until 1894 seats were still reserved for them by right in one of the churches in the City of London, and the prosperity of Hamburg is due to their former greatness. The rise of nationalism, resentment fostered by their narrow and selfish policy, the migration of the herring to the coast of Holland, the discovery of the northern route to Russia and that of the New World combined to break their monopoly. Cities broke away from the central authority in Lübeck. The glory of the Hansa was gone, and today lives in little more than the name of a German air navigation company. Only Hamburg and Bremen have retained their former prosperity. The League has disappeared.

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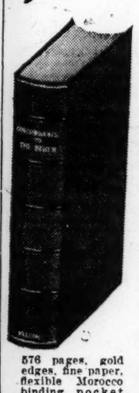

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EDUCATIONAL

Linking Arms in the Folk Dance They Form a Merry Brotherhood

By EVELYN SHARP

TO THE casual observer the scene would have seemed typically English. Nowhere but in England could you have found just that setting; the Bishop's Palace in the background, with the spire and tower of Norwich Cathedral rising behind it, and beyond that a ruin of old monastic buildings; and in the foreground, the perfect green lawn bordered with solid elm trees, all equally the product of centuries, all equally suggesting a stability that only an earthquake could disturb. And the occurrence of an earthquake, or any rude interruption of nature, would be scarcely conceivable in that well-ordered stronghold of simple beliefs and deep-rooted national culture.

Thoroughly national, too, seemed the preoccupations of the crowd of spectators, who on that summer afternoon had come from county and town and village to sit in decorous rows of chairs along the edge of the green bank, while folk dances of their country were being performed on the smooth grassy stage below. Over 400 dancers, men and women of all classes and hailing from all parts of England, sped over the ground, backward and forward, up and down the long lines in "Galopede," or round and round in rings when the dance changed to "Epping Forest"; while under the old cedar tree at the far end of the lawn, violin and piano, together with the more unusual pipes and tabors and recorders of an older England, sounded the delightful tunes that owe their origin also to English musicians.

The English Folk Dance Society, holding their summer school, this August, in the cathedral city of Norwich, had brought dancers and audience together in the Bishop's garden; and every day for a fortnight the townspeople went about their business to the strains of "Gathering Peascods" and "Rigs o' Marlow" and "The Maids Peeped Out of the Window," and many another familiar air, while all over the city, in medieval hall and modern school building, groups of dancers, some young, some old, but all incorrigibly young in gayety, learned the steps and figures of the traditional dances that Cecil Sharp saved from oblivion at the beginning of the present century. Here, anybody might say, was England at its best, oblivious of differences of class, differences of opinion, of all the barriers we foolishly build up against our fellow creatures, and reveling instead in the common possession of dance and song, preserved through the centuries by the English folk and now given back to them again by their own musicians, as whether collectors or transcribers.

But if it ended there, merely as a nationalist manifestation, a revival of antiquity, folk dance might easily become in the rush of our modern mechanical existence just a beautiful memory, or at best a cult for the leisured and artistic few. If it ended there it would, in fact, end. But, of course, a dance that is the result of long and slow growth, and is not the product of one individual, never ends. Just as the mimetic dance of the cave dweller and the ritual dance of the Egyptian tomb merged into the dance of the Dionysian festival, and that into the dance of the agricultural festival in spring and midwinter, and that into the semi-religious, semi-popular May Day procession, and that into the country dance on the village green, and that into the dance that Jane Austen danced in the Pump Room at Bath, and that into the gay revel in the Bishop's garden in August, 1929, so the folk dance as revived today cannot remain a narrow demonstration of the nationality of any one country. The life in it depends upon a far wider, a far more human interpretation.

A lecturer at the Norwich Summer School mentioned three of the reasons why people become folk dancers: (1) For the fun of the thing; (2) because a study of the past is essential to the building of the future, and folk dance opens an easy pathway into the past; and (3) because the racial dance, by reason of its common origin, is by rights an international, not a mere national growth, and the folk dancer who travels has thus in his possession a universal language with which to approach the folk dancers of other nations. This last point was actually exemplified in the lecturer's own audience, which contained at least one Austrian student, several from America, and others from Australia, Canada, and so on. And before the school closed, some members of the teaching staff, as well as the first violinist, had to leave for Southampton, whence they were to sail on the morrow for the United States, there to take part in the English Folk Dance School at Amherst, Mass., at the end of August.

It would be natural to find links in the folk music of England and America, though there are probably many citizens of both countries who do not realize that Cecil Sharp collected some of his finest folk songs and the famous Kentucky Running Set, all of English origin, in the States, or that there is a flourishing branch of the E. F. D. S. over there, or that Miss Maud Karpeles, so long associated with the society, is spending her summer in collecting English country dances that still survive traditionally in New England and elsewhere. But folk dance does not end with forging Anglo-Saxon links, important as these are today. Every winter, at the New Year Festival of Folk Dance and Song in the Albert Hall, London, a team of folk dancers from some country is invited to come and take part, so that the universality of the dance may not be forgotten, while its artistic qualities are being enjoyed. One year, the foreign dancers come from Denmark, another year from the Basque provinces of Spain and France, or again, from Holland. These visits are returned from time to time, by the demonstration team of the E. F. D. S., or by groups of young university undergraduates who spend their holidays in Germany or the Tyrol, perhaps, morris dancing from village to village and singing English folk songs. And last autumn, an English delegation took a prominent part in the Folk Arts Congress at Prague under the auspices of the League of Nations. But strongest of all are the links forged unofficially by any folk dancer who travels and finds his kinship with any peasant or student who performs his native dances by the wayside.

The traditional dance where it still survives, as in the sword dance of northern England, or the morris dance of Oxfordshire, or the Running Set of Kentucky, is a beautiful piece of culture in itself, to be cherished as a national possession as well as a useful example of technique to the modern revivalist. But the human implications are even more present in the folk dance revival, which represents one more way of throwing a girdle around about the earth, as a crisis in our world history when every girdle of the kind is a precious means to human understanding and friendship. You cannot feel that the professor from Harvard or Cleveland with whom you link arms in "Rufty Tufty" could ever belong to a country that wants to fall out with your own country; nor can you regard the dancer from Vienna, who nods you a jolly salute in "Parson's Farewell" as a "foreigner." The merriest brotherhood in the world is made up of folk dancers, and a bishop's palace in a moldering cathedral city may be as good a ground for making world friendships in the twentieth century as the most modern of international palaces at Geneva or The Hague.

Boy Choristers Have a School

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Scarsdale-on-Hudson, N. Y.

JAMES MORRIS HELFENSTEIN, who for 25 years trained the celebrated choir of Grace Church, New York City, has established a special school for choir boys that is not connected with a church. It is, therefore, an unusual kind of school. It is called the Helfenstein Chorister Institute, and is in its second year of operation. Choir boys should be taught to understand the significance and meaning of the words they sing and to realize that they have a definite message for the Congregation, Mr. Helfenstein believes. Also, in those churches which have choirs, choir music should be a definite spiritual feature in the church service, rather than merely a vocal accomplishment or a relaxation from the serious phases of the ceremonies.

Roaming through the large old Colonial house here which he and Mrs. Helfenstein have chosen as the home of the school, Mr. Helfenstein described to a Monitor correspondent his views on the individual training of choristers and the value of a privately conducted school.

Set on the crest of a wide grassy slope with huge old trees making cool, shady spaces in the bright afternoon sunshine, the roomy brick mansion seemed a particularly pleasant spot for a group of boys to pass nearly 10 months of the year. It will accommodate 30 boys, and since Mr. Helfenstein is quite clear on the importance of individual contact with the students, he proposes to keep the school within that number.

"Church singing should be distinctly a spiritual influence," Mr. Helfenstein declared, pausing before an exquisite Holman-Hunt painting of "Samuel in the Temple," which hangs in the boys' dining-room.

"Of course, it cannot have that effect unless there is the right thought back of it while it is being performed. Church music has been thought of too much as an opportunity for professional display or as a means of attracting large congregations.

"Choristers should be taught to know that their singing is more than a vocal exercise. Boys will respond readily when they are led to understand something of the need for help, comfort and spiritual relief which exists in every congregation. Boys easily apprehend the spiritual significance of the songs they sing and, once the mechanical difficulties of choir singing are overcome, a choirmaster who could take an organization of sincere purpose and definitely work out the spiritual interpretation would achieve wonderful results."

Mr. Helfenstein resigned the post of organist and choirmaster at Grace Church some time ago. He is now director of music and choirmaster of the Episcopal Church of the Heavenly Rest in New York City. Associated with him in the newly organized chorister institute is an advisory board composed of prominent persons in religious, financial and business circles in the East.

Church schools, under modern conditions, are very expensive to operate and are rapidly becoming impractical for any but wealthy congregations to support. Mr. Helfenstein said. This situation, together with the constant demand for well-trained choristers, makes the need for a private institution for chorister training particularly evident, he added.

An interesting feature of the school is that, after their first year's training, the boys will be helped to make connections with church choirs and will thus be enabled to pay a part of the expenses of their training. The pay of a well-trained young chorister averages about $25 a Sunday, Mr. Helfenstein said. Scholarships are available for a small number of boys who are unable to meet the financial expense of the first year's training.

The boys will obtain their general education at the well-known Scarborough School just across the way. The Scarborough School is located at "Beechwood," the 125-acre estate of Frank A. Vanderlip, who founded the institution in 1913. It is known as one of the pioneering country day schools in this country. Besides class rooms, it includes a library, gymnasium, swimming pool, athletic fields and a fully equipped theater, and is staffed by a group of distinguished educators.

The best discipline is accomplished through example and environment, Mr. Helfenstein believes. Therefore, the atmosphere of the Helfenstein Chorister Institute is that of a well-conducted home in which the boys have certain individual responsibilities but are never "nagged" into accomplishing their work.

The spacious study hall of the institute runs through the center of the main floor, terminating at each end in a wide open veranda, well above the ground level. The columned portico facing the west overlooks wide sloping lawns with wooded knolls here and there around the grounds. The southern end of the portico is shadowed by magnificent weeping birch, luxuriant with its heavy foliage. Tall elm trees, delightfully in keeping with the square, massive lines of the colonial structure, tower at the northern end, while a lordly chestnut stands aloof and dominating farther down the slope. There are many museum pieces in the house. This environment, Mr. Helfenstein believes, helps to stir the boys' imagination and develop their artistic sense.

Although it was vacation time one young chorister was present at the school—Mr. Helfenstein's own small son, Gouverneur, who was enjoying the warm afternoon disporting himself in bathing suit under a hose on the lawn. Rare fun he was having, but, at his father's suggestion that the visitor might like to hear him sing, it took less than 10 minutes for him to appear, neatly clad and with carefully brushed hair, in the music room on the second floor. There, with an original Watteau screen and a quaint circular walnut desk, which was said to have only one counterpart, as a background, and with his father as accompanist, he sang first a gay melody entitled "Morning" and then a lilting French song—all with a joyous abandon that seemed to tell that, to him, singing was the very best fun in the world.

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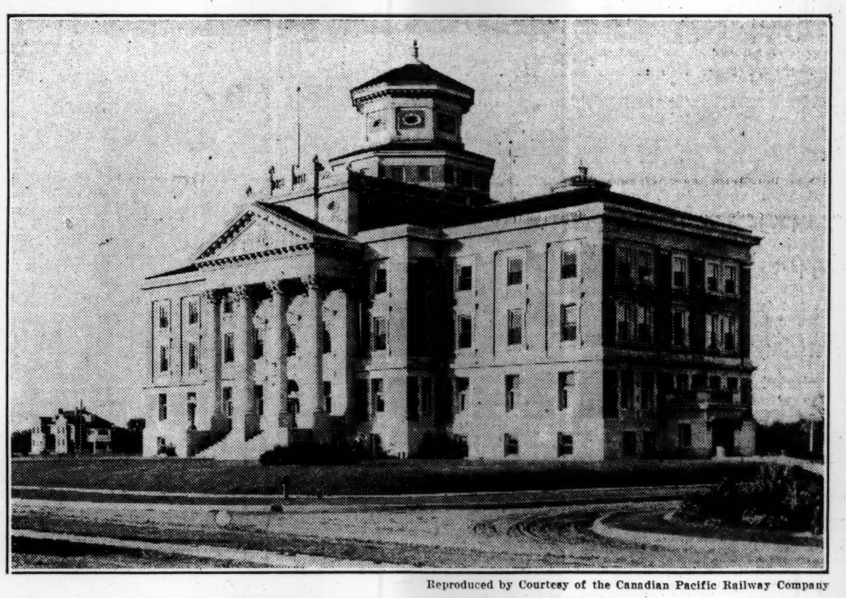

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Yale Shares Department With City Children

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

New Haven, Conn.

THE Peabody Museum of Natural History at Yale University extends to children the advantages of a department of their own. The new home of this Children's Department was formally opened last week. In 1925, with the opening of the new Peabody Museum, a children's department was added, presenting the pupils of the public and private schools of New Haven and environs with an unusual opportunity to supplement the work of the classroom. During the last four years the department has progressed to such an extent that arrangements have been made for bringing the children of the public schools to the museum for lectures. Until last December, the two docents in charge of the department were appointed, and their salaries were paid by the university. In the fall, the Board of Education of the city of New Haven, reecognizing the value of the work carried on among the school children, added to the staff a third docent paid by the city.

The new home of the department has been provided by the university. The rooms of the house are spacious, well ventilated and easily adapted for use as lecture and exhibition rooms. One lecture room has on display the beginnings of a mineral collection. In another are exhibited dolls from foreign lands. There are now 30 dolls in the group, dressed in the native costumes of the various countries. In this room also are cases of mounted birds, arranged according to their migratory habits. The most popular room for the children is the Nature Room, where the turtles, newts, salamanders and horned toads are housed.

The Many Rooms

At the head of the stairs leading from the first floor is a model of a colonial house, constructed by third grade children of a city school, under the supervision of their teacher. The house is built of split logs, and the interior is furnished in true colonial style from the huge fireplace with the necessary pans and kettles, to the miniature hand-woven rugs on the floor. On this floor there is an Industrial Geography Room, which contains exhibits of cotton, rubber, flax, cork, etc. The library occupies a sunny room in the southwest corner of the building, where the children are free to browse, read, and borrow.

The school exhibit room contains a project, the Pueblo Indians, which is the year's work of a third grade class. The pupils have constructed a pueblo adobe of bricks, and near it a kiva, the Indian ceremonial chamber. On the roof of the pueblo they have shown the Indians busy at their various activities: the Indian mother baking pika, or corn bread, and the Indian girl weaving at the loom, or making pottery. To the left of the pueblo is an interior of a kiva, complete with the altar, prayer sticks, bahos and musical instruments. Colorful maps painted by the children, and some gay paintings of the Hopi and Zuni tribes are hung on the walls. The pottery exhibited was designed and made by the children.

The lectures given in the children's department reach a large number of children. Each day classes come to the museum, accompanied by their teachers, and listen to an illustrated talk on some branch of natural history. Children from kindergarten to high school are included in this work. Following the talk, the class is escorted to the particular exhibit hall of the Peabody Museum which contains what has just been described. Brief visits are also paid to other parts of the building in order to give the children a glimpse of the museum facilities that are available to them.

More Than Lectures

The work done with the pupils does not end with these lectures. A club hour is held each day from 4 to 5 o'clock. The Monday afternoon meeting of the Travel Club is in reality a glorified geography lesson, made unusually interesting with the aid of motion pictures and lantern slides, and the collection of foreign material housed in the museum. The Stamp Club meets on Tuesday, while Wednesday is given over to the Nature Club. The members of this club take frequent field trips to the shore and country and record such trips in their notebooks. Such subjects as birds, shells, flowers, trees, equatic biology, minerals and astronomy are taught. Thursday afternoon is devoted to games. A modeling group, instructed by a student in the Yale School of Fine Arts, meets on Friday afternoon. Many objects modeled successfully last year by the class have been cast.

These clubs are open to pupils in public and private schools. The members of all the clubs contribute articles to the Musuem paper, which is printed every two months. The name of the paper is the Lion's Head, and copies sell for three cents.

Saturday morning is devoted to story hours. The first hour from 9:30 to 10:30 is for children from 6 to 10 years of age, and the second is for children 11 to 14 years of age. Stories are told of animal life, or of life in foreign lands. Once a month moving pictures of natural history, geography or some other educational subject are shown.

The number of new contacts made by the children's department with schools and clubs throughout the State increases each year. Parents are being instructed through children and on Sundays many a week-day visitor returns to the Museum with his parents. The department hopes to be able, in the near future, to bring part of the Museum to the schools by means of portable exhibits.

THE MONITOR READER

(Answers to Questions Asked on the Next to the Last Page)

1. Calvin.
2. 2,000,000.
3. By soaking in milk for five or ten minutes the parts that are stained; then stretch the goods over a vessel and remove the milk by pouring boiling water over the damp parts.
4. $47,000,000.
5. As high as £35 a year.

How Family of Twelve Financed Education

Lafayette, Ind.

AN EXAMPLE of family teamwork was revealed recently in a report made at Purdue University. On the graduation list last June appeared the names of two sisters, Florence and Elizabeth Risk. This was not unusual but a study of this list with several others of the last few years, showed that the name Risk had appeared quite frequently. A little inquiry brought out that these two sisters, Florence and Elizabeth, were the eight and ninth members of a family of 12 children to have graduated from college. The other three are now in college, expecting to graduate within three years. It is at least most unusual for such a large number of children from one family to obtain college training.

This family record was made possible through the use of a "revolving fund." Of the nine Risk children now holders of sheepskins, four have them from the University of Minnesota, four from Purdue University, and one from Western State Normal School of Michigan. The other three still in college are sophomores or juniors.

The revolving fund, inaugurated while the oldest members of the family were in college, is 10 years old. From it all in the family may borrow, but all must also contribute until all 12 have graduated from a college or university course.

The scheme has been a success because of the willingness of each member of the family to help in the family project, even to the extent of dropping out of school for a year or two, if necessary, and helping replenish the revolving fund in case it becomes too low. However, this has not been necessary the last three or four years, or since the oldest members of the family have established themselves in their chosen careers. These older brothers now handle the revolving fund and administer it for the benefit of those who have undergraduate work to complete. Food, clothing and maintenance costs are no small item with a family of this size. The problem of financing an education for all the children made it look impossible to the father, James A. G. Risk, station agent for a railroad at Lisbon, N. D., where he settled in the early nineties.

A year in a North Dakota college exhausted the money saved by the two older boys, so they went back home to work in harvest fields and elsewhere to save enough to continue their college work. However, the World War came along, and the three oldest boys were in military service. It was while in service that they realized the value of all studying and working together as men as they had played together as boys. So after college had been resumed and first one, then another graduated, each joined in the partnership to support the others.

Coupé

The one-seated, inclosed automobile much used at present is often called by those who "know not" a coup, although it has no relation whatever to the abode of the feathered dwellers in the barnyard.

The word has been adopted from the French language, and means to the French people just what it means to us: "a small carriage with seats for two," a couple. The ou should be pronounced as the oo in boot. The e should be pronounced like a in fate, making the word COO-PAY, the PAY carrying the accent. "I'll take the coo-pay."

This word having been taken unchanged from the French, used freely by English-speaking people, and found in the English dictionaries, should be accorded the courtesy of correct pronunciation.

Learning the Names of the Small Letters

III

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Toronto, Can.

"MARY, each 'mother-letter' is going to have a 'baby-letter' today, so get the mothers all ready." Mary and her mother were sitting on the seashore in the south of France, and Mary had the capital letters cut out of brightly colored cardboard by her side.

"We are all ready, Mummy, who is going to be first?"

"Well, Mary, all of those who are just like their mothers are coming first, and you shall take them to their own mothers." In this way comes C. I. (with his hat on) O. S. V. W. X.

There was breathless excitement in placing them by their mothers. Then other baby letters came, and note was taken of the differences between parent and child.

Now all have arrived, and Mary is asked, "Has every mother got a child?" Eagerly Mary scans the letters in front of her.

"Yes, Mummy, every one."

Now a bottle of gum (liquid glue) is produced, and a sheet of bright red cardboard (children love the brightest colors you can procure and love to put together colors that look attractive to them). A little gum soon fixes all more permanently in place; care being taken by Mary that every mother has its own child by its side.

A little time is spent each day in learning these. Then new letters are cut out by the mother, both capital and small, and a game of hide and seek played. In this a mother letter calls for her child who is hiding, and the right child (manipulated and selected from the others by Mary) appears and runs home to its mother.

Many other games are learned, and the little letters drawn with chalk and pencil. (The forming of these letters carefully in lines is left till later. Now all are thoroughly learned, and Mary is ready to learn what each letter sings or says.

G. A.

[Mary's next play-lesson will appear next Saturday].

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Still others say, "between you and I" instead of "between you and me." It is astonishing how often "who" is used for "whom," and how frequently the simplest words are mispronounced. Few persons know whether to spell certain words with one or two "c's" or "m's" or with "le" or "el," and when to use commas in order to make their meaning absolutely clear. Most persons use only common words—colorless, flat, ordinary. Their speech and their letters are lifeless, monotonous, humdrum. Every time they talk or write they show themselves lacking in the essential points of English.

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THE HOME FORUM

"One Cup of Recognition True"

IN A pleasing poem bearing the name of "Masaccio," Lowell tells of having seen on the walls of an obscure chapel in Florence some faded but exquisitely wrought frescoes, painted by this artist. Little now is known of him, yet, as the poet tells:

"He came to Florence long ago,
And painted here these walls, that shone
For Raphael and for Angelo,
With secrets deeper than his own."

From the few scattered records that remain we learn that Masaccio, born 1401 in the little town of San Giovanni, up the Arno, went as a youth to Florence, where he studied art under the master, Masolino, but drew more from the sculptor naturalists of Donatello's sort. From the architect, Brunelleschi, he may have learned the new art of perspective, but Vasari says that "by means of continuous study Masaccio may be numbered among the first who cleared away, in a great measure, the hardness, the imperfections, and the difficulties in art, and gave a beginning to beautiful attitude, movement, liveliness, and vivacity, . . . He painted with unity and softness, harmonizing the flesh colors and the draperies, and making them simple as they are in nature." Vasari claims that the frescoes of Masaccio were studied by "innumerable draughtsmen and masters continually up to his own time (1554), and that there still were heads so lifelike and beautiful, that it may truly be said no master of that age approached so nearly as did this man to the moderns," and that he should receive unbounded praise, because, above all, he gave "form in his art to the beautiful manner of the times." Among the twenty-five or more names of celebrated artists Vasari mentions as having studied Masaccio's frescoes, are Leonardo da Vinci, Michael Angelo, Andrea del Sarto, Bartolomeo, Perugino, Bandinelli, and Raphael himself. We know further that no painter in the recorded history of art ever achieved so greatly in so short a time. Within six years he had gathered to his own art-expression all the best learning of the past, absorbed the advanced ideas of his own age, and, "in one superb, aggressive stroke had moved three generations into the future." Then, at the age of twenty-six, Masaccio went on a visit to Rome and there dropped out of sight, how or why nobody knows. As the poet recalls these few simple facts about the youthful fresco painter he turns his musing gaze to the many forerunners whose names are fast fading from remembrance, who opened

"for their race
New pathways to the commonplace."

"And who are they," I mused, "that wrought
Through pathless wilds, with labor long,
The highways of our daily thought?"

One has only to notice for a single day the divers themes, arguments, fragments of songs, scraps of verse or prose, recollections of paintings, sculpture, architecture, or skillful craftsmanship that crowd our thoughts in the course of a day's work, to echo Lowell's question "Who are they . . . that wrought?" How came the now indispensable typewriter, the adding machine, the telephone? What processes of development led to the general use of rubber, oil, gas and electricity? Who wrought the design of the original Gothic edifice of which yon cathedral is a modernized imitation? What "pathless wilds" and tireless labor are represented in the shipbuilder's art, in long trains that carry a continent's traffic, in the automobile, the airplane, and the radio,—to say nothing of the wonderful achievements in chemistry, metallurgy and astronomy? Trace back any one of our countless, common conveniences, our pictures, the books we read, the music in which we take delight, our daily newspapers, our public schools, our highways, parks, playgrounds, our carillon towers, and our skyscrapers, all so new and so modern, that, like Minerva, who is said to have sprung full-grown from the head of Jupiter, they appear to come directly from the inventor. Yet, back, back we go to the days of Masaccio and the Renaissance, back to the fourteenth century, and even before that, when the first glimmerings of Greek culture began to break through the long night of the dark ages and to kindle thought and ingenuity into energy. When and where did intellectual liberty begin, or the formation of individuality, and the right of one individual to differ from another? What was the significance of this new mental attitude upon art, architecture, the craftsmen's guilds, upon literature and music? From out the vastly diversified melting pot of the Renaissance have come the composite forms from which the modern world has evolved most of its intricate achievements. The time of Masaccio is a good illustration of the adaptation of Greek, Byzantium, pagan, and Christian culture to the new thought of the times, and its varied expression in avenues through which may be traced the faint beginnings of modern ideas and developments.

Three young Florentines, near contemporaries of Masaccio, represent the new-time spirit of Italian painting and culture; Lorenzo Ghiberti who had just won the competition for the bronze doors of the Baptistry, and upon which he spent twenty or more years of happy work; Donatello, who refined the rugged realism of the time and carved the noble St. George; and Brunelleschi whose dream and life-work was the lovely dome which is still the architectural glory of Florence, and who, incidentally, designed those elegant colonnades and buildings representing the dignity of the old Roman architecture. The studios of these great commercial artists became the workshops of craftsmen and students, for assistance was needed in completing designs, in drawing, modeling, casting, and polishing. Paolo Uccello here applied geometry for the first time to perspective. Manetti, one of the ablest Greek scholars and mathematicians in Europe, translated "Elements of Euclid" for Brunelleschi, and another invented the art of engraving on copper. A group of intellectuals who dedicated themselves to Hellenistic studies arose, and, at the same time, the first generation of Florentine humanists was formed. And, all the while, young Masaccio was growing up in San Giovanni on the Arno.

Just as Giotto is said to have gathered up into himself all the knowledge of his time and added to it the gift of dramatic expression, Masaccio, from contact with his friends, Brunelleschi, Donatello, Uccello, and others, absorbed their knowledge, and by fusing it with his own artistic talents, produced a style which was the most impressive ever seen in Italy up to this time. "Expulsion" and "Tribute Money" are intensely impressive figures and show Masaccio's great dramatic power. Scarcely any record of Masaccio remains except his works, and they are so few and so magnificent that, it is said, "one of his heads alone would have been sufficient to have immortalized him, and to have justified his compeers in art."

Rogers, another poet, has written thus of Masaccio:

"Wouldst thou then behold his mound? Look round
And know that where we stand stood oft and long,
Oft till the day was gone, Raphael himself,
He and his haughty rival—patiently,
Humbly, to learn of those who came before,
To steal a spark of their authentic fire,
Their's who first broke the universal glow—
Sons of the morning!"

And Masaccio is only one of innumerable half-remembered persons who, throughout the centuries, have wrought "The highways of our daily thought," and paved the way for higher achievement and nobler living.

C. S. S.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by
MARY BAKER EDDY
An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily, except Sundays and holidays, by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass.

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
EDITORIAL BOARD

If the return of manuscripts is desired, they must be accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope, but the Monitor Editorial Board does not hold itself responsible for such communications.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:
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Single copies, 5 cents

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The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

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Cost of remailing copies of the Monitor is as follows: Domestic and Foreign
14 pages ..... 2 cents
16 to 22 pages ..... 3 cents
24 to 30 pages ..... 4 cents
32 pages ..... 5 cents
Remailing to Canada and Mexico, 1 cent for each 2 oz. or fraction.

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Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE JOURNAL
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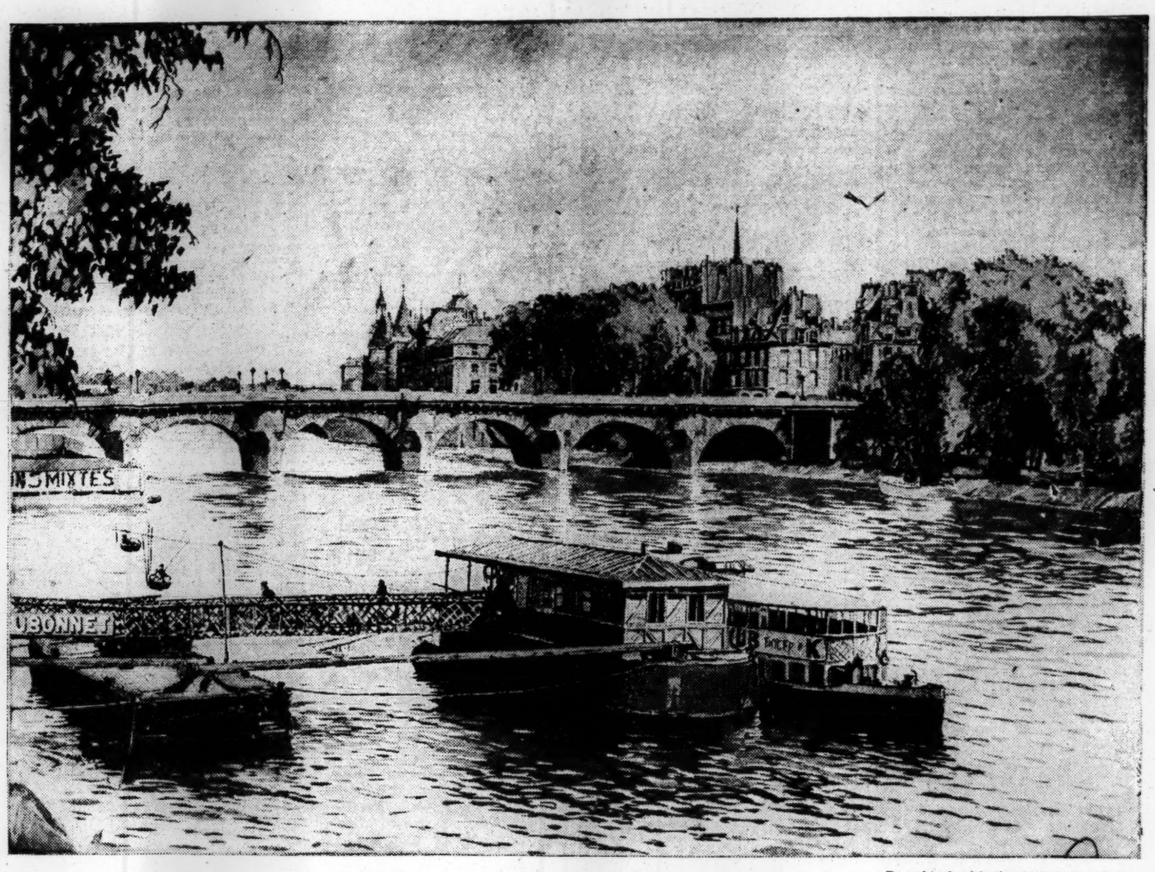

Ile de la Cité. After a Colored Etching by Hans Figura.

Reproduced with the Artist's Permission

HANS FIGURA has placed us, in this colored etching, face to face with the famed Ile de la Cité, an island in the Seine which was the historic cradle of Paris. Agitation is being carried on at the present time to get the State to designate the whole island as a sort of national monument, in order to prevent land speculators from buying up the available ground and selling it for new buildings. The spot is too close to the heart of every Parisian to permit the mellow lines being broken by any bold white "skyscraper."

What do we see? To the left on the island are the towers of the Palais de Justice, one of which has near its base a clock made in 1370. The "flèche," or steeple, to the right denotes the Sainte-Chapelle, built in the thirteenth century and windowed by stained glass so radiant that it seems constantly to be singing choruses. Experts call it the lo[illegible] chapel of its kind in the world. The trees are gracious and full on the Ile de la Cité, and the bridge with its gentle rhythm is the Pont Neuf, which was begun in the sixteenth century. You have not been in Paris until you have walked across the Pont Neuf, and saluted Henry IV on his prancing charger, who guards the island end of the bridge.

Figura has given us, too, a touch of today in the landing stage and tethered river boat. These swift-moving craft are called "bateaux mouches," or fly boats, but they are more like dragon flies. They glide under bridge after bridge, and then suddenly draw up to a landing stage. It is one of the most pleasant of excursions to voyage in a bateau mouche under all the thirty and odd bridges of Paris, which cross the Seine, and watch the metropolis unfurl like a flag.

The artist is a young Austrian, whose work has already been reproduced several times in The Christian Science Monitor. He has many friends throughout Europe, comes sketching now here, now goes down to Italy, now draws his own Vienna. He has skill and color. He is an indefatigable worker and a true artist.

Lamp Post

At the street corner are four great
white midsummer moons
Captured and hung on a post.
Four all at once, unblinking, round,
and ivory-white,
They stare unchanging all through
the night hours,
But in the morning become dull
commonplace things again;
And then you would never guess that
Every night on the street corner
Are four midsummer moons,
Round and luminous and ivory-
white—
Four all at once,
That someone has captured and hung
on a post.

DOLORES CAIRNS.

A Boy's Memories—The Emersons

My cousins, the Emersons, represented affluence, in my childish mind. Their house was a square wooden one, set among trees, mostly pines and chestnuts. There was a solemn, . . . quality to it. I remember going down alone on errands, and always had a feeling of awe upon approaching it. I think this was because the trees were so close to the house that the grass would not grow and everything was damp around it. The door was always open, and Mr. Emerson generally came into the hall when anyone approached. This was a wonderful relief to me, as I was terrified by the women and servants. The inside gave me the impression of wealth and spaciousness. It may have been the reflection of the talk I heard at home, but it seemed very impressive and august.

No amount of grown-up talk could make me fear Mr. Emerson, however, or feel the slightest embarrassment in his presence. He seemed, like my grandmother, to be a perfect example of serenity. He received me as an equal and entertained me as if I were a young prince.

Mr. Emerson's study was to the right of the hall. There was a large fireplace, and what were to me magnificent red-velvet chairs on either side. There must have been hangings of the same material, as I got the feeling of crimson everywhere. From the floor to the ceiling, the walls were lined with books—books that had been read and reread until the bindings were very much worn.

Of my early memories of Mr. Emerson, two are most vivid. The first in his garden, where he often took me, walking slowly about and telling me of each flower and plant as if it were a particular friend. I never read his "Days" that I do not visualize him in his "pleached garden," showing me his pear trees.

The second memory is of Thanksgiving. Every year on this day there was a gathering of the clan at the Emersons. There were the Thayers, Jacksons, Emersons, Simmonses, Bradfords, and Ripleys, but no others. The dinner was the traditional New England affair, the table heaped with food; and the conversation consisted of the usual family gossip. I remember there was always a discussion among the women as to whether one said Mr. Emerson or Cousin Waldo.

As soon as dessert was served and the nuts and fruit brought on, there was a little ceremony that was invariably performed. Mr. Emerson would look down from the head of the table and, pretending not to see me, say:

"Where is that little boy who likes figs?"

This was my cue to march up to him, and, taking me on his knee, he would pop into my mouth, one by one, these delightful and expensive fruits, until I could not contain another one. Of course, my mother protested all the time, but he paid not the slightest attention.

After dinner, in the evening, we played all sorts of games such as dumb crambo, and then everyone had to perform. It was a pet theory of Mr. Emerson's that everyone should learn self-expression, and he demanded a recitation from the children of four and five up to those of the marriageable age. There was absolutely no way to get out of this.—From "From Seven to Seventy," by EDWARD SIMMONS.

What the Beach Hen Said When the Tide Came In

Proud waves break into cocks' combs
When the sea is crowing.
The sea is a great rooster now
Green eyed, and very knowing.
Strutting in the sunrise
With his feathers blowing,
With his big plumes foaming,
With his great eyes roaming,
With his long spurs glistening,
With his high neck bristling,
"Cock-a-doodle crowing, crowing,
crowing!
Green eyed, very knowing!"

—VACHEL LINDSAY, in "Every Soul Is a Circus."

Beredelse gjennem vedholdenhet

Oversettelse av den engelske artikkel i Kristen Videnskap som finnes på denne side

I ALLE bestrebelser henimot held og fremgang er trofast karakter en hovedfaktor. Der opnåes ingen fremgang, enten det er i forretningslivet, i lærde studier eller i praktiske gjøremål, uten en mental utrustning, sterk nok til å bistå de anstrengelser som tiltrenges for å nå målet. Vedholdenhet er en av de betydningsfulle egenskaper som burde utvikles og næres, og det er aldri for tidlig å opmuntre denne egenskap hos et barn. Uten denne egenskap kan der ikke være håp om noget fremtidig held i nogen retning, og det er aldri for tidlig og heller aldri for sent å søke å vinne denne viktige egenskap.

Hvor betydelig vår lærdom eller vår rikdom enn kan være, så har dog den vedholdenhet som har ført til sådanne resultater været mangelfull hvis den ikke har omfattet åndelige egenskaper, som alene er evige. Åndelige egenskaper er den sanne substans hos det virkelige menneske, som efter Bibelens ord er Guds billede og lignelse. Følgelig burde åndelig karakter være målet for menneskelige bestrebelser, og den vinnes gjennem trofast streben efter all rett virksomhet. En skoleelev som er vedholdende i de givne opgaver, vil utvikle lydighet mot regler, samtidig med fasthet i forsett og vekst i evner. Og i lek vil samhold, broderlig venlighet og ærlig ferd utvikle de karaktertrekk som i fremtiden vil gjøre ham til en ærlig borger, en klok forretnings-kompagnon eller en pålitelig statsmann. Og samtidig vil denne barnets opdragelse være ham en beredelse til lydighet mot Guds lov, når oplysning åpenbarer for ham det høiere kall og dets krav på at der gives et fullere uttrykk for kjærlighet og tjenende arbeide.

Den studerendes kunnskap og pålitelighet under arbeidet på fremgang blir ofte satt på prøve, og svakheter blir avdekket, hvilket krever fornyet energi til opnåelse av større fullkommenhet i arbeidet. I den åndelige utfoldelses skole er fremgangsmåten en lignende. Men Gud sender ikke prøvelser eller fristelser, til, som Bibelen erklærer, Han "er ren av øine," så "Han ikke kan se paa ondt, og ikke formaar at skue hen paa elendighed." Det er Guds, det godes, allestedsnærvær, gjenspellet i sann bevissthet, som avdekker alt ufullkomment, alt som er ulikt det gode, og gjør således krav på renselse av tanke og handling, for at åndelige fremskritt kan komme til syne.

Vår store Mester, Kristus Jesus, fremholdt med styrke nødvendigheten av å være trofast i de små ting i det menneskelige liv som en nødvendig forberedelse til opnåelse av de åndelige virkeligheter, fred og lykke—med andre ord himmelen. Han avslutter lignelsen om den utro husholder med disse ord: "Den som er tro i smaat, er ogsaa tro i stort, og den som er uretfærdig i smaat, er ogsaa uretfærdig i stort. Dersom I da ikke har været tro i den uretfærdige Mammon, hvem vil da betro eder de sande skatte?"

Mary Baker Eddy, Opdager og Grunnlegger av Christian Science, hvis åpenbaring utfolder det sanne forhold mellem Gud og mennesket og den praktiske fremgangsmåte til å demonstrere dette, skriver om Jesus fra Nasaret i "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Videnskap og Helse med Nøkkel til Skriften) s. 18: "Han utførte sitt livsverk på rette måte, ikke bare i rettferdighet mot sig selv, men også i barmhjertighet mot dødelige—for å vise dem hvordan de skulde utføre sitt livsverk, men ikke for å gjøre det for dem og heller ikke for å frita dem for et eneste ansvar." Hun sier også i "Miscellaneous Writings" (s. 166): "Denne åndelige ide, eller Kristus, inngikk i de minste enkelteheter i Jesu personlige liv. Den gjorde ham til et ærlig menneske, en flink tømmermann og et godt menneske, før den kunde gjøre ham til den herliggjorte."

Kristi, Sannhetens, efterfølgere finner i Christian Science en veileder til den åndelige forståelse av Gud, en forståelse som forklarer Ham på rette måte og åpenbarer Hans lov, som helbreder synd og sykdom. Bevisst forbindelse med disse lover og vedholdende anerkjennelse av deres krav utvikler vår åndelige natur og makten til å utføre det helbredende arbeide som Kristus Jesus erklærte skulde være tegnet på hans sanne efterfølgere. Her er vedholdenhet og trofasthet i individuell karakter en vesentlig betingelse, og intet kan gi erstatning for å være uberedt i denne retning. Idet Mrs. Eddy henviser til Guds kjærlige plan for Hans barn, skriver hun (*ibid.*, s. 154): "Gud venter bare på menneskets verdighet for å øke Sin nådes mål og midler."

Oplysning med hensyn til Kristen Videnskap (Christian Science) litteratur utgitt på norsk kan fåes ved henvendelse til Kristen Videnskaps Forlagsbokhandel (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

Raphael's Embodied Formula

And now if, in closing, I commend one of his pictures in particular to your imagination or memory, your purpose to see it, or see it again, it will not be the Transfiguration nor the Sistine Madonna, nor even the "Madonna del Gran Duca," but the picture we have in London—the Ansidei, or Blenheim, Madonna. I find there, at first sight, with something of the pleasure one has in a proposition of Euclid, a sense of the power of the understanding, in the economy with which he has reduced his material to the simplest terms, has disentangled and detached its various elements. He is painting in Florence, but for Perugia, and sends it a specimen of its own old art—Mary and the babe enthroned, with St. Nicolas and the Baptist in attendance on either side. The kind of thing people there had already seen so many times, but done better, in a sense not to be measured by degrees, with a wholly original freedom and life and grace, though he perhaps is unaware, done better as a whole, because better in every minute particular than ever before. The scrupulous scholar, aged twenty-three, is now indeed a master; but still goes carefully. Note, therefore, how much mere exclusion counts for in the positive effect of his work. There is a saying that the true artist is known best by what he omits. Yes, because the whole question of good taste is involved precisely in such jealous omission. Note this, for instance, in the familiar Apennine background, with its blue hills and brown towns, faultless, for once—for once only—and observe, in the Umbrian pictures around, how often such background is marred by grotesque, natural, or architectural detail, by incongruous or childish incident. In this cool, pearl-grey, quiet place, where colour tells for double—the jewelled cope, the painted book in the hand of Mary, the chaplet of red coral—one is reminded that among all classical writers Raphael's preference was for the faultless Virgil. How orderly, how . . . clean and sweet the flesh, the vesture, the floor, the earth and sky! Ah, say rather the hand, the method of the painter! There is an unmistakable pledge of strength, of movement and animation in the cast of the Baptist's countenance, but reserved, repressed. Strange, Raphael has given him a staff of transparent crystal. Keep then to that picture as the embodied formula of Raphael's genius. Amid all he has here already achieved, full, we may think, of the quiet assurance of what is to come, his attitude is still that of the scholar; he seems still to be saying, before all things, from first to last, "I am utterly purposed that I will not offend."—WALTER PATER, in "Miscellaneous Studies."

The Nile Donkey Boys

The donkey boys of the Nile deserve a book all to themselves. Such craft! Such flattery! Such knowledge of human nature! With unerring sagacity they discover your nationality and give your donkey names famous in your own country. Never will an Englishman find himself astride "Yankee Doodle" or "Uncle Sam," or an American on "John Bull." They pick you up in their arms to put you on or take you from your donkey as if you were a baby. They run beside you holding your umbrella with one hand, and with the other arm holding you on if you are timid. Staid, dignified women, . . . who would not permit a white man-servant to touch them, lean on their donkey-boys as if they were human balustrades. . . .

"What's the name of my donkey?" asked my companion.

"Cleveland," came the answer like a flash.

We were enchanted.

"And what's the name of mine?" I asked.

"McKinley!"

Then we shouted. You have no idea how funny it sounded to hear those familiar names in such strange surroundings. We nearly tumbled off in our delight, and so quick are those clever little donkey-boys to watch your face and divine your mood that in a second they gave a weird, long-drawn donkey call, "Oh-h-ah-h!" and my companion's donkey swung into a gentle trot, with her donkey-boy running behind. . . .

At that McKinley, not to be outdone by any Democratic donkey, pricked up his ears. I heard a terrific commotion behind me. The string of bells around McKinley's neck deafened me, and I remember then and there losing all confidence in the administration, for McKinley was a Derby winner. He was a circus donkey. . . . In less than two minutes I had shot past every one of the party, and for the whole day McKinley and I headed the procession.—From "As Seen By Me," by LILLIAN BELL.

Preparedness Through Perseverance

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

IN ALL efforts toward success, true character is a primary factor. No success, whether it be in business, scholastic, or professional attainments, is acquired without a mental equipment sturdy enough to sustain the effort necessary to achievement. Perseverance is one of the important characteristics to be developed and fostered, and it is never too early to encourage it in a child. Without it, no future success in any line can be hoped for; and it is never too early, nor is it ever too late, to seek to acquire this important quality.

However great one's learning or wealth may be, the perseverance which has accomplished such results is nevertheless deficient if it has not embraced the spiritual qualities which alone are eternal. Spiritual qualities are the true substance of the real man, who, the Bible tells us, is the image and likeness of God. Consequently, spiritual character should be the goal of human endeavor; and it is attained through faithful pursuance of all right activity. A pupil at school, persevering in set tasks, is at the same time developing the quality of obedience to rule, precision of purpose, and increase of talents. And when he is at play, the spirit of co-operation, brotherly kindness, and fair dealing develops the characteristics which in the future will make him an honest citizen, a wise business partner, or a faithful statesman. At the same time, this training of the child is a preparation for obedience to the law of God, when enlightenment reveals to him the higher call and its demand for a fuller expression of love and service.

The student's knowledge and reliability in achievement are often tested, and weaknesses are disclosed which call for renewed energy toward attaining greater perfection in his work. In the great school of spiritual unfoldment the procedure is similar. God, however, does not send trials or temptations, for as the Bible declares He is "of purer eyes than to behold evil," and cannot "look on iniquity." It is the omnipresence of God, good, reflected in true consciousness, that uncovers everything imperfect, everything unlike good, thus insisting on purification of thought and action in order that spiritual progress may appear.

Our great Master, Christ Jesus, was insistent on the need of faithfulness in the little things of human life as a necessary preparation for the attainment of the spiritual realities of peace and happiness—in other words, heaven. He closes his parable of the unjust steward with the words: "He that is faithful in that which is least is faithful also in much: and he that is unjust in the least is unjust also in much. If therefore ye have not been faithful in the unrighteous mammon, who will commit to your trust the true riches?"

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, whose revelation unfolds the true relationship of God and man, and the practical means of demonstrating this, writes of Jesus of Nazareth (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 18), "He did life's work aright not only in justice to himself, but in mercy to mortals,—to show them how to do theirs, but not to do it for them nor to relieve them of a single responsibility." She also says in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 166), "This spiritual idea, or Christ, entered into the minutiæ of the life of the personal Jesus. It made him an honest man, a good carpenter, and a good man, before it could make him the glorified."

The followers of Christ, Truth, find in Christian Science a guide to the spiritual understanding of God, which declares Him aright and reveals His law, which heals sin and sickness. Conscious relationship with these laws and persevering recognition of their requirements develop one's spiritual nature and the power to do the healing work which Christ Jesus declared should be the sign of his true followers. Here, perseverance and faithfulness in individual character are essential, and nothing can compensate for unpreparedness along this line. Referring to God's loving purpose for His children, Mrs. Eddy writes (*ibid.*, p. 154), "God only waits for man's worthiness to enhance the means and measure of His grace."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Norwegian]

Tamarisks

Oh, I put out on a feathery sea,
And I sail in my little boat with glee
To find the place where the tamarisks
grow.

And oh, the ocean laughs to see
My lightsome little craft and me
Looking for the place where tamarisks grow.

Oh, the shore birds all are mocking
And my little boat is rocking,
But I will find where the tamarisks
grow.

ELIZABETH MORRIS.

Madison Cawein, Nature Poet

To return, then, to his distinctive field, Kentucky, and his characteristic note of nature, one observes that a hand-book of the flora of his State could doubtless be compiled from his poems, so do they leave the beaten path in their range of observation; but it would be a botany plus imagination and sympathy, analysts keener than microscopes, and in it would be recorded the habits of the bluet, the jewel-weed, the celandine, the black-cohosh, the bell-flower, the lobelia, the elecampane, the oxalis, the touch-me-not, the Indian-pipe, and many another unused to hear its name rehearsed in song.

One follows the feet of September to the forest

Windowed wide with azure, doored
with green,
Through which rich glimmers of her
robe were seen—
Now, like some deep marsh-mallow,
rosy-gold;
Now like the great Joe-Pye-weed,
fold on fold
Of heavy mauve; and now, like the
intense
Massed iron-weed, a purple opulence;

or wanders under the Hunter's Moon to watch the frost sprites

Splitting the wahoo's pods of rose,
and thin
The bittersweet's balls o-gold
To show the coal-red berries
packed within.

Mr. Cawein has poems in celebration of many other of the creatures whom he links in fellowship with man in his keenly observant verse. "The Twilight Moth," "The Leaf Cricket," "the Tree Toad," "The Chipmunk," and even the despised "Screech-Owl," are observed and celebrated with impartial sympathy and love. He shelters in the wood during a summer rain to learn where each tiny fellow of the earth and air bestows himself, and notes that the "lichen-colored moths" are pressed "like knots against the trunks of trees;" that the bees are wedged like "clots of pollen" in hollow blooms, and that the "mantis, long-clawed, furtive, lean," and the dragonfly are housed together beneath the wild-grape's leaves and gourds. Each creature's haunt, beneath rock or root, is determined as a naturalist might lie in wait during the summer storm to record each detail of this forest tenantry. Imagination has, however, touched it to beauty, while losing none of the fidelity.

To the "Twilight Moth," "gnome wrought of moonbeam fluff and gossamer," he addresses in another poem these delicate lines:

Dusk is thy dawn; when Eve puts on
her state
Of gold and purple in the marbled
west,
Thou comest forth like some em-
bodied trait,
Or dim conceit, a lily-bud con-
fessed;
Or, of a rose, the visible wish; that,
white,
Goes softly messengering through the
night,
Whom each expectant flower makes
its guest.

—From "The Younger American Poets," by JESSIE RITTENHOUSE.

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In the Theater World—Art News and Comment

Trouping With a Rising Star

A STAR in the firmament of the theater is, to the mind of this Average Actor, one who does not have to depend entirely on new plays to carry her or him to success.

Average Actors have of course seen the rise of many stars, but this one has followed the course of a star whom he is convinced was one from the day of her first appearance. She still continues to shine, but, as it were, through a milky way of small stars, for in these days there are few, if any, capable of making an indelible impression or rising above the multitude of attractions in the modern theater.

In the past generation stars were more frequently pushed up than rose by their own brilliancy, but not so Minnie Maddern Fiske, who when a girl was already a recognized artist making her own clientele, and it was then I had first the good fortune to appear with her.

The permanent companies had been succeeded by notable actors heading and managing their own organizations, but ere the old stock company had entirely disappeared a new form of popular priced "stock" began to make its appearance. One of the first of these was the original Alcazar Theater Company in San Francisco. Plays were as scarce in those days, in proportion, as they are today, and the same plays were often reproduced with a different star interpreting them.

"America's Greatest Ingénue"

Minnie Maddern, later Mrs. Fiske, came to us from the East proclaimed as "America's Greatest Ingénue," bringing a simple little rural play, "Caprice," by Howard P. Taylor, and "Frou-Frou," later seen in the repertoire of Bernhardt. It was then that my youthful enthusiasm rejoiced in a truer and finer acting method than I had ever recognized before, although I had seen glimpses of it in the work of James A. Herne and was to see it later in Joseph Jefferson. It has ever since seemed to me that it is the keenness of her imagination of characters under stress of circumstances combined with the keenness of her acting method that have given America an artist from whom all could learn and hosts have tried to imitate.

The penetrating intelligence and poignancy which Mrs. Fiske projected later with such startling simplicity in "Tess of the d'Urbervilles" and "Becky Sharpe" has, in the opinion of this Average Actor, never been approached by any English-speaking actress and only by Duse on the Continental stage.

While Mrs. Fiske was inherently dramatic, she grew by experience, observation and reflection. She enlarged her knowledge of character during her three years' retirement from the footlights, but the firm technique acquired in the hard school of playing under difficult conditions never forsook her.

Even after her first girlhood successes in New York, she played, as did many other popular stars of that time, in towns and cities of every size and location in America.

In the season of 30 weeks following her San Francisco engagement as "guest star," she played over 180 "one night stands." I know because I was with her. It was my first tour on the road and a youngster never forgets that.

Ibsen

We had a "revolving magazine club" in the company and in one of the most exclusive magazines I read an account of Henrik Ibsen with some excerpts from his "Dolls House." He too was a rising star in America in those days and I recognized that his simplicity of expression was akin to that of our star. Minnie Maddern was much interested and at the close of the season I tried to get her a copy of "The Doll's House" in New York City but could only procure one in German. A friend translated it and some years later Mrs. Fiske played it. It was a valuable contribution to the American theater.

Minnie Maddern Fiske then and always has endeavored to surround herself with the best actors she could obtain. (I was only playing small parts). She chose actors more for their ability and temperament than for their "type." She made some of her greatest successes in characters in which she was not obviously the "type."

Those were the days when matinées in New Orleans were really "morning performances," commencing at 11 a. m. Traveling companies nearly always used the scenic equipment on hand in the theaters. Our "properties" were carried in a single trunk. Our "lighting accessories" was a then newly invented Welsbach gas burner set in a reflector, which projected a red glow on the lonely little figure of the country girl as she sang "In the Gloaming." Her appearance in the last act—now a well-schooled young woman and a match for any suitor—was in a gorgeous blue velvet gown with a very long train, crowned as she ever was and is with a mass of golden red hair.

Her manager of those days had a flair for jumping hundreds of miles to open new theaters in small towns which, perhaps before, had not even had one. In one of these distant towns the public-spirited citizens gave up for one night the use of electric light in their stores, etc., in order that the entire current produced by their first electric plant might be used in their new Opera House at its grand opening.

The mayor made the address from a box, in a cutaway coat and top boots, and "an enjoyable evening was spent by all" until, in the third act, Miss Maddern left the stage carrying out the only candle in the parlor. I had told the man-of-all-work that we wanted the stage to darken at that point; he, full of opening night enthusiasm, said. "Oh, that's easy" and pulled a lever, whereupon every light in the theater went out. The town's new dynamo, surprised at such sudden treatment, slipped its belt, forcing us to finish nearly, if not all, the rest of the play with candles, lamps and a large locomotive headlight.

On another occasion in the same act, as Miss Maddern entered with the candle the stage became dark, the man having turned the lever the wrong way.

The newly introduced electric lighting had to be supplemented by gas as we never knew what trick it might be up to. It appeared very brilliant to us although the old carbon lamp was as a candlelight compared with that of today, which in a room lighted say by four brackets and a couple of torches are supposed to emit about 100,000 candlepower. In some towns where there was natural gas, a theater could be lighted and warmed at a cost of $25 a year.

In a certain town in Texas it was necessary to obtain a chime of church bells to announce the approaching wedding of the heroine; we only had one steel bar, the others had to be borrowed, for some reason this was not possible. I frequently had to introduce a poker for one of the chimes, but on this occasion the chime consisted of one steel bar, one poker, one tap bell and one glass of water. When the curtain was up it was discovered the steel bar had been left on the stage; so the property boy, who also played a yokel, surprised the players by walking on to get it.

Miss Maddern seemed to thrive on having to rise above the unexpected. "Incidental music" suitable to the sentiment of various scenes in the play seemed a necessary adjunct and our star never objected to it, provided it was not played too loudly, a quality always difficult to obtain, but she preferred that the numbers should be changed occasionally that it might give, as it were, a fresh impetus to her thought. "Offstage" sounds have always been a help or great hindrance to her. In another small Texan town, the orchestra of colored musicians played stringed instruments, guitars, banjos, etc., and only by ear. I had to teach them the incidental music required as well as I could by humming or whistling our classic selections to them. After the first act Miss Maddern thought that if they played only their own music between acts, it would be better.

Heading for the Rialto in New York we stopped in Philadelphia to open a new theater there. Minnie Maddern's lovely red hair was commented upon wherever she went and on the opening night she was presented with a floral piece which required four men to carry it down and place it over the footlights. It was a life-sized white horse. The joke, or whatever it is, was old even then but the audience expressed hilarious enjoyment and Minnie Maddern laughed and smiled. Not so long ago, I had the pleasure of calling upon Mrs. Fiske after one of her spirited performances and she was still smiling and laughing and today is still making others do so.

Souvenirs of Summer

By FRANK RUTTER

London

A VISIT to the spacious New Burlington Galleries just now, when the London Group is holding its twenty-seventh exhibition there, is one way of having our recently garnered impressions of leisure hours in the open revivified before there has been time for them to become little more than faintly blurred. For, since it is the summer holidays that provide material for at least two-thirds of the paintings and drawings exhibited, the autumn exhibition of the London Group, the first of the large mixed exhibitions of the season, can always be relied upon to contain numerous brightly colored records of sunny wanderings at home and abroad.

It is, therefore, a cheerful event in the main, this early autumn exhibition, and this year's is as satisfactory in this respect as any of its predecessors, for the walls are rich in warm yellow and green landscapes and views of sun-drenched gardens, glowing flower pieces made up of gaudy summer flowers abound, and there are "interiors" sparking with summer sun or mellow in golden afternoon light—the fruit, perhaps, of the sun's unwonted geniality in England during the last months.

Among those paintings which seemed to hold imprisoned something of this gracious summer's departed fragrance was one of Thérèse Lessore's subtly tinted park scenes, "Victoria Park," which had for subject groups of children playing by the lake in East London's beautiful pleasure garden, in the clear diffused sunshine, a painting impregnated with the dazzling white light of midsummer, and one of the most finished examples of this original artist's attractive style which we remember to have seen. Near this scintillating canvas hung Duncan Grant's "The Doorway," which depicted a flowery garden seen through an open French window. The composition was charming, the gay chintz cover of the chair in the foreground and the mountain of bloom in the garden outside the window being linked together in a vivacious pattern of delicate yet brilliant color.

The same kind of reminiscent pleasure was evoked by Ruth Doggett's beautiful "Landscape," in which we seemed to be looking down from a height on to a wide green field, empty but for two tiny figures on the field-path in the distance, two little dots under an immense milky sky, pursuing their way across the vast green expanse and bringing life and movement into the picture in spite of their infinitesimal size in relation to the whole.

A large canvas by Sickert occupied the place of honor on the end wall of the main gallery. With characteristic whimsicality it was entitled "Entente Anglo-Russe" and it purported to be a scene from a ballet danced, apparently, by harvesters. The subtitle, written boldly across the right-hand corner of the canvas by the artist himself in Prussian blue, "Ballet after Cruickshank" gave the clue to the humor of this amusing and most decorative extravaganza. For the design is built up in Cruickshank's exuberant manner and the ballerinas are nearly related to the dumpy little Victorian nymphs (here attired in delicious pink and blue ballet dresses, with corn sheaves for trimming and sickles for emblems) which adorn so many of that famous artist's well-known title-pages.

A group of paintings by Sidney W. Carline, one lent by the Imperial War Museum and some of the others by different collectors, took up the whole of one wall and served as a preliminary memorial exhibition of this young painter's work. The time has not yet come, perhaps, for passing final judgment on this artist's achievement, but it was interesting to note how much his pictures gained in effectiveness through being hung all together. Restraint in design combined with simple color schemes in which reds, black, white and green predominate, made his compositions, at their best, both striking and stimulating, and even at their least successful they are individual expressions of an unhackneyed outlook.

Other exhibits noted with interest were contributed by the nonmembers Mary Potter, who is working out a style of her own which is naive and subtle all at once, and A. Appleton, who sent an amusing little picture of lemon-sellers in Petticoat Lane, and by the members Vera Cunningham, now specializing in dark-hued figure studies of polished appearance, E. M. Dickey, Cicely Stock and Lydia Pearson.

Grace Horne's Galleries

On view through next week at the Grace Horne Galleries, 446 Stuart Street, Boston, are paintings of Corfu, Dalmatia and Sarajevo by Byron B. Boyd. Mr. Boyd is evidently a painter of romantic leanings, for his pictures are warm and glowing in color and handsome in general pictorial values. He visualizes for us dream gardens under Mediterranean skies, castellated hills and sapphire seas. "Fruit Boats, Spalato" is sparkling in color and brilliantly sunny, with the animation of a market place taken to the edge of the water. In "Bosnia" we Mr. Boyd's ability to discover patterns in nature fully exemplified in his picturing of a procession of fir trees on a green hillside, with the thatched cottage of the sheep-tending peasants in the foreground. "Street of Coppersmiths" offers the artist full-flavored opportunity for his skill in depicting textures and surfaces, and his eye for the play of strong color in full sunlight.

At the same gallery are the delicate water colors of François Verheyden, in which this artist from Belgium traces with a mere breath of color the calligraphic forms of trees, flowering bushes and earth formations, under sky luminous or filled with argosies of cumulous clouds. Also shown are etchings and drawings by A. Hugh Fisher.

Shaw Talks to Critics

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—At the recent annual luncheon of the Critics Circle the principal guest of honor was G. Bernard Shaw. A large and brilliant assembly, representative of the three arts, literary, dramatic and musical, in both departments, critical and creative, were gathered there.

The dramatist explained that he was a dramatic critic and, although he did not practice it nowadays much, he kept that profession in reserve; and he had only abandoned the practice because he found playwriting easier, more illustrious and more remunerative.

He declared that criticism is just as good as ever it was, or rather it is not worse than it used to be, but is still just as bad as it can be! All dramatic criticism, said Mr. Shaw in effect, is necessarily bad. The reasons for this are the circumstances under which it has to be done, and under which dramatic critics are appointed. No dramatic critic could tell you exactly how he first got his job—but one thing he did know and that was that no one had ever asked him for his qualifications.

"When I got my first job," said Mr. Shaw, "no one knew whether I could read or write! And as also no one knew anything of what I proposed to write about, which was music at that time, I got the job!" Later he became a dramatic critic, but they knew more about him then. He had become quite a well-known and pugnacious writer on social subjects, and so he was put on to dramatic criticism in the hope that it would confine his comments to the theater.

Mr. Shaw said that once a critic had safely dug himself in on some newspaper, it was almost impossible to dislodge him. And his salary was wont to be somewhat small—Mr. Shaw's own was £6 a week—but it might well have gone on for 40 years; and £6 a week for 40 years would in the long run pan out at very much more than many an actor's three-figure salary for a season or two.

Other guests of the Circle were Adrian Boult, who was interesting and illuminating in replying for music, and Sir Gerald Du Maurier, who spoke for the stage, and, in a witty speech made an eloquent appeal to critics of the present not to be too harsh or too ready to accept hearsay evidence in comparing the present with the past. He was followed by R. C. Sherriff, author of "Journey's End," who took the opportunity to thank the critics for their kindly and encouraging reception of his first play.

Watercolours
by Francois Verheyden
Paintings of Corfu and Dalmatia
by Byron B. Boyd
Etchings and Drawings
by A. Hugh Fisher
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"FARMYARD AND STABLES"

Drawing Made in Campbelltown, Australia, by Sydney Ure Smith.

Modigliani and Roerich

By RALPH FLINT

New York

VARIOUS New York art dealers concerned with modern art, as if by common consent, are engaged in launching that provocative Paris-made Italian painter, Amedeo Modigliani, with full force. During the past decade the more advanced group in New York art circles has been acquiring Modigliani's work, so that already a goodly and representative collection is here to be drawn on, as may be observed in the interesting de Hauke exhibition, that is the talk of town at this moment of writing.

In line with other reactionary forces in modern art, Modigliani is a point of often bitter debate between the various schools of thought. He arouses as much stir among gallery goers as Varese or Schoenberg among concert goers. If you are of the hard and fast academic persuasion, you will get from the elongated, tip-tilted figures that Modigliani evolved during the few Paris years allotted him before the close of his career as little as from Varese's algebraically managed musical notations or Schoenberg's manipulations of a 12-toned chromatic scale, which aroused a Carnegie Hall audience only the other night to protests of audible dissent, violent enough to bring the Philadelphia orchestra's courageous leader to the front of the platform with a plea for at least patience and a fair hearing. And so with Modigliani. Just what he may mean to those outside the group of modernists who have come to enjoy something of the artistic emancipation that belongs to this dynamically equipped century, that is a question that lies with each individual to deduce for himself.

Thirty-Seven Examples

As a matter of record, this group of figure pieces and portraits from the hand of the most famous of the Italian modernists makes a very imposing showing on the walls of the de Hauke Gallery. Thirty-seven canvases have been brought together from various well-known collections both in America and in Paris, and they all, with the exception of one portrait head belonging to Frank Crowninshield, are done in that flat, unatmospheric way of painting which Modigliani reached after once having struck his stride. The Crowninshield canvas shows a slight concession to the airy envelope usually aimed at in portraiture, but otherwise Modigliani has hewed to the hard and fast outline and letting his halftones fall by the way. An obviousness primitiveness is well to the fore with these tersely painted figures stemming in a way from early Italianesque Byzantine œuvres and from Negro figurations from African centers.

But there is much more than any neo-primitive urge behind his art, for Modigliani came to see his fellow beings with a special clarity, no matter how unusually he chose to set it down. The sharp characterization that shines out of each and every canvas in the de Hauke exhibition is sufficient proof that the painter knew what he was about, and his manner of painting matches the sharpness of his pictorial summarizing. Hence style, the essence of art.

The Cézanne touch is oftentimes evident, yet the sum total effect of his work is distinctively his own. Design abounds, and his forms, amply evolved, make the highly effective patterns. You can't ignore a Modigliani portrait, however else you may regard it. Modigliani belongs to the new school, to this present day and generation exclusively. For no other reason, he well merits this handsomely arranged exhibition. A de luxe catalogue has been prepared, which coincides with the recently published study by Maud Dale (herself an ardent collector of his paintings), brought out by Alfred A. Knopf, in his "Modern Art" series.

A New Museum

The Roerich Museum, founded in 1923, and recently installed in its permanent home in the Master Building on Riverside Drive, is now open to the public. The central feature of this unique institution is the collection of paintings by Nicholas Roerich—artist, explorer, writer, archæologist, etc., to the number of more than 1000, handsomely displayed in a series of galleries on the second floor.

The museum sponsors other departments for the study of ancient civilizations and for exhibition of various kinds of art. Also there are schools for painting and music, and a theater to aid investigation of the stage and the cinema.

The Roerich canvases are not new to New York, having been on exhibition off and on for several years. Their chief claim is in colorful portrayal of various Asiatic and European territories, dramatically set down and as a rule devised to bring out some symbolic idea. The Himalayan series and the studies of Tibetan monuments are perhaps the most impressive of the many canvases shown. Mr. Roerich is an artist of prodigal performance, yet it seems hardly necessary to exhibit all the many small sketches now hung; such an abundance of material tends to detract from the intrinsic merits of his best work. An interesting group of Tibetan antiques is being shown in the lower galleries, brought back to New York by Professor Roerich and his sons. The Master Building, designed by Harvey Corbett and executed in purplish brick graduating toward white at each set-back, presents a unique phase of modern skyscraper construction, which promises to lend to cities a more colorful effect.

Other Exhibitions

Among the galleries are many and various exhibitions. Such as the Earl of Ypres's water colors at the newly combined American-Anderson Galleries on East Forty-seventh, the colorful Renoiresque canvases by William Malherbe (of Paris) at the Durand-Ruel Galleries, the sculpture by Nishan Toor at the Ferargil Galleries, the fanciful paintings by George Russell ("A. E.") at the Hackett Galleries, Georgina Klitgaard's paintings at the Rehn Galleries, Kwei Teng's black and white paintings at the Weyhe Gallery, and Wells M. Sawyer's "Corners in Spain" sketches at the Milch Galleries.

Mrs. Klitgaard's work is well up in the front rank of the Woodstock group, her panoramic landscapes in particular being handled with distinction and vigor. She contrives to merge detail into the general effect of the scene, and maintains an unflagging sense of decoration. Lord Ypres's water colors are attractive glimpses of England by town and country, typical examples of the prevailing British mode of water color. The Hampton Court studies are effective.

Mr. Russell's painting are similar in thematic treatment to the studies of sunny glades filled with dancing children that Van Perrine paints in America; however, Mr. Russell is not fully equipped as a painter so that something of the force of his inventions is lost. Mr. Teng's drawings, done in an unusual finger-nail technique, are nowise the better for this curious method of procedure, although I do not wish to decry any method that helps a painter to gain his particular ends. Mr. Teng's landscapes are more successful than his figure or animal studies, his line being wanting something in elasticity.

Four Philadelphia Artists

PHILADELPHIA — Four Philadelphia artists, Yarnall Abbott, Nat Little, Henry Pitz and Fred Wagner are holding a group exhibition at the Art Club Gallery. Mr. Abbott, some years ago, began experimenting with vivid tempera pigments on a dark paper base. The effect was striking, with the flavor of a mosaic, but flatly painted. The richness of the coloring he then tried to transfer from the tempera to the oil medium, but the result was still flat.

Now, however, he is offering canvases that show distinct advance. Although a few still bridge the old and new in his technical range, the many reveal a new and deeper appreciation for forms, for the solid of masses, and for the welding of all these into a unified design. The resulting composition flows smoothly. One feels that he thinks a design through before he touches brush to canvas. His intensity of color lends emotional appeal, thus tempering the more or less intellectual process of design formulation.

Most successful is his "Houses by the Sea" with its massed light and shade contrasts, and its sense of compositional flow from the stump, post and lobster pot of the foreground through a red brown sail peak to a belfry's height against green tree masses. In many of his compositions he weaves a yellow light.

Nat Little's decorative compositions and landscapes are flatly painted and broken by detail into design segments, thus interrupting the compositional flow. Their color range is higher in key, with greater emphasis upon pastel tones. Several of the compositions are imaginative, with a touch of classic allegory.

Henry Pitz relishes a touch of the romantic, of knights and their ladies against a castle in sunlight seen through a foreground frame of trees. With the exception of a striking study in blue green and yellow mountain contrasts, Henry Pitz prefers the rich fall colors, reveling in reds, yellows, purples, greens and blues.

Fred Wagner, for many years a figure in the Philadelphia art world, is abundantly represented, his art being many-sided in interest. His work often gives the impression of a spontaneous sketch, as if the painter were working rapidly lest the momentary impression escape his brush. In this mood there is a certain fitfulness of design as in "Polo Players" and "The Horse Show." Both these canvases possess topical interest. The mood changes radically in the still, cold winter landscapes, that chronicle now hill, field and brook; now a city wharf-front. Bleak winter speaks in such canvases as "Old Shacks, Winter" and "The Delaware River Bridge."

Theodore J. Morgan, widely known American painter, has been appointed director of the new art museum at Asheville, N. C.

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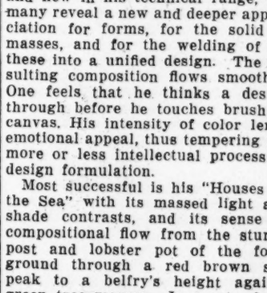

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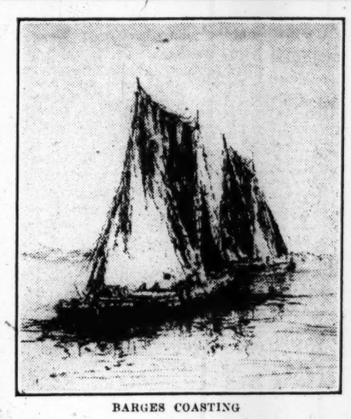

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Chicago's American Annual Show

Chicago

THE forty-second annual exhibition of American sculpture and painting at the Art Institute of Chicago is unusual this year in the much larger number of sculptors represented. As a rule, the show is preponderantly one of painting, with sculpture as a minor incident. Now the balance is fairly even, and the sculpture is possibly higher in quality.

One wonders, in looking about the galleries, just what were the animating impulses which led to the selection of this or that picture, and the possible exclusion of others, of which, of course, we cannot know. So few pictures of the "nonmodern" type appear that it seems either that none of the nonmodern painters sent anything or else that the jury was determined to make it a "modern" exhibition. But even here we are in doubt, for three or four pictures of such lamentably low standards of any kind of execution appear on the walls that either a lack of consistency or a cruel sense of humor is indicated.

To be sure there are many good pictures in the exhibition, but judged by the standards of other recent shows the general effect is disappointing. There are few large canvases, and of these not many are sufficiently interesting in subject matter or execution to justify the large scale. Perhaps for this reason the exhibition does not appear as colorful as usual.

No Narrow Definitions Now

The general criticism would not be that there was lack of technical proficiency. It is gratifying to find that sloppy draftsmanship is no longer considered a merit in itself. Most of the canvases are well enough arranged, and the color is unobjectionable, but there do not seem to be enough positive merits, and the ideas behind the canvases are often feeble. One gains the impression that in order to paint well an artist should have a far more powerful incentive than those which resulted in many of the compositions shown. It is difficult to become enthusiastic over a canvas which obviously moved its painter but slightly. It may be, too, that the conditions under which we live are not conducive to deep and sustained enthusiasms.

Not long ago a sharp line divided in people's thoughts true art from false. The popular idea of art was then narrow in its definition. Fortunately for art it has become more universal in its applications and consequently far more difficult to appraise. It requires a great deal of thought nowadays to know what is art and what is not, and even the most carefully considered opinions may not stand the test of future generations. Let us then confine our attention to pictures which we think worth while, regardless of the verdict of the future.

Alexander Brook's canvas, "Childrens' Lunch," which received the Logan Medal and prize of $2500, has been acquired for the Institute Collections. The children appear only incidentally in this canvas, which is a finely painted table-load of fruits, glassware and cutlery, rather loosely organized, to be sure, but solidly constructed and dashingly executed.

Technical Proficiency

Near it, an entirely different type of picture seems to the writer one of the best things in the show. "My Sister Alice," by Luigi Lucioni, shows a young Italian woman soberly dressed in black, resting her hand on a dark book on a yellow tablecloth on which stand an earthenware pitcher and a glass tumbler. It is a symphony of low tones without any of the fashionable muddiness, and the head is beautifully constructed. Indeed, the artist has seemed to be interested in showing us, by graphic record on her features, the mentality of a very fine woman. Only those incapable of discerning or expressing such things can fail to be charmed by it. The hands are as well done as the head, and the whole canvas is a complete thing. It could not have been painted 25 years ago but it can be claimed either by the "moderns" or the "academics."

Charles W. Hawthorne has shown an unusually good canvas, a figure in white called "The Fencer," where all the artist's pleasure in using beautiful color appears to advantage. There is also a beautiful small "Annunciation" by Carl Schmitt, full of rich color and quite unhackneyed in treatment.

The work of several well-known painters is rather disappointing. Eugene Speicher, always a conscientious workman, shows a portrait of Katherine Cornell as "Candida", which seems to have been patterned after one of Daumier's mask-like faces, with unovercome difficulties of modeling. Gari Melchers has a full-length standing figure which is obviously a tired model patiently posing, although the title does not indicate it. John Whorf has an oil which seems almost a copy of one of his water colors even to the brush work, and pictures by Walt Kuhn and John Carroll are far below their standard. Henry McFee has a dreary still life called "The Branch" (certainly leaves of paper) for which he nevertheless received the M. V. Kohnstamm prize of $250. Jean MacLane, John C. Johansen, Boris Anisfeld and Jerome Meyers are all worthily represented.

Four recent graduates of the Institute school have pictures, two of which received prizes. Tunis Ponsen was awarded the Martin B. Cahn prize of $100 for a simple solid tonal canvas "Fishing on the Seine," and Davenport Griffin received the Mr. and Mrs. Augustus S. Peabody prize of $200 for his "Deep Woods."

Eugene Savage and Leopold Seyffert are represented with their usual type of thing, while Leon Kroll shows one of the handsomest canvases, "Blonde Head and Sea." A young girl seated at a table on a headland almost fills the canvas with her head and shoulders, and behind her one sees a constantly receding series of headlands, evidently in the Mediterranean country. She is simply dressed in black, but a black which is anything but somber and lifeless. As a combination of solidity and delicacy in value and color this is a tour de force, but it didn't seem to attract a prize.

Other paintings which took prizes are "Midsummer Landscape," Arnold Blanch, Norman Waite Harris Silver Medal and $500; "The Storm," Eugene Higgins, Norman Waite Harris Bronze Medal with $300; "Boy Reading," Evelyn Van Norman, Potter Palmer Gold Medal with $1000.

The sculpture will be discussed in another issue.

CHARLES FABENS KELLEY.

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Music News of the World

Hindemith and Milhaud Calling

By W. H. HADDON SQUIRE

London

PERHAPS one of the best criticisms of Paul Hindemith's music was written by a man who never heard a note of it. "For ease and speed in doing a thing do not give the work lasting solidity or exactness of beauty." Plutarch's aphorism presented itself more than once as one listened to Hindemith at the Arts Theater Club, where the British Broadcasting Corporation held privately its first concert of contemporary music of the present season. Partnered by Emma Lubbecke-Job (pianoforte) the German composer played his Sonata for viola and pianoforte, Op. 11, No. 4, the Little Sonata for viola d'amore and pianoforte, Op. 25, No. 2, and then, together with Frederick Waterhouse, the Trio for viola, heckelphone and pianoforte. A heckelphone, it may be stated for those who have not encountered one, is a baritone or basset oboe. Strauss uses it in the score of "Salome."

For the present writer the music of Hindemith seems always to evoke the illusion of a two-dimensional world, a world with length and breadth but no depth. At first, it is agreeabe to follow these lines of sound which flow so slickly, spun out by the composer with such surprising speed. Before long, however, satisfaction lessens and one begins to crave for something more solid, more in the round, so to speak, of which the value is not always a surface value.

Again, unlike Stravinsky and the Frenchmen, Hindemith never explores the deeps of tone color or timbre. In the Trio for viola, heckelphone and pianoforte, for instance, we are shown none of those subtle relations between the individual sound qualities of the instruments for which a Debussy or a Ravel would eagerly have sought and pointed out to us, the kind of relations of which even the composer of jazz is often acutely sensible. So far as color is concerned, the heckelphone and its companions are a mixed company which never mixes. Like Kipling's cat, each instrument walks by itself.

Too Much Talent

Hindemith's chief handicap is the paradoxical one of having too much natural talent and technical facility. Sometimes, indeed, we almost catch in his music the surprise of the voluble talker who listens for a moment to his own eloquence rolling on without him. If Hindemith found his medium less tractable his art would gain immeasurably in concentration and depth. As it is, one's attention is forever slipping on the surface of his work—a surface that even dissonance seems to leave undisturbed.

In his interesting article on Hindemith in Cobbett's Cyclopedia of Chamber Music, Edwin Evans refers to certain works not intended for publication, including a string quartet, inspired by the well-meant performances of the military band outside the little Kurhas at Donaueschingen. This quartet, we read, consists of burlesques of familiar musical phenomena, "such as Abendemp-findung with an effect of trumpets in the distance, the usual piccolo solo imitating a song-bird, the 'Poet and Peasant' Overture, the inevitable Viennese waltz, and a parade-march in which every now and then somebody misses a step which is, however, retrieved before any mischief is done."

Perhaps here, after all, in a branch of musical art that is still extraordinarily neglected, lies Hindemith's best métier. The defects of his more serious but not necessarily more artistic work might so easily transform themselves into virtues. "For ease and speed in doing a thing" are essential to caricature. Not only has Hindemith the high spirits of the parodist but he may also be described as musically a complete man of the world. His experience of musical life ranges from opera and the concert hall down to cabaret and the cinema.

Caviare to the English

Milhaud's "Les Soirées de Petrograde," divided into "L'Ancien Régime" and "La Revolution," left their English audience cool. And little wonder, for to those who relish the plain roast beef and plum pudding of art these sardonic little settings are as disconcerting as caviare. Is it fair to expect English people to savor the exotics of the old and new Russian wth the æsthetic palate of a French poet and musician? The Russia of René Chalupt and Darius Milhaud, of course, never existed outside Paris. It is the Seine and not the Neva which flows through their Petrograd and the musical part of their revolution was plotted at the Bar Gaya, in the Rue Duphot.

Claire Croiza (soprano) and Ernest Lush (pianoforte) did their best to unstop our ears, which, alas for most of their owners, would not hearken to the voice of modernist charmers, charming never so wisely. Enthusiasm was reserved for the group of songs by Albert Roussel and Debussy which came later.

A pleasant feature of both the German and the French sections of the program was the admirable piano playing. Emma Lubbecke-Job, unlike most pianists collaborating with a stringed instrument, diminished rather than increased the natural or unnatural difference in timbre. She established an ensemble of tone—to the existence of which many players seem to remain oblivious throughout their careers. Ernest Lush, again, showed us what atmosphere and subtle nuances are possible when you play "with" instead of "at" a piano.

IN CHILDREN'S CONCERT

Violinist of 12, Scheduled as Soloist at the Opening Young People's Concert of the New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra, Nov. 2, With Ernest Schelling Conducting.

'Halleluiah' in Paris

By EMILE VUILLERMOZ

Paris

THE genealogical bill of the literary part of "Halleluiah" is rather complicated. The program informs us that we are faced with a work of scenic adaptation and versification carried out by Roger Ferreol and Saint Granier, after a piece by Herbert Fields, which is itself taken from a scenario of Hubert Osborne, entitled "Shore Leave," the whole having been countersigned by Clayton and Waller to a title we do not know.

"Halleluiah" is the significant result of an extremely specialized technique. From adaptation to adaptation, the Anglo-American operetta, after having made for some time a picturesque halt in the wings of the music hall, visibly tends toward those of our old Châtelet. A Felix Oudard, a Dréan or a Bever are now called upon to repeat the innocent "traditions" of Pougaud, to dress the stage between couplets, choruses or appearances of the show-girls. Sometimes even, the action is completely interrupted and the whole personnel of the operetta leaves the stage to hand it over to the free disposal of the interpreters of a sketch or a circus number.

Score the Main Attraction

We are evidently very far from the operetta genre properly speaking, but we should recognize that the public of the dress rehearsal welcomed with unadulterated satisfaction the puerility of a text studded with puns that are evidently proof against everything, and of sure effect, since the pains have been taken to verify their efficacy for a quarter of a century. Our society decidedly turns toward the sweet optimism of infancy. Let no one speak to us any more of the perversity of the inhabitants of the "modern Babylon"; the success of a piece like "Halleluiah" forcibly proves, on the contrary, the innocence of their outlook.

Moreover, it was evidently not on the text that the directors of the Mogador Theater played such a big game. The score of Vincent Youmans presented the main attraction of the evening. The record has made us familiar with its essential pages and notably that which give the work its title. It is needless to state the qualities of solidarity and elasticity of these admirably constructed and harmonized airs that have a quite remarkable feeling of color. They are presented here by a symphonic jazz orchestra whose tone is full and warm and which establishes an irresistible atmosphere of joy. A comedian-conductor, M. Diot, placed in the center of his instrumentalists on a little platform brightly lit by spotlights, performed during the entertainment a series of rhythmic capers which were very much appreciated.

An Ingenious Setting

On the stage, the music was not so well supported. I am surprised that the Isola brothers did not conceive it their duty to attach more importance to the vocal performance of this score. It is certain, indeed, that in spite of all their pleasant qualities as actresses, Miles. Coecilia Navarre and Marguerite Louvain cannot deliver with sufficient authority the charming couplets that are intrusted to them. Nevertheless one must praise their zeal and good humor, as also the same qualities in Mlle. Mixandra, Mmes. Florence Bayfield, Rose Carday; the assurance of M. Bury and the goodfellowship of the artist that we have already mentioned. From the vocal point of view, one single part was perfectly cast; that of a facetious parrot who, on the night of the dress rehearsal, allowed everyone to admire a voice of extraordinary vigor and brilliance.

The dances and ensembles which play a part of first rate importance in works of this type do not seem to have inspired Max Rivers with very original choreographic ideas. It is just, however, to point out as agreeable novelties the emergence from the "tunnel," performed by the chorus girls and men in the first act and the supple ripples of the waves achieved by dances during the couplets of the sea. Finally, one must praise the admirable troupe of Vagabonds whom many of the regular attendants of the Empire know and who come, in the last act, to perform their number with the fantasy and zest that have made them famous.

Rich, fresh costumes, an ingenious setting and fine prodigality of lighting succeed in giving this entertainment an attraction that will without doubt assure it the happy longevity which favors, at the Mogador Theater, the descendance of the delightful "No, No, Nanette."

MARIA JERITZA AS MINNIE

Permission of Metropolitan Opera Company

Appearing Nov. 2, as the Heroine of Puccini's "The Girl of the Golden West," for the First Time at the Metropolitan Opera House, New York.

Men and Mechanisms

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

New York

HANDS, evidently, are becoming more important than either head or heart in piano performance. Otherwise said, an artist's finger-technique has a greater interest for people who attend concerts than his thought or his feeling. Not but that the thing to which used to be applied, narrowly, no doubt, the word, "interpretation," continues an influential element; still, touch, execution and whatever else is included in the player's contact with the keys, seems to hold a larger significance for listeners than message, communication or anything that especially pertains to his zeal for the music.

Now this I do not speak of as something to be deplored; for in my view it is a fascinating manifestation and development. It seems to me to be a force that saves the piano from being altogether relegated to disuse at a time of suffering loss of popular favor. In a day of machine-made sonorities, certain men are calling attention to the piano as a machine the operating posibilities of which have only begun to be exploited.

Ignaz Friedman

Persons who go on the rather shaky theory that nothing in the world can come to a stop, and that everything either goes ahead or falls behind, have repined at the immobile state of piano-building. They have observed that the acoustician, the designer and the joiner have all three done their utmost upon the instrument and that nothing remains but reform or breakdown. They no sooner say so, however, than up bobs a school of players that turns their conclusion into confusion. As a piece of manufacture, the piano may be as fixed, static, standard and inalterable as you like to think; but as a keyboard mechanism, it is one of the most active facts of our present-day civilization, to beg indulgence for use of a grandiose phrase.

Where do I get that? From Ignaz Friedman, who presented a program of works by Chopin in Carnegie Hall, on the afternoon of Oct. 26. Refraining from comment on the Chopin aspect of the occasion, I confess that I was so impressed by the playing as to believe it the neatest and the fleetest that I ever yet have heard. As for expression, in the old contracted meaning—the sentimental, emotional meaning—that was quite discarded. The four sections of the Sonata in B minor, op. 58, took on about as poetic a form, someone might tell me, as a string of sausages; but that would only convince me that someone had an oversublimated notion of the poetic. There was, I grant, a dangling and far from elegant effect in allegro, scherzo, largo and finale, as they hung together; raw and ugly, perhaps, from the traditional viewpoint. But let us temper our disappointment. To be modern and mechanical, to think of the sonata as notes sounded by depression of levers which pass their energy along to hammers, Mr. Friedman's manipulation must be accounted rare, if not quite matchless.

Josef Lhévinne

Most remarkably the neat, fleet executant distinguished himself, I thought, in his reciting of the 24 preludes and of the three studies, op. 25; and without offense to old school interpreters, pianists generally, I am fairly convinced, have got to approach as near as they can to the technique that Friedman's playing of those pieces illustrates, if they expect in a day when men and machinery are competing for notice, to win audiences.

Then appeared Josef Lhévinne upon Carnegie platform, evening of Oct. 27, presenting works of Brahms, Debussy and Chopin; and in his turn exalting means, the conservatives would say, above end. In the Brahms "Paganini" Variations, Books I and II, to make the playing more important than the music is a good way, I should concede, to make the music itself interesting. Warmth cannot be altogether analyzed out of the pages of Brahms, and clarity can truly be analyzed into them. Consider, however, Debussy. No one need hope to reach out for sounds and scents wafted upon the evening breeze and hope to seize them by sleight of hand, nor to tell by fluttering of fingers what the west wind saw. Impressionism, I submit, is the knack of letting things alone. In it, mere dexterity has no place. One of the best Debussy players was one of the poorest pianists I ever knew. Now with the piece entitled "Hills of Anacapri," the case stands, perhaps, different. Listen with determined curiosity, and what you hear is Chabrier, just as Wagner's "Tannhäuser," Weber. The house could thank Mr. Lhévinne there for a lesson in musical history.

Oscar Ziegler

The composer most responsive, undoubtedly, to the pianist's latest manner is Chopin; in particular, Chopin of the shorter forms. Let Mr. Lhévinne pick from the preludes, for example, what he likes, and let him go as rapidly and as analytically as he will, the outline and the mood remain what they always were. But to take a brief look backward, Oscar Ziegler gave a recital in Carnegie Hall some days before the two men of the new technique, presenting among other things the Variations in C minor by Beethoven, the Barcarolle by Chopin and two Petrarch Sonnets by Liszt. A good enough executant, but withal an interpreter, Ziegler could fetch his audience to those occasional moments of enwrapt attention which signify that the artist means what he says and that the public gets his idea. For me, Ziegler marked off a couple of phrases in the Sonnets with an expressiveness that brought together three widely separated points of time; the period of the performance, that of the composition and that of the subject. Such a thing was possible, I grant, only because I had before me the program, with the names of Liszt and Petrarch printed plain. Nevertheless, the styling of the phrases—I should still remember that, even without help of paper, type and ink.

Looking Backward

By L. A. SLOPER

New York

IGOR STRAVINSKY first flashed across American skies with an orchestral piece called "Fireworks." This was a wedding present to a daughter of his teacher, Rimsky-Korsakoff, produced in 1908. The present writer was among the spectators when it was set off 15 years ago by Karl Muck and the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Its fulgurations dazzled the audience of that day. As we recall the occasion, there was no hostile demonstration to ruffle the conductor. The listeners seemed to experience a sort of delighted trepidation at such unexampled musical scintillation.

Recalling this adventure, and remembering also the corrosion by time of some other musical surfaces, we went with some interest, if not with much expectation, to witness the refurbishing of the piece undertaken by Arturo Toscanini in his fourth program of the New York Philharmonic-Symphony season. It turned out that our apprehensions were justified. "Fireworks" never purported to be more than an "occasional" jeu d'esprit. We did not therefore expect too much of this very early Stravinsky. In October of 1929 the exhibition was gently amusing. It was interesting, too, to observe that some of the coruscations foreshadowed the Stravinsky of the "Fire-Bird" and "Pétrouchka," if not of the "Rite" and the "Noces." The orchestration had a Rimskyan but by no means a Straussian brilliance.

Something of a Squib

The fact is, this giant cracker was something of a squib. Will this be the fate of the later Stravinsky works? Walter Damrosch, talking the other day to this writer, said that for him, although the "Fire-Bird" and "Pétrouchka" are still charming, the "Sacre" has lost its first impressiveness. Perhaps the "Sacre" has been heard too often? A holiday might help it. One cannot listen with pleasure to the Fifth Symphony every day. But if there is nothing permanent in the "Sacre," in what contemporary work shall we discover permanence?

Also on this program was Debussy's "La Mer," of which Mr. Toscanini led a performance conspicuous for precision and lucidity. The qualities revealed in this performance become of particular interest in view of the projected visit of this orchestra to Europe in the spring; especially since, according to latest advices, the Boston Symphony has abandoned all notion of a similar tour next year because of preparations for its jubilee and for assisting in celebration of Boston's tercentenary.

It is reported that European instrumentalists have expressed the opinion that although the American orchestras may play more expertly than those of Europe, they have not the same expressive power. The idea seems to be that the American orchestras play too well. Certainly this is a soft impeachment, but still it is an impeachment. One recalled it in listening to the Philharmonic-Symphony in "La Mer." For precision and clarity it would be difficult to better this performance. Yet it is possible to hear an orchestral tone more full-bodied and more shimmering. And it is possible to feel that Mr. Toscanini's version, brilliant, logical, variegated though it is, carries a suggestion of inflexibility. Is this what the Europeans mean when they talk of an orchestra playing too well? If so, it is a pity that Mr. Toscanini and the Philharmonic-Symphony are to be for the present America's only musical ambassadors to Europe.

At the Metropolitan

Giulio Gatti-Casazza is indefatigable in the search for unusual operatic "openers." This year it was Puccini's "Manon Lescaut" which inaugurated, on the evening of Oct. 28, the Metropolitan Opera Company's season. It had been 17 years since this early opus of Puccini had entertained an opening night audience at the Metropolitan. But first nights in this temple of lyric art are occasions, rather than musical events. If there are lingering melodies, opportunity for stage spectacle and a modicum of dramatic interest, it is sufficient. If the melodies are a little cloying, the orchestration rather thin, the effects somewhat theatrical, who shall cavil? Puccini, even in the early nineties, had the true Italian instinct for the theater. This opera was his first success. It remains today good enough for an opening night, when in any event the first act is always punctuated by the cannonading of flashlights saluting distinguished arrivals at the Thirty-ninth Street entrance.

There was a cast worthy of better music. Lucrezia Bori, the Manon, is one of the most engaging and accomplished of the Metropolitan's songbirds, and Beniamino Gigli, the Chevalier, and Giuseppe de Luca, the Lescaut, are artists of the first rank. They did what was expected of them and a little more. But the effectiveness of the production was due in large degree to the conducting of Tullio Serafin, who secured an orchestral performance of extraordinary vividness.

A Dutch Opera

By HERBERT ANTCLIFFE.

The Hague

HERMAN HEYERMAN'S "Op Hoop van Zegen" (the Good Hope) is one of the most popular dramas of that famous writer. It deals with the life of Scheveningen—or any other fishing village—and incidentally, which rather dates it, with the loss of a ship which the owner has allowed to go out knowing well that it was in an unseaworthy condition. Some years ago Charles Grelinger, a Dutch musician who has since settled in Paris, turned the most suitable parts of it into an opera which was performed several times with some measure of success and then laid aside. Recent efforts to establish a Dutch school of opera composers have caused a revival of the work, which took place under the auspices of the recently reorganized troupe, "The Netherlands Opera, the Co-Opera-tie," at the Theater Royal.

To make sure of having the best production possible, not only was the composer engaged as conductor, but the stage direction was placed in the hands of Esther de Boer van Rijk, the doyen of the Dutch stage, and herself a famous interpreter of the leading rôle in the drama. Not being a singer, she took no public part in this performance, but what she did was to insure that the right atmosphere was infused into the production and that all those little details of dress, pose and action, which in opera are so often overlooked or dealt with in a slovenly way, were properly handled. As, with one or two exceptions, the cast was intelligent and capable as well as amply supplied with good vocal qualities, the result was excellent.

As to the music one must speak with less assurance. Mr. Grelinger evidently is a complete technician and he knows how to write for the stage. He has a real gift of melody; his harmonies are rich and pleasing. There is in his work, however, little distinction, and particularly little of a national Dutch character. An audience which did not know its Wagner might acclaim the opera as one suggestive of the Dutch coast, and a hearer who knew Dutch popular songs would recognize frequent references to at least one of them.

Some of the best parts of the score are heard when the curtain is down; an Intermezzo between the first and second acts and the Prelude to the fourth, for instance. In these one heard at times orchestral and harmonic coloring that recalled the plastic works of the great pictorial artists of Holland, and had it not been for the audience, which regarded these episodes as occasions for conversation, we might have heard more.

The work made one wish, for the sake of Dutch music, that a musician of the international experience of Mr. Grelinger could see his way to settle down among his own people again and saturate himself with their romantic nature. We could then be sure of a Dutch opera as strongly national as the genius of the particular composer could make it.

Contemporary Russian Music

7—N. Triodin

By LEONID SABANEEV

Moscow

TRIODIN stands apart from other Russian composers. He has remained faithful to the precepts of the Russian National School, whereas the majority of the others have striven to discover "new shores." In accordance with his generation, he adheres to that group of amateurs headed by the geniuses who made Russian music famous throughout the world.

Triodin is also an amateur, just as were Cui, Borodin and, for the first half of his life, Rimsky-Korsakoff. He entered the field of composition at a comparatively mature age. His first opera, "Knyaz Serebryany," made its appearance during the revolution; it was staged at the Moscow Opera House and had a long run. Its success was due to the agreeable melodiousness of the Russian style, the dramatic and national subject and the unquestionably gifted, though not original, constructive power.

In his second opera, "Stepan Razin," he takes up a more definite position as a "composer of the revolution." The subject is the life of the legendary Russian revolutionary and bandit. Possibly because of the tendency latent in the subject and the less refined nature of the music, this opera was not received so sympathetically as the first.

At present Triodin is one of the most prominent and cultured representatives of the group of so-called revolutionary composers, i. e., those who have endeavored in one way or another to connect their work with the ideas of the Russian revolution. How far the connection is successful is another question, which we will not discuss here; and we are least inclined to blame the composers where failure has resulted. The problems set them in these conditions are too contradictory, and a talented and independent man has little chance of satisfying all the requirements.

(Translated by S. W. Pring)

The previous articles in this series were published May 25, June 1, 15, 22; Oct. 12, 19.

Dr. Rodzinski in Los Angeles

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Los Angeles

LOS ANGELES orchestra enthusiasts have cause for confidence in the future of the Philharmonic Orchestra since its first pair of the season's concerts, Oct. 24 and 25, when Arthur Rodzinski began his regency as conductor.

Dr. Rodzinski, who made a favorable impression as guest conductor a year or so ago, appeared to be the logical choice when it became necessary to obtain a successor to Georg Schnéevoight, and announcement of his engagement was made late last season. Early in the summer the Rodzinskis arrived quietly, took up their residence here and appeared regularly and unostentatiously at the Hollywood Bowl concerts and other musical affairs. Just as unostentatiously, Dr. Rodzinski took the stand for his first concert and was given a genuine but conservative reception.

During the "Leonore" No. 3 Overture the changes in seating and general arrangement were noted and approved. The choirs were more closely massed on the floor of the stage and such instruments as the celesta and piano were placed well back among the double-basses, where they later (in Respighi's "Feste Romane") blended and enriched the ensemble instead of projecting their tones too individually as is usually the case when they are out in front; visually it was a great improvement also, although the harps were not so welcome just back of the celli.

The familiar overture proved a good introduction, and as it progressed, one took cognizance of the carefully improved condition of the orchestra. Already the strings were more benign in quality, although not yet what they should be; the brasses were smoother, and the entire orchestra was more equable and disclosed a promising resiliency and response to the easy and intensely intelligent beat of the new leader.

In the Mozart G minor Symphony (K. 550) no effort other than toward a conservatively excellent reading was made. This accomplished, the thrill of the concert arrived. It was in Julius Wertheim's arrangement of the Bach D minor Toccata and Fugue that Dr. Rodzinski brought the orchestra to a magnificence of performance unrivaled in its recent career. In this colossal work, Rodzinski manipulated the registration as would an organist, sweeping from his strings to the woodwinds and down to the contrabasses, balancing his diapasons and swelling his crescendos with a majesty worthy of the great master musician. With such dignity of reading, the embellishment of the original composition but strengthened its nobility, and with this glorious interpretation Dr. Rodzinski at once and for all time established his status as a musician in Los Angeles. It was at this point that the audience blazed into enthusiasm and again and again recalled the new conductor for further applause.

In the two Debussy "Nocturnes" that followed, the suavity of tone accrued of recent rehearsal was utilized to nice effect, and in the Respighi "Feste Romane" some splendid playing cast over the work of glamour that almost concealed its apparent inferiority to the two previous Roman tone poems by this Italian.

W. A. Clark Jr. has agreed to sponsor the orchestra for another five years, adding to the great debt of gratitude Los Angeles already owes him.

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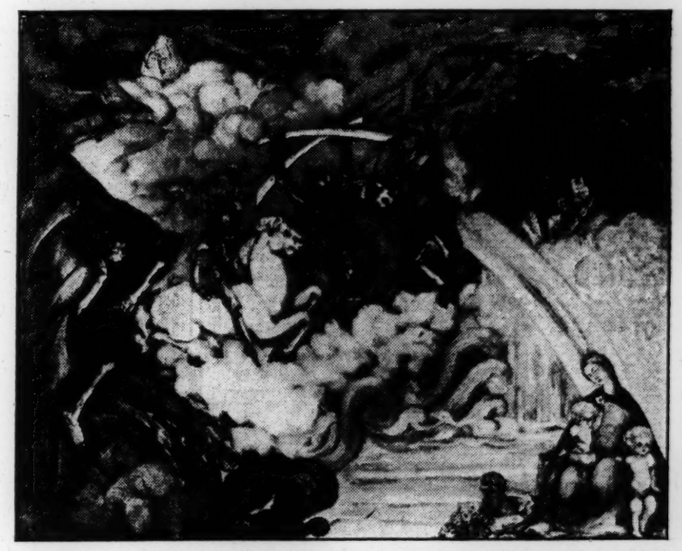

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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

CLASS B SQUASH TENNIS STARTS

Champions Have the Closest Escape From Defeat of the Day's Matches

METROPOLITAN SQUASH TENNIS CLASS B TEAM STANDING

	Rounds W	Rounds L	Matches W	Matches L	PC
Crescent A. C.	1	0	5	2	1.000
Harvard Club	1	0	5	2	1.000
Princeton Club	1	0	5	2	1.000
City A. C.	1	0	4	3	1.000
New York A. C.	1	0	4	3	1.000
Fraternity S. T. C.	0	1	3	4	.000
Yale Club	0	1	3	4	.000
Montclair A. C.	0	1	2	5	.000
Park Avenue S. C.	0	1	2	5	.000
Short Hills Club	0	1	2	5	.000
Columbia U. C.	0	0	0	0	.000

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The third group of the Metropolitan squash tennis team championship, the Class B section, got under way Friday, with every one of the five matches far closer than in the other classes. Not a single team came through with a clean score, and several of the leaders were closer to defeat than their players anticipated.

The 1929 champions, the New York Athletic Club, had the narrowest escape of all. With several of their former stars promoted to Class A, and several more absentees, only the failure of several of their regular scheduled opponents from the Fraternity Squash Tennis Club, due to their participation in the recent excitement on the stock exchanges, saved them. The score was 4 matches to 3, and not until the last match was well under way was the issue decided.

City Athletic Club made an auspicious début by defeating the strong Yale Club team, also at 4 to 3, while the other three winners for the day, Crescent Athletic Club, Harvard Club and Princeton Club, each playing on its home courts, were able to win five out of the required seven.

Several shifts from one team to another due to rearrangements were made, and several more will be probable in the near future. Milo H. Westerfield, winner of the Class C individual championship last season, now promoted to the Class B ranks, has joined the New York Athletic Club, as his former team, Elizabeth Town & Country Club, has no Class B team. He won the deciding match for his new aggregation. L. A. Strasser, holder of the title the year before, is now a member of City Athletic Club, while C. Rayner Smith, formerly of Fraternity Squash Tennis Club, is now with Park Avenue Squash Club. Several absentees for the past year are also in line, including A. L. Noel of Park Avenue, and Robert Piel Jr., Princeton Club. The summary:

CRESCENT ATHLETIC CLUB 5; MONTCLAIR ATHLETIC CLUB 2

J. R. Fritts Jr. Montclair defeated C. W. Fyfe Crescent 15—12, 15—10.

A. S. Kuhn Crescent defeated Frank Clasby Montclair, 15—1, 15—0.

J. N. Schermerhorn, Crescent, defeated William Behr, Montclair, 15—5, 15—7.

W. L. Jones, Crescent, defeated J. F. Callanan, Montclair, 15—6, 13—15, 15—5.

J. G. Waldron, Montclair, defeated W. E. Lawrence, Crescent, 5—15, 18—17, 17—15.

W. J. Hall, Crescent, defeated J. R. Hotchkin, Montclair, 15—2, 15—8.

H. R. Burroughs, Crescent, defeated C. A. Sasseen, Montclair, 15—5, 15—10.

HARVARD CLUB 5; PARK AVENUE SQUASH CLUB 2

Eric Gugler, Park Avenue, defeated Bernhard Knollenberg, Harvard Club, 7—15, 18—16, 15—7.

F. M. Warburg, Harvard Club, won from C. R. Smith, Park Avenue, by default.

E. H. Heminway, Harvard Club, defeated A. L. Noel, Park Avenue, 15—5, 15—6.

S. B. Jones, Park Avenue, defeated J. A. Milholland, Harvard Club, 18—16, 17—16.

G. A. Brownell, Harvard Club, defeated H. A. Reeve, Park Avenue, 15—4, 17—14.

H. H. Bell, Harcard Club, defeated D. B. Carson, Park Avenue, 15—10, 15—3.

O. C. Stanton, Harvard Club, defeated H. T. Sawyer, Park Avenue, 13—15, 15—6, 15—5.

PRINCETON CLUB, 5; SHORT HILLS CLUB, 2

Edwin Muller, Princeton Club, defeated J. R. Montgomery, Short Hills, 15—7, 15—5.

F. S. Whitehouse, Princeton Club, defeated Schuyler Van Vechten, Short Hills, 15—11, 15—9.

C. H. Donner, Princeton Club, defeated E. A. Clark, Short Hills, 15—10, 12—15, 15—12.

G. L. Lewis, Short Hills, defeated Robert Piel Jr., Princeton Club, 17—15, 15—13.

H. R. Sutphen Jr., Princeton Club, defeated L. P. Bayard, Short Hills, 11—15, 15—0, 15—9.

J. N. Hopkinston, Princeton Club, defeated D. C. Cottrell, Short Hills, 15—5, 15—11.

R. B. Ryan, Short Hills, defeated F. H. Merrill, Princeton Club, 10—15, 15—10, 15—12.

CITY ATHLETIC CLUB, 4; YALE CLUB, 3

L. S. Green, City A. C., defeated J. S. Davidson, Yale Club, 15—10, 9—15, 15—12.

S. L. Samuels, City A. C., defeated L. H. Sonneborn, Yale Club, 15—10, 17—18, 15—11.

Harold Ablowich, City A. C., defeated T. L. Bates, Yale Club, 15—11, 15—5.

Kenneth Ward, Yale Club, defeated L. A. Strasser, City A. C., 15—2, 13—18, 15—5.

Lester Milius, City A. C., defeated Fergus Reid Jr., Yale Club, 15—10, 5—15, 15—12.

W. W. Holden, Yale Club, defeated Albert Wertheim, City A. C., 18—15, 15—16.

Yale Stevens, Yale Club, defeated C. B. Morgentime, City A. C., 15—10, 9—15, 15—11.

NEW YORK ATHLETIC CLUB 4, FRATERNITY SQUASH TENNIS CLUB 3

W. E. Chambers, N. Y. A. C., won from H. P. Cole, Fraternity, by default.

B. W. Richert, N. Y. A. C., won from H. B. Fisher, Fraternity, by default.

W. B. Hervey, Fraternity, defeated R. A. Leyendseker, N. Y. A. C., 15—8, 12—15, 15—11.

G. M. Edmondson, Fraternity, defeated P. J. Cohalan, N. Y. A. C., 15—11, 9—15, 15—10.

M. H. Westerfield, N. Y. A. C., defeated H. K. Sayen, Fraternity, 15—8, 15—10.

M. H. Sherwin, Fraternity, defeated J. P. Leo, N. Y. A. C., 15—10, 11—15, 15—5.

E. J. Gleason, N. Y. A. C., defeated T. R. Tarrant, Fraternity, 15—5, 15—5.

SCHALK AND NIEHOFF RELEASED

NEW YORK (AP)—J. A. Niehoff and R. W. Schalk, who served thrcugh the 1929 season as coaches of the Giants, have received their unconditional releases from the New York National League Baseball Club. The Giant management announced that the two coaches were set free to help them in "negotiations to advance themselves in the game," but declined to reveal what posts the two men sought. Both came to the New York club last spring.

TWENTY-FIRST GAME ADJOURNED

AMSTERDAM (AP)—The twenty-first game for the chess championship of the world between Dr. Alexander A. Alekhine of Paris and E. D. Bcgoljubow of Triberg was adjourned after 42 moves. Dr. Alekhine was three forms ahead when play stopped. The score to date: Dr. Alekhine 9, Bogoljubow 5, drawn 6, adjourned 1.

COLLEGE SOCCER RESULTS

Amherst 4, Harvard 2.
Yale 3, Dartmouth 2.
Springfield 3, Wesleyan 0.
Swarthmore 2, Lafayette 1.

J. Horton Smith 10 Strokes Under Par

Leads Field With 134—Dutra and Hagen Follow With Cards of 140 Each

PORTLAND, Ore. (AP) — Over the wind-swept and fog-bound golf course of the Columbia Country Club, J. Horton Smith, young golf star of Joplin, Mo., led a field of 118 amateur and professional golfers Friday in the final qualifying 18 holes of the third Oregon open golf championship, rounding out his 36 holes in 134, 10 strokes under par.

Smith took a two-stroke lead Thursday on the first 18. On the first 9 Friday he increased it four strokes, but ended the final 18 with a 67, the same score as Thursday.

Northern Dutra, Tacoma, and Walter C. Hagen, New York, followed Smith, Dutra shooting 60-71-140 and Hagen 71-69-140. Both showed fine form on the final nine, but failed to compete with the perfect golf of their youthful competitor.

Harry Cooper, Buffalo, N. Y., with a 72—69—141, was two under Olin Dutra, Los Angeles, who took 71—72, and Ed Dudley, Delaware, with 69—74.

T. D. Armour, Detroit, finished with 143, William Hutchinson, Chicago, took 145, Frank P. Dolp, Portland, 145, and Burke, New York, 146.

Dr. O. F. Willing, Portland, defending champion, lost out with a 148. W. I. Hunter, Los Angeles, tied Willing with a 74—74. Craig Wood, New Jersey, and Frank Rhodia, Seattle, both shot 147 and Daniel Williams, New Jersey, shot 150.

SIDELINES

IN FOOTBALL the play is not the thing—it's the actors. This was illustrated graphically by Purdue in its victory over Chicago. The regular Boilermakers ran up a score of 26 to 0 on the Maroons. As the final quarter opened, Coach J. M. Phelan sent in nine new players all in a bunch, and soon the other two regulars went out. Using the same plays, the new cast was unable to do a thing against Chicago, the new actors being saved from a Maroon touchdown advance only by the final gun, which stopped Chicago five yards from the goal line.

The Colby-day meeting of alumni at the University of Maine-Colby game brought the return of the famous 1914 championship Colby team, with its coach, Myron T. Fuller.

Not since the days of H. E. Grange, famous Illinois halfback, has a football player received the publicity that has been accorded Albin J. Booth Jr. '32, Yale quarterback, in the past week.

C. A. Pharmer '31, fleet halfback at Minnesota, leads the scoring in the Intercollegiate Conference, counting all the games, inside and outside the "Big Ten." Twenty-two points made against Ripon College last week-end raised Pharmer's season total to 42 on five touchdowns, two field goals and six after-points. Capt. W. A. Glassgow '30, halfback at Iowa, is second with 28 points, while G. W. Harmeson '30, halfback at Purdue, and C. R. Bergherm '30, fullback at Northwestern, are tied at 26 for third. Only three field goals have been recorded, and Pharmer has two of them. Joseph Gembis '30, fullback at Michigan, has the other.

Tulane overcame a decided obstacle on its way to the Southern Conference football title when it defeated Georgia Friday. The game was another of the many spectacular scoring contests, the Green winning, 21 to 15.

Students of football strategy would like to see Prof. A. A. Stagg get some real good talent at Chicago to show what can be done with a new offensive he has been experimenting with for several seasons. Among coaches Professor Stagg has always been known as a pioneer in developing new modes of operation. He has devised a number of distinctive types of offensive and passed them on to others, with better players at their disposal, who have made reputations with them.

Those who have observed his latest scheme say it has great possibilities. There are many details to it which, of course, are not apparent to the spectator. Mainly it concerns one of the backs wandering out wing to wing, sometimes 15 or 20 yards from the lineup. He may stay there till the ball is snapped. He may come back, swerving away from the line of scrimmage but eventually taking an end position. Sometimes when he stays out wide a second back will start to follow him. Nearly always when the ball is snapped some back is moving, but not toward the scrimmage line, which would be illegal.

Apparently the object of this lateral and backward motion is to draw the eyes of the defense off the ball to the action of the backs, and thereby trick them into missing the snap. The ball can be snapped at any stage of these laterial operations, and any defense man who tries to figure out where it will be snapped next time is sure to get muddled. Any play can be worked with this action, a plunge, a slash off tackle, an end run, a lateral pass, a forward pass to the wings or over centr, or a quick kick, and with an average strong team to work it out it ought to be very effective.

Minnesota students and friends are doing a lot of migrating this season. Some 5000 journeyed to Evanston, Ill., for the football game with Northwestern. Augmented by a thrilling victory over the Wildcats, the Gophers are going down to Iowa City, Ia., 4000 strong to see the battle with Iowa on Nov. 9. Last year the Hawkeyes defeated Minnesota, 7 to 6, and the Minneapolis supporters of the Gophers are anxious to be on hand to witness what they expect to prove a squaring of the account.

It might be a good idea for all college athletic authorities to have large amplifiers distributed about their gridirons for the benefit of the spectators. To hear each play as well as see it certainly would be a luxury compared to the scoreboard which, in watching, one is liable to miss the next play.

The Ohio State-Pittsburgh game will have among its guests the governors of each respective state. Gov. John S. Fisher of Pennsylvania and Gov. Myers Y. Cooper of Ohio. It will be the first time that a Governor of Ohio has ever attended a game at the Stadium.

If November continues to bring about such upsets as October furnished, there is little chance of any team coming through the season with a clean slate.

FIRST INTERSECTIONAL CROSS-COUNTRY MEET

NEW YORK (AP)—The first intersectional cross-country competition in the history of the Intercollegiate A. A. A. A. will take place this season, it was indicated, by the announcement that Michigan State College expects to send its strong team of harriers east to compete in the eastern college championship run at Van Cortlandt Park here, Nov. 25.

Michigan State, headed by Capt. L. P. Brown, has made a good start in Midwest competition, beating Notre Dame for the third year, and hopes to hold its own with the best in the East. The Michigan Staters tentatively entered last season's event, but cancelled their entry at the last moment. This year the middle western threat is expected to materialize as definite plans for the trip are being made.

BURNS GIVEN HIS RELEASE

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — Beorge H. Burns, first baseman and utility player, who joined the world champion Philadelphia American League Baseball Club in midseason this year, has been unconditionally released. The announcement was made by Secretary Robert Schroeder in the absence of Manager Connie Mack. Burns is a 10-year man and thus has the right to negotiate with any major or minor league club.

HARRIERS NOW READY FOR YALE

Undefeated Harvard Cross-Country Team Picks Men to Face Yale

HARVARD-YALE CROSS-COUNTRY RESULTS

Year	Winner	Score
1907	Yale	35—44
1908	Harvard	25—30
1909	Yale	15—52
1910	Harvard	32—33
1911	Harvard	18—44
1912	Harvard	15—65
1913	Yale	25—33
1914	Harvard	27—28
1915	Harvard	27—29
1916	Harvard	26—29
1919	Yale	16—62
1920	Yale	16—41
1921	Yale	19—47
1922	Princeton	30—45—52
1923	Yale	27—33—77
1924	Yale	27—35—59
1925	Harvard	20—47—66
1926	Harvard	25—31—64
1927	Harvard	16—39
1928	Harvard	26—29

Princeton competed in 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925, and 1926. Harvard finished second in 1922 and Princeton was third in other years.

The success of recent Harvard cross-country teams, both freshman and varsity, apparently is to continue during the 1929 season fully as satisfactorily as those of the last four years. Only once since the fall of 1925 has a Harvard varsity or freshman harrier team failed to out-run a rival in a dual inter-collegiate match. The 1929 season has seen both the yearling and varsity runners meet and defeat three rivals to date and the objective race with Yale is scheduled for Friday, Nov. 8.

Since E. L. Farrell, track coach, has taken over the training of the varsity football men in the fall, the cross-country team has been under the capable coaching of Jaako J. Mikkola, who originally handled the weight and field men on the track team. Fortunately for Harvard Mikkola is an exceptional developer of distance men. He comes from Finland, a nation noted for its distance runners and his knowledge from across the water has served the Crimson candidates well.

In dual meets with Yale, Harvard has won nine times to six for the Ell. Beginning with 1922 and continuing through 1926 the race was run as a triangular affair to include Princeton and in the first year the Tigers won with Harvard second and Yale third. The next four years found Yale winning twice and Harvard twice with Princeton always third.

Only Two Interruptions

The only two interruptions during the remarkable four-year dual-meet record came, first for the freshmen in 1927 when Dartmouth was low-scorer and again in 1928 when the New Hampshire varsity harriers proved a little too well balanced for the Crimson and won. New Hampshire was led by a brilliant runner H. A. Hazen '31, who repeated as an individual this season, but found the Crimson too strong collectively.

With the three victories already gathered in by both the freshmen and varsity so far this season, a similar triumph over Yale will run the Crimson near-perfect record through five years. Holy Cross, New Hampshire and Dartmouth have failed to best Harvard this fall, the varsity winning, 19 to 51, 23 to 37, and 20 to 36, respectively.

At the start of the season some 40 candidates reported to Mikkola and through the process of elimination the choice of men to run against Yale has resulted as follows: Capt. R. C. Aldrich '31, N. P. Hallowell Jr. '32, G. N. Barrie Jr. '32, E. T. Floathe '32, J. M. Fox '32, B. E. Estes '32, R. G. Hodges '31, J. W. Fobes '32, Sturtevant Burr '32, and T. A. Dodge '32. Even a glance over the list readily reveals that the team is chiefly comprised of sophomores which assures Harvard of a reasonably brilliant future for at least two years to come, and this without figuring on the promising freshmen of this year.

Were it not for the fact that David Cobb '31 has been forced to give up running for the rest of the season, the Crimson varsity would be even stronger, as he was one of the best members of the team up to the time he met with a mishap in the dual race with Dartmouth.

Faced With Problem

Mikkola was faced with a problem at the outset when he lost three veteran harriers in the graduation last year of James L. Reid, team captain; J. O. Wildes and Leslie Flakesman, all strong runners who were of the type that could carry along weaker team mates to scoring places. This year's team lacks the experience of such veterans. Reid, incidentally, won the intercollegiate cross-country title at Van Courtland Park in New York last year and holds the record over the present Harvard course of a few hundred yards over five miles with a time of 27m. 25 4-5s.

Harvard should not have an easy time defeating Yale according to the present Eli lineup which includes such runners as M. D. Smith '30, who has covered the Harvard course in 28m. 39s.; Capt. W. F. Smith '30 and Cecil Bullock '31 who have raced over the same course in less than a minute slower than M. D. Smith's time. E. M. Foote Jr. '30S and F. M. Bryan '31, are two more potential Yale runners who raced here in 1927. For the coming intercollegiates Mikkola concedes the team only a fighting chance because of the many other powerful teams to be entered.

Barrie and Hallowell probably have the most speed of any member of the team right now, but each of the other prospects is developing just fast enough to leave the matter of which is the fastest to be decided in the race. Barrie established a new freshman record of 17m. 37s. last year and placed first in the race with Dartmouth last Friday despite his inexperience. Against New Hampshire he was the first Harvard man to finish and ran second to Hazen. He also finished fourth in the Holy Cross race. Hallowell was rested from the Dartmouth race, but ran an easy third in the New Hampshire test and was first against Holy Cross. Hallowell is a major-letter winner as a result of competing in the Oxford-Cambridge meet last year.

Aldrich a Leader

Captain Aldrich is the type of leader to encourage the team to its utmost and manages to finish in a good scoring position himself. Coach Mikkola has an unusual prospect in Fox who did not run a step in track or cross-country last year, but now that he has learned to condition himself, has shown enough promise to warrant quite a future with continued hard work. It will be his first competition against Yale.

Fobes is also a letterman under the same circumstances as Hallowell. He is a heavy man, weighing in the vicinity of 180 pounds, and in track his best distance is the half mile. Floathe is a typical two-miler, and like the majority of the others he needs experience. Estes has the requirements for a harrier and has improved steadily all the year. Hodges had a mishap during the season which handicapped him for a time, but he is expected to be at his best against Yale.

As a result of a time trial Wednesday night the final two places on the team to face Yale were won by Burr and Dodge. Burr has slightly more experience than Dodge, but both still need much competition. Dodge was on the freshman squad last year and made the training table early this year and his hard work through the fall has earned him his place.

The Yale race here Nov. 8 over the usual Crimson course starts at the stadium side of the Larz Anderson bridge and finishes on the Cambridge side after going over the Watertown bridge and a loop of about a mile over the sand pits in Watertown. The contest will undoubtedly be started early enough to avoid a recurrence of last year's race at New Haven when the Harvard runners found darkness had crept over them and they were forced to ask their Yale rivals the route of the course, nearly losing because of it.

SPRINGFIELD HARRIERS WIN

Springfield International Y. M. C. A. College of Springfield, Mass., was the team winner Friday afternoon in the second annual open intercollegiate cross-country run sponsored by the Harvard Athletic Association. The winner captured the trophy put up by Dennis F. O'Connell '21, former Harvard track captain. Springfield scored 30 points to win. Northeastern University finished second with 48. College of the Holy Cross was third with 92. University of New Hampshire fourth with 125, and Clark University fifth with 142. Russell E. Jellison of Northeastern crossed the tape first, having a lead of about 30 yards over Brennan of Holy Cross, who came in second. The winner's time was 23m. 50 3-5s.

GOPHERS TO ASSEMBLE

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—The first assembly of the candidates of the University of Minnesota hockey team this season will take place at the Stadium orthopedic gymnasium room Nov. 4, Coach Emil Iverson has announced. John H. Peterson '31, Duluth, and William Conway '31, Minneapolis, both defense men, and Herbert G. Bartholdi '31, Duluth, center, are the only lettermen returning. The first session will open a conditioning program for the Gophers.

ST. CLAIR WINS AT GOLF

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass. (AP)—J. Denniston St. Clair, a freshman from Pennsylvania, Friday won the Williams College golf championship, defeating Frederick B. Williams '31 by 3 and 1 in the 18-hole final. St. Clair is the first freshman to win the honor in many years. St. Clair was 1 up for the first nine holes but lost the next three. He is a former Pennsylvania junior champion.

Leads Crimson Runners

CAPT. R. C. ALDRICH '31
Harvard Varsity Cross-Country Team

Kansas State A. C. Harriers Faster

Three Lettermen Return to Add Strength to the Cross-Country Team

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MANHATTAN, Kan.—"Kansas State Agricultural College cross-country team will be much stronger this season than last, and with ordinary good fortune should be Nebraska's strongest competitor for the Conference championship in the meet at Lincoln, Nov. 28," said Coach Ward Haylett, in discussing his 1929 prospects.

"Three lettermen have returned, and we have three unusually good sophomores, two of whom should be giving Capt. H. S. Miller '30 strong competition by midseason.

"Captain Miller, who finished third in the Conference meet last year, probably will run it out with Putnam of Iowa State for the individual championship, since Frazier of Kansas, winner last year, was graduated. Miller also is captain-elect of the college track team.

"Other lettermen on the Kansas Aggie squad are John Hoyne '30, who finished fifteenth in the Conference meet last year and former Capt. H. S. Gile '30, who was thirteenth in the Conference meet.

"O. L. Toadvine '32 is among the promising new men. In practice runs he has finished with the captain several times. K. L. Backus '31 is in his first year of competition, although his third in college. He and J. C. Carter '32 probably will complete the team. Backus has shown possibilities of running in a class with Miller and Toadvine, while Carter will finish not far behind. H. S. Richardson '31, a member of the squad last year, although not a letterman, probably will be seventh man on the squad.

"The pleasing thing about the performance of the squad in practice is that all the men have finished close toegther in good time. Other colleges in the Conference may have better individual stars, but Nebraska is the only school whose team prospects appear to be brighter.

"Up to the last two years the college has always finished high in the Conference cross-country competition for several years either winning the title or being runnerup to Iowa State. I believe we have a team this year that will put us back as championship contenders."

COLLEGE FOOTBALL RESULTS

Tulane 21, Georgia 15.
St. Lawrence 31, Alfred 0.
Kemper 19, Quincy 6.
Baker 7, McPherson 6.
Howard Payne 36, Trinity 6.
Simmons 19, Southwestern 7.
Idaho (S. B.) 40, Mont. Normal 0.
Hendrix-Henderson 7, Ouachita 6.
Cotner 47, York 0.
Augustana 21, Western Union 0.
Erskine 40, Newbury 6.
Central Normal 32, Evansville 0.
Simpson 39, Buena Vista 12.
Huron 13, St. Paul 13.
Midland 12, Nebraska Wesleyan 0.
Arkansas Tech 66, Little Rock 0.
Wofford 13, Presbyterian 6.
Oklahoma City 13, Phillips 0.
Sam Houston 18, E. Texas Teach. 0.
Henderson S. T. 46, Texarkana Jr. 14.
St. Petersburg 39, Rollins 1933 6.
Davis-Elkins 12, John Carroll 0.
Duquesne 27, Geneva 7.
W. T. Teachers 6, Arkansas State 0.
N. M. Aggies 52, N. M. Mines 7.
Manchester C. 13, Wabash 12.
Livingston 51, Paine U. 7.

REISELT WINS BOTH BLOCKS

NEW YORK—Otto H. Reiselt captured two blocks Friday in his three-cushion match with Welter Cochran at Dwyer's Brooklyn Academy. Reiselt won the afternoon block, 50 to 33, in 42 innings. Reiselt had a high run of 5 and Cochran one of 8. In the evening Reiselt again was the winner, 50 to 31, in 45 innings. He had a high run of 6, while Cochran's best effort was 8. The totals: Reiselt, 500; Cochran, 460. Two blocks are left to be played.

COLLEGE POLO RESULTS

Harvard 11, Danvers 4.

Carnegie Opens Its Records for Brown

PROVIDENCE, R. I. (AP)—Dr. Howard J. Savage, staff member of the Carnegie Foundation, and editor in chief of the foundation's famous Bulletin No. 23 on college athletics, today wrote to Dr. Clarence A. Barbour, president of Brown University here, informing him that the foundation would throw open its records to the Athletic Council of Brown University, as requested.

Dr. Barbour, on behalf of the council, had asked the foundation for any information secured by its investigators during the study of college athletic practices. The president of Brown stated that the athletic council had investigated the charges made by the foundation and had been unable to find any truth in them. He asked the foundation for co-operation on the possibility that the foundation possessed information not known to the Brown authorities.

DETROIT PICKED FOR BILLIARDS TOURNEY

CHICAGO (AP)—Detroit has been selected tentatively for the 1929 world's pocket billiard championship and the official list of contestants announced.

The players who will attempt to dethrone the defending champion, Frank Taberski, of Schenectady, N. Y., E. R. Greenleaf, of New York, and Erwin Rudolph, of Chicago, former champions; Pasquale Natalle, Chicago; Onofrio Lauri, Brooklyn, winner of the eastern sectional tourney; Spencer Livsey, Los, Angeles, western sectional winner; Joseph McCann, Jacksonville, Fla., southern sectional champion, and Marcel Camp, Detroit, northwestern sectional champion. Taberski, Greenleaf, Rudolph and Natalle automatically qualified by their showing in last year's event.

B. A. A. TO HOLD ITS CARNIVAL ON FEB. 15

Later Start Should Find the Athletes Fresher

Instead of holding the games on the first Saturday in February as has been the case in the past, the Boston Athletic Association will conduct its forty-first annual indoor track and field games and intercollegiate relay carnival in the Boston Arena on Saturday evening, Feb. 15, 1930, according to a short announcement sent out by A. T. Hart, chairman of the athletic committee.

The B. A. A. heads plan to work with New York officials, but instead of taking the athletes after a hard campaign they will come to Boston fresher and in far better condition than they used to when the games were held a few days after the Millrose Athletic Association games in New York.

An effort is being made to bring leading Olympic stars of the United States and Europe together at the B. A. A. carnival. Dr. Otto H. Peltzer, German track star, now in the United States, may be prevailed upon to enter the meet. Dr. Peltzer holds the world half-mile record.

BRAZIL'S SOCCER ELEVENS EXCEL

Records of Last Year Speak for Themselves So Far as Strength Goes

RIO DE JANEIRO (By U. P.)—In the last quarter of a century sports have risen in Brazil from a curious pastime, indulged in by foreigners, according to the Brazilian point of view, to an activity of which most of its branches, chiefly Association football, are practiced widely by Brazilian youth.

Association football is by far the most popular sport in this country, and the Brazilian teams have become so expert at it as to achieve international laurels. Two years ago a Sao Paulo mixed eleven toured Europe and more than held its own against the teams of the important capitals. Last year the Scotch Motherwell team passed through here and played two games against the Brazilians, the first of which was a draw and the second of which the Scotch lost, 5 to 0.

So far this year foreign football teams which have come to play the Brazilians number among them a Uruguayan team which lost matches here and at Sao Paulo and Santos. Then came the Chelsea team from England which lost a game and drew one here and repeated the performance in Sao Paulo. That was followed by a Bologna team which sustained defeat from a mixed eleven here and then in Sao Paulo lost more games to local teams but defeated the city's mixed team. Then came a Portuguese group which drew two games in Sao Paulo and lost to two mixed teams here and likewise took a defeat in the State of Minas Geraes. The Hungarians "Ferencvaro," which followed the Portuguese, drew and lost the two games which they played here and won a game and lost two in Sao Paulo. Recently another Italian team, from Turin, passed through here and lost by 6 to 0 and by 2 to 1 against two combined teams; they then proceeded to Sao Paulo where they drew one game and lost another 6 to 1. The above compilation speaks for itself as to the worth of football players in Brazil.

Former Western Stars to Manage

All in International Hockey League—Should Know the New Rules

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WINDSOR, Ont.—Five prominent professional hockey figures who were popular in western Canada and on the Pacific coast for many years, have been named as managers of teams in the new International Hockey League for the 1929-30 season. They are Charles Reid at Niagara Falls; Bernard P. Morris at Hamilton; Harry Holmes at Cleveland; F. Hugh Lehman at Toronto and Frank C. Foyston at Detroit.

Reid served with Calgary in the old Western Hockey League. The other four were in both the Western and Pacific Coast leagues. Holmes, Morris and Foyston were teammates at Seattle under the late P. P. Muldoon while Lehman played at Vancouver for many years. Holmes and Foyston later were with Lester Patrick's Victoria Club. Morris and Reid were together at Calgary and later teammates with Detroit Olympics in the Canadian League. Last winter Reid was utility goaltender for Morris at Hamilton.

Long training under the forward-passing system introduced by the Patrick brothers on the Pacific Coast and in western Canada, should serve these five former westerners well this winter. The National Hockey League has remodelled its playing code after the western style to considerable extent. However under the Patrick style of forward passing, the rink was divided into three areas; forward passing was permitted in all three zones but not from one to another; and the rule specifically stated that the first man over the last blueline must be the puck-carrier.

Only Slight Difference

Under the new National League rule, forward passing will be permitted in all three sections. Last year it was only permitted in a team's own defensive zone and in center ice. The difference between the new style and the Patrick method is that a player will be permitted to pass the puck from center ice into the end zone, but no player will be eligible to take the pass unless in the same zone or back of the player making the pass. The National League directors feel this slight change will be an improvement over the style made popular on the Canadian prairies and the coast.

The International League and the Canadian-American League will use this same system. The American Hockey Association has had the three-zone forward passing for several years.

The entry of Cleveland into professional hockey has roused new interest in the International League, formerly the Canadian Professional League, and with the weaker clubs of 1928-29 reported much stronger, one of the greatest races in the history of minor hockey is anticipated. Cleveland, up until five years ago, was one of the strongholds of amateur hockey in the United States and contributed several outstanding players to professional ranks, notably Nelson Stewart of the Montreal Maroons.

Cleveland Remodeled

The Cleveland Elysium has been remodeled under the direction of Owner-manager Harry Holmes, and will be available for the first ice practice of his team on Nov. 4.

By Nov. 4 all International League clubs will be drilling on the ice. Windsor, 1928-29 Canadian League champions, started training at the Montreal Forum last Saturday, Oct. 26. Hamilton has had ice since Oct. 20. Toronto and Cleveland players were working out at the Ravina Rink in Toronto. Buffalo's candidates are on the ice at Fort Erie. Detroit Olympics donned their blades for the first time at the Windsor Arena on Oct. 31, while Niagara Falls started the same time at home. London's first ice drill is also underway.

BRITISH DRIVER TO AIM AT NEW MARK

Don Enters Powerful Machine for Daytona Speed Race

JACKSONVILLE, Fla. (AP)—Kave Don, British driver, has definitely entered a powerful machine for the international automobile speed classic, to be held at Daytona Beach, March 1 to 15, 1930, a bulletin released by the American Automobile Association said. He will attempt to break the present speed record of 231 m. p. h.

The bulletin added that Capt. Malcolm Campbell of England, contemplates fitting a late model Napier-Schneider Cup engine into his machine to make another attempt to regain the world's speed record. Campbell established a record of 206 m. p.h. at Daytona Beach in 1928 with a Blue Bird special but his mark was shattered last March by Maj. H. O. D. Segrave, also of England, who set a record of 231 m. p. h. in his Golden Arrow car.

The American Automobile Association said Don's machine is under construction in England now. It will be equipped with two 1000 horsepower motors in line in front of the driver, who will sit between two propeller shafts running in opposite directions.

So far, the bulletin stated, no American entries have been received for the speed classic.

YALE HAS NINE GAMES ON 1930 SCHEDULE

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Yale's 1930 football schedule, announced Friday night by the athletic association, calls for nine games instead of the usual eight. The season will start one week earlier than usual with University of Maine as the first opponent on Sept. 27.

Alfred University, a newcomer on the Yale football schedule, will take the date usually reserved for Maryland, that preceding the Princeton game. Maryland has been moved up on the schedule and will be Yale's second opponent.

Yale's only game away from home will be with Princeton, while Georgia, Brown, Army, Dartmouth, and Harvard will have their usual place in the schedule, which follows:

Sept. 27—University of Maine.
Oct. 4—University of Maryland; 11—University of Georgia; 18—Brown University; 25—United States Military Academy.
Nov. 1—Dartmouth College; 8—Alfred University; 15—Princeton University at Princeton; 22—Harvard University.

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

ARMY PLANS FOR 1930 OLYMPICS

Major-General H. B. Crosby Is Appointed United States Representative

WASHINGTON, D. C. (AP)—Maj.-Gen. Herbert B. Crosby, Chief of Cavalry, has been designated the War Department's representative in preparations for the Army's participation in the Olympic Games of 1932.

The Army is to participate in the equestrian championship the prix des nations, a jumping event and individual training competition, a schooling event.

Measures are to be initiated soon by General Crosby looking to the selection and training of the Army equestrian team. He also will handle all questions relating to the military personnel of foreign teams with which the department may be concerned.

All corps area commanders have been instructed to co-operate in the effort to develop a representative and winning team for the Army. They will be called upon to assist in the training and development of officers for the equestrian event and in obtaining and training suitable horses, one of the most difficult problems confronting the service in its preparation for the contest.

HOCKEY NOTES

FRANK J. NIGHBOR, veteran center for the Ottawa Senators, is the only remaining member of the great forward line that club had for several years, now that Cyril J. Denneny, left wing, and Harry L. Broadbent, right wing, have retired. Broadbent just wired the New York American management of his retirement and Denneny retired from the Boston club at the close of last season.

Roy Brothers, manager of the London club in the International Hockey League, has traded George Redding, former Boston Bruin and Boston Tiger, to Minneapolis for the much-traveled James J. Donnelly, former Canadian Soo, Detroit, Montreal, Minneapolis, Philadelphia and other city teams.

St. Paul of the American Hockey Association has purchased William Borland, captain and defense player of the Seattle team in the Pacific Coast League.

There are rumors now that Ottawa would like to have Edward Gerard, former Senator star in years past and manager of the Montreal Maroons for five years, handling the team, but, since Edward C. Lalonde has a two-year contract in that capacity, it is doubtful if anything can come of the rumor.

A remarkably fine bit of renovation has taken place in the Boston Arena, where the Bruins and Tigers practice. Robert J. Murphy, superintendent, has redecorated and repainted the interior and has modernized the color scheme.

The University Club, one of two amateur hockey teams of senior grade in Boston, will play its home games at the Arena, instead of the Garden, this season.

Frank Fredrickson, new manager of Pittsburgh, is far from idle these days. Following the announcement that he had secured Jarvis, former Port Arthur star, came word that he has secured two from the Pacific Coast League in Norman Pridham and Oliver Redpath, defensemen who can play the forward line. He has also purchased Archie Briden, veteran left wing, who played with Philadelphia the last two years and who is familiar with these new rules. Wires are still carrying offers back and forth for Hibbert H. Milks, star Pirate center. Fredrickson has had Nighbor and Paul Thompson offered for him.

Another deal Fredrickson has been trying to engineer involves A. J. McCaffrey, defenseman, whom the Pirate manager offered to Detroit for William H. Brydge, Cougar defenseman and holdout.

Frank E. Waite, star center of the Boston Tigers, champions of the Canadian-American Hockey League, has been elected captain of the team for the coming season. Edward C. Oatman was captain last year, and Herbert E. Reaume the year before.

The National Hockey League teams are mostly far enough advanced now to begin cutting their large squads. That of course means that many of the prospects must return to the minor leagues for more seasoning.

Canadiens are among the earliest to make a cut, sending John Sorrell, last year with Windsor, back to Providence, where he played two years ago. Along with Sorrell, Providence will get Arthur Lesieur and Leo Gaudreault, who played with the Reds last year. P. A. Palanglo, another Canadien recruit, will go to the London club.

The Boston Bruins will send their surplus to Philadelphia Monday. From observing practice it is not hard to see who most of the men needing more seasoning are, but nothing can be sure until Manager Ross makes the announcement.

The Rangers may

RADIO - AVIATION

Radiocasting's Ninth Birthday

AS RADIOCASTING celebrates its ninth birthday today — for it was on Nov. 2, 1920, that Station KDKA went on the air with the first scheduled program, consisting of the Harding-Cox election returns —it is perhaps not amiss for the owners of radio receiving sets to mark past developments in the radiocasting side of the radio industry, note current trends and cogitate on the future. What has gone before in radio has made all suggestions as to what is coming highly intriguing even to the nontechnical radio fan.

High power is the most obvious trend in radiocasting at this writing. High power is being opposed, particularly in political quarters, yet it seems to be having its way. Today there are a half dozen radiocasters employing the maximum power now allowed, or 50 kilowatts, and a half dozen or more are building new transmitters to enter the high-power ranks. During October alone, the Federal Radio Commission authorized new 50-kilowatters for WABC, New York, the "key" station of the Columbia Broadcasting System; WLS, Chicago, and KNX, Los Angelas.

Fifty thousand watts of power is indeed a far cry from the 100 watts used by America's pioneer transmitter, the 250 watts used by the stations that sprang into being shortly after KDKA and the 500 watts that was the maximum through 1922. But even more power than 50-kilowatts may shortly be expected, for W2XAG, the experimental transmitter of WGY, Schenectady, is now experimenting with 200 kilowatts after midnight, and its engineers are observing closely the effect of this power on five different frequencies in the radiocasting band.

Cleared Channels Stay

Cleared channels seem to be here to stay unless the present tenor of the Federal Radio Commission changes—and the commission itself has only until next Feb. 23 to exist, unless Congress again continues it. It is needless here to discuss the pros and cons of cleared channels, but it is evident that, until synchronization can be accomplished, the exclusive use of certain frequencies by high-powered stations will be regarded as the only way to reach rural and remote audiences with the programs of the larger and more important stations.

Television on any appreciable scale is still "around the corner," to use a phrase that has become hackneyed, and the votaries of "wired radio" are keeping silent, while yet assuring those who inquire that they are very seriously at work on the project—assurances that seem to be borne out by the fact that millions of dollars have been spent on personnel, technical equipment and even musical copyrights.

Programs are becoming better; of that there can be no doubt, though the objection against commercialism in the form of "over-advertising" seems to be rising rather than diminishing. Advertising supports the radiocasting structure of this country, but it is the manner of advertising—too much sales talk—that has drawn criticism from many quarters. At any rate, it is generally agreed that the American method is superior, at least for Americans, to the system abroad where most countries levy fees on radio receiving sets through a licensing system.

Big Changes Unexpected

Will set improvements and changes be as spectacular in the ensuing years as they have been in the nine years since radiocasting was first introduced on an appreciable scale? The best opinion seems to be that they will not, and developments of the last year would seem to bear this opinion out. The screen grid, for example, is the major feature of the 1928-29 season, but it was known and used several years before. It may be characterized as the 1928-29 sales appeal.

Nine years of growth and development have seen about as many annual advances in marketing appeal, advances which almost always represented important improvements. While 1920 introduced the first big radiocaster, it was not until 1921 that radiocasting really gained momentum with the opening of WJZ at the Newark plant of Westinghouse. By 1922 there were nearly 150 stations on the air.

The 1921-22 season was one of crystal sets, not many tube sets being available for distribution. The regenerative set also came in then, but not until the 1922-23 season did it "catch on." In 1923-24, as the neutrodyne came in, the production branch of the now budding young radio industry began to take on real proportion. Kit sales were still good, for prices of completed sets were quite high.

Next season, 1924-25, brought the first attempt at a B eliminator, but was marked by the advent of the superheterodyne and by competitive activity among the manufacturers, which brought prices of completed sets within the range of the average man's pocketbook. Followed a season that brought the console cabinet, and another that not only heralded improved appearance but simplified tuning. The one tuning dial made its appearanace; while it lost some selectivity, its ease of operation was a big appeal.

The 1927-28 season, opening rather quietly, suddenly brought in the A. C. tube, and soon A. C. sets had gained favor. The battery set practically went out of the city market, and the popularity it retains today is with the meticulous tinkerer and in the unelectrified rural dwelling. Then came the screen-grid tube, with all its claims to greater sensitivity, better selectivity and higher amplification. Remote control tuning and other accessories, like automatic tuning the year before, were offered by relatively few manufacturers.

This fleeting picture of an evolution is only given to suggest the ever-changing character of the radio art and industry. Added to television, we have the future promise of synchronized radiocasting of chain programs on one channel. We have also the proposal that the long waves used for radiocasting in Europe be opened up for radiocasting in this country, especially where distance is desired.

In set designs and manufacture, the radio industry, as perhaps no other industry, has to keep its eyes open for new developments that will simplify and make more economical the production and marketing of sets. It is anyone's guess what the next radical improvement will be. Conservative engineers will shake their heads, but will not scoff at the idea that someone may some day find an element that will make possible the elimination of tubes. Who knows?

M. C.

A Radio Program Answer?

RADIO manufacturers used to dominate the radiocasting field; now they are in a minority there. Commercialism used to be in the minority— now it dominates programs. Ernest Kauer, president of Ceco, feels that this explains much of the present protesting by listeners on the excessive amount of advertising by radio—and sees a reversal of these conditions as an answer. He states:

"Radio is an immensely competitive industry and there is no sign that it portends otherwise. In all its various divisions there are many organizations in competition with one another; dozens of tube manufacturers, dozens of furniture manufacturers, dozens of set manufacturers, hundreds of radiocasters. I see no indication that any monopolistic organization in any of the trade divisions is on the way.

"There is, however, a cloud on the horizon, and that concerns radiocasting. If the radio industry were in the hands of a monopoly, the radiocasting problem could more easily be remedied. This, the most important feature in the whole radio set-up, has gotten wholly out of control of the radio industry. Whereas, in the beginning of radiocasting at the opening of the present decade, it was dominated by the radio industry, today the industry's influence in this major activity is minor.

"I believe in the commercialization of radiocasting. It should pay its own way. But I do not believe in the selfish commercial uses to which so much of the radiocasting time is at present being put. There is too much direct salesmanship and not enough consideration for the radio listener.

"If this selfishness is inherent in the present system where the average radiocast sponsor is more intent on selling soap, oil or shoes than he is in the best interests of the radio public, then the solution is to make the radio industry economically responsible for radiocasting's cost.

"A goodly number of radio manufacturers is represented by radio periods. Every such program sponsored by radio firms is a credit to the industry as well as a delight to the public; such hours as those furnished by Atwater Kent, Philco, CeCo, RCA, Stromberg-Carlson, Edison, Eveready, Kolster, Victor, General Electric. But there are not nearly enough of them. Every successful radio manufacturer owes a duty to the industry which allowed his success and that duty can best be met by being in the radiocast picture. At the moment I can think of no furniture manufacturer who has sponsored a radio period, though radio has been more than generous to the furniture field.

"The radio industry cannot escape the responsibility for the public's response to radiocasting. It lies within the power of the institutions which compose the industry to make radiocasting what it ought to be. The manufacturing division can well afford to purchase aN the time available on the larger networks; the retailing division can well afford to purchase all the time available on local stations. Or if not all, at least the major portion of the time. Controlling it thus, providing suitable material for its use, will insure the desired appreciation of the radio public with an inevitable result of value to the radio industry itself."

Columbia Gets Settled

THE first step for those who "go on the air" through Columbia is to rise some 20 stories above the prosaic pavement of Madison Avenue, New York, to the upper regions of the new Columbia System Building. Stepping from the elevator they find themselves facing a girl seated at a rather ornamental table bearing the imposing daily schedule sheet on which actual radiocasts are typed in purple while rehearsals appear in red—each with the number of the studio assigned for it.

Around this focus point of all the activity going on, a small but very animated group are engaged in asking questions. At this particular time a rather voluminous and extremely blonde lady appears. She is surprised that nobody has yet missed her from a rehearsal, which is already in progress. She is a well-known radio soprano, whose voice in its higher register falls but little more pleasantly upon the microphone than it does upon the information clerk at this time.

Glancing at the various wives, husbands, and children or friends of performers, who with some of the latter are filling the easy chairs and couches which surround the room, one is impressed with the fact that of the many races represented the Anglo-Saxon is distinctly in the minority. It is better represented in the list of directors who may be observed at their rehearsals through the little sound-proof windows which command a view of the various studios.

Conversation with various waiting performers not otherwise engaged, soon makes it clear that few of them are real New Yorkers. They have been drawn from all parts of the country and the world to this central point so that their voices or playing may be in turn distributed to radio listeners in every corner of North America—and even, through the Columbia shortwave transmitter, to far corners of the globe.

Chain Radio Complexities

On these studio floors talent has been gathered together from all available sources while on the floor above the complex switchboards are distributing the programs they provide through thousands of miles of long-distance wires. Even the transmitter of the key station, WABC, is outside of New York City—at Far Rockaway. Other private lines converge to a small room in a quiet corner of an upper floor where telephones and telegraph instruments are constantly receiving reports on the programs from stations as distant as Seattle.

In this sense these radio chain key station studios are typical of the whole significance of New York which has grown from the impetus given it by the Erie Canal's connection with the West to be the second city of the world, not because of its own contribution to the actual productive work of the Nation but as a focal point for the transaction of business which actually proceeds in hundreds of other cities—and to some extent as a distributing point for products originating elsewhere.

On every hand are evidences that the new studios have only just been occupied. The expensive carpets have been laid rather hastily and the lighting fixtures are not all completed in some studios. The walls of the latter are in various stages of decoration—which makes the title "studio" even more appropriate. Upon the rather difficult surface of sound-absorbing composition walls, outlines have been sketched in one room of the view of New York obtained from the windows of the building itself. In another studio color is partly applied to a circle of figures representing the different nations of the world.

Facing the elevators on the administration floor are very new bookcases in whose barren expanse a few sets of interestingly old volumes—many in foreign tongues—are doing their best to look at home. In the music library with its neat packages of scores to be used in forthcoming radiocasts, boards are laid across the moving company's boxes to act as tables.

Order Despite Seeming Chaos

Everywhere there are indications of enthusiastic activity which refuses to wait for the installation of the latest equipment for its use. One of the most interesting impressions is that of a controlling intelligence which is maintaining perfect order in the midst of apparently confused details. A few minutes before the scheduled time for each program every member of the group has entered the proper studio and the dungeonlike doors have cut off all contact with the rest of the building. There is a receptive silence. The lights are exactly right, the temperature is controlled by a "manufactured weather" installation which is separately operated for each room. Exactly on the second the entertainment begins.

From a small control room behind another soundproof window an operator controls the input of each of the different condenser-type microphones about which the artists are grouped in different parts of the room. In the studio itself the voice of the announcer or the notes of a violin soloist, may be practically inaudible to the group containing the drummer or the trumpeters, but through the careful adjustment of volume from the different points in the room the operator produces the properly balanced effect which is heard by listeners in their homes—as well as those in the waiting room outside, for whose benefit a speaker is provided.

It is extremely difficult for the director to know, without much experience, just how effective his work is as it goes out upon the air. During rehearsals, though, he is able to step out of the studio now and then in order to get an actual idea of the effect. Because of these conditions listeners thousands of miles away may have the satisfaction of knowing that their "seats" at the radio concerts and plays are considerably better than those of visitors who may have obtained permission to listen in the studio itself. This might be considered a triumph of democracy.

One of the most significant things about the opening of the new Columbia System studios is that the whole structure of this concern has been built upon profitable business—and yet the proportion of "sustaining" or unsponsored hours is quite large.

D. M.

Crack Paris-Havre Express Gets Radio

LIKE the Canadian National Railways, leader in the development of radio reception aboard trains, the French State Railways are equipping their crack trains with radio sets for the amusement of passengers. A handful of American lines has followed suit but radio on trains is far from commonplace in this country.

A report from the American Vice-Consul at Paris, Paul D. Thompson, states that the French State Railways will equip three of its Paris-Havre express trains with receivers as a result of successful trials recently conducted.

Reception will be supervised by a radio engineer seated in a special compartment set aside for the receiving apparatus. Earphones will be made available in the first and second-class coaches. The charge for the service will vary from 40 to 80 cents. The programs will come from Radio Paris, the Eiffel Tower, Daventry and various other high-powered European stations.

MIKE, THE RADIO HOUND

MIKE is believed to be not only the only dog, but the only animal in the known world that is an active member of an orchestra. He is half coon dog, half black and tan, and is owned by Henry Fillmore of Fillmore's Band, Cincinnati. Mr. Fillmore has been the proud possessor of Mike since the dog was six weeks old, and considers him his best musician.

"Some time ago," said Mr. Fillmore, "I wrote a descriptive piece, 'The Whistling Farmer Boy,' that called for the barking of a dog, which is done with an effect commonly known as a drummer's trap. We were doing a series of commercial radio programs, and Mike was always with me as an interested listener. One day he joined in with the mechanical barking, and I wondered if he couldn't be taught to do the barking in the 'Farmer's Boy.' With three or four days' practice he did, and made a big hit. The sponsors of the radio programs received over 3000 letters commenting on the dog, and asking if it was a real dog. From that time I started to work with him to develop him into what he is today, a rhythmic barking dog, a real radio hound, and the star member of my band."

Mike is most frequently heard over WLW of Cincinnati, and the above is his latest photograph.

Oriental Music and a Norseman

IF, A little bit ago, you noticed in some New York Times rotogravure pictures of William Beebe's party, working at marine photography in Bermuda, a slender, blond young man named Sven von Helberg you might wonder a little if it were the same young man who radiocasts Oriental music over the National Broadcasting Company chain. It is. There seems to be little connection between marine photography and the writing and presenting of Oriental music. But as far as this young man is concerned there is quite a connection.

Sven von Helberg was born in Lapland. At 12 years of age he set out in a general way to see the world. America was the first stop. His father was a musician; the son has never gone to a conservatory or studied conventionally. It would, perhaps, be right therefore to say that his is a natural talent for music—his chief talent, in his own estimation, and the one he has exercised in preference to others.

"I always have played, if I could get paid for it—or if I could not." A slender boy, with sleek blond hair and the blue eyes of the Norseman, and a casual air that makes you think a bit of a little argosy with gay painted sails, drifting on a smooth blue sea.

Probably this young man never had any too much money to encourage him to laziness. At any rate, he earned his way about when he got to America. "I painted signs—up in Boston, as a matter of fact—and rather jolly signs they were, too, if I remember rightly. I worked in several shoe factories. I think I was too flippant with the toes. I was a sailor on a commercial ship—two ships, three, I forget just how many. I was in the orchestra of the Grand Street Follies and I had a nice little trade in making phonograph records in other languages than English. It would surprise you the market there is for those things. I can make all but Chinese. Perhaps if I tried I could do those, too."

"But Beebe, how did you come to be on his expedition? Those pictures in the Times—they were of you, weren't they?"

"Yes. Oh, I met Beebe somewhere. We got friendly. He asked me if I wanted to come along to Bermuda. I'd nothing else to do at the moment I was really not a member of the expedition, just a handy man; the fish sat to me for their portraits. Jolly ladies and gentlemen they were; I remember a beautiful creature who wore a gown of mauve chiffon veiled with sea green. She did not pose well but, ah! she was beautiful. . . ."

"And the Oriental music?"

"Oh, music is my first love. Indeed, it is my trade. . . ." For a moment all that gayety was gone and here was a serious young man convincing you that music could be a trade. "Dance music. That is my trade. Orchestration and arrangement. The market is big and it is hard."

And then the gayety returned. "Oh, the Oriental music; well, I knew I never could sell much of that, but I went to Europe and the Near East, and I hung around bazaars and shops and little alleyways where people just idle and play, flutes, oboes, their own racial instruments. I listened. I listened hard. Then I decided to try to reproduce some of it. I put it in manuscript, even. I got Philip Kerschner, oboist with the Cleveland Symphony, and Kavelin, the violinist who studied in Milan, and my brother Eugene who plays the piano, and I, with my guitars and lutes and a clarinet, and we learned to play it so it sounds as it sounded to me when I first heard it. It is queer, and there's not much market for it; but people like it for a novelty and some day I'll have money enough to go on an expedition of my own to Siam to listen to some of the music there that is so wonderful. Then I can try to reproduce it. Not to interpret. Just repeat, as nearly as I can."

J. M.

The Dialer's Guide

Features are followed by name of sponsors and network used in parentheses. "CBS" is Columbia Broadcasting System. "WJZ Chain," "WEAF Chain," "Chicago Studio" and "Pacific" are the four general networks of the National Broadcasting Company. These designations are followed by "transcontinental" when coast-to-coast hookup is employed. If only single station is used, its call letters will be given. All time specified is eastern standard except Pacific and Chicago Studio network features, which are given in their respective times.

FOR THURSDAY, NOV. 7

Rhythmic Music

Charles Strickland's Park Central Orchestra (WJZ Chain). 6:30 p. m.

Paul Specht's orchestra (CBS). 7 p. m.

"Three Kings and a Queen" (WJZ Chain). Novelty singing and playing quartet. 7:15 p. m.

Vincent Lopez's Kylectroneers (United—WJZ Chain). Several medleys, a Lopez piano solo and a Lopez arrangement of Rimsky-Korsakoff's "Scheherazade." 7:30 p. m.

Serenaders (Lehn and Fink—WJZ Chain). Selections from six outstanding musical comedies of the season by Ohman and Arden and their two pianos leading a special instrumental group. 8 p. m.

Rudy Vallee and his orchestra; Marcella Shields, radio actress (Fleischmann—WEAF Chain transcontinental). "Sunshine Hour." 8 p. m.

"Sparkers" (Champion—WJZ Chain). "Sportsdrama" of 1925 Indianapolis auto race, by Phil Carlin; Frank Luther, vocalist, and dance orchestra directed by Gus Haebnschen. 8:30 p. m.

Dixie Trio; David Mendoza, director (Maxwell—WJZ Chain). Musical comedy selections, a song dramatization and a medley of dance melodies of a decade ago. 9:30 p. m.

Benny Kreuger's orchestra; Soloists; Male Quartet (Gold Seal—CBS). 9:30 p. m.

Phil Spitalny's Pennsylvania Orchestra (WEAF Chain). "In the Hush of the Night" on two pianos. 11:30 p. m.

Roy Ingraham's Paramount Orchestra (CBS). 11:30 p. m.

Hal Kemp's Manger Orchestra (WEAF Chain). Talkie themes. 12 p. m.

Max Dolin's Kylectroneers (United—NBC Pacific). Impressions of California in Mr. Dolin's "'Neath Starry Skies of Spain." 8:30 p. m.

Walter Reban's Musketeers (NBC Pacific). 11 p. m.

Vocal and Instrumental

"Singers" (Seiberling—WEAF Chain transcontinental). Armistice Day recalls "Doughboy Medley" by the Revelers; there are solos by James Melton and Wilfred Glenn and a four-violin transcription. 9 p. m.

Jack Frost Melody Moments (National Sugar—WEAF Chain). Brahms, Thomas, Tchaikovsky and Herbert by the orchestra directed by Eugene Ormandy. Mr. Ormandy lays aside his baton for the violin to play Boldi's "Chanson Bohemienne." Oliver Smith is tenor soloist. 9:30 p. m.

"Musical Album" (CBS). Four selections by the Columbia Symphony Orchestra—Mozart, Beethoven and Moussorgsky. 4 p. m.

"Twilight Scenes" (Coward—WEAF Chain). Painted orchestrally in popular and light melodies. 7:30 p. m.

Slumber Music (WJZ Chain). 11:15 p. m.

Hotel St. Francis Salon Orchestra (KGO). One hour. 4 p. m.

Stanislas Bem's Little Symphony (KGO). Under the direction of Eugenia Bem from Drury Lane in Hotel Whitcomb, San Francisco. 6:30 p. m.

Vocal Ensembles

Mid-Week Hymn Sing (WEAF Chain). Folk songs of the American Negro, usually based on religious themes. Mixed quartet. 7 p. m.

"The Olympians" (KGO). Joseph Tissier, baritone, is subject of third biographical sketch. 7 p. m.

Sketches and Music

"John Gabriel Borkman" (CBS). Scene from Hendrick Ibsen's play done by Egon Brecher, Sayre Crawley and Florida Friebus, all members of Eva Le Gallienne's Civic Repertory Theater. 6:30 p. m.

"The Epic of '98" (Domestic Stoker—CBS). Exclusive production written especially for "Fires of Men" period by Carlton and Manley, writers of the "Soconyland Sketches." Double male quartet and Emil Velasco, organist. 7:30 p. m.

"House of Myths" (NBC Pacific). Apollo. Trio and soloists. 3 p. m.

"Memory Lane" (KGO, KGW). Comedy—dramalogue of the "90's." 9 p. m.

"Planatation Echoes" (KGO). Judge Chandler's Southern servants' musicale. 10 p. m.

Recitals

Phyllida Ashley and Alleen Fealy, two pianos (KGO). Tchaikovsky, Brahms and MacDowell, with colloquial "Arkansas Traveller" of Pattison. 9:30 p. m.

"Green Room" (KGO, KFI). Co-featuring Margaret O'Dea, contralto, and Harry Stanton, bass, assisted by Elmer Crowhurst, organist. 10:30 p. m.

Educational

School Broadcast (Standard—NBC Pacific). Review of preceding lessons and preparation for the same evening's concert by the San Francisco Symphony Orchestra. Themes for French horn and flute. 11 a. m.

Symphonic

San Francisco Symphony Orchestra, Alfred Hertz, conductor (Standard—NBC Pacific). Wagner's "Prelude" to "Lohengrin," the incidental music by Mendelssohn to Shakespeare's "Midsummer Night's Dream," Liszt's "Liebestraum, No. 3" and Massenet's entire ballet suite "Le Cid," based on the famous eleventh century Spanish hero. 7:30 p. m.

Vaudeville

Radio Keith-Orpheum Program (WEAF Chain). Matinée performance of the same program which is heard on Tuesday evening. 3 p. m.

Band Music

United States Army Band (CBS). From Washington, D. C. 8:30 p. m.

Financial Advice

"Old Counselor"; Andy Sanella, director (Halsey Stuart—WEAF Chain transcontinental). "Buy Bonds" has always been the theme of this program, which seems to be good advice when one regards the present uncertain market. 10 p. m.

Philadelphia Radio Center

Recent statistics compiled from the reports of radio retailers throughout the country disclose the startling fact that approximately one-third or 32 per cent of the radio receivers handled are manufactured in Philadelphia. This constitutes a real bid for supremacy as a radio manufacturing center. The investigation has also disclosed that approximately 30 per cent of the total loudspeakers handled are manufactured in Philadelphia.

Gigantic radio plants are located in Philadelphia and surrounding territory, with the Atwater Kent and the Philco plants in the Quaker City itself, while the Radio-Victor plant is located across the Delaware River, in Camden. With the greatly increased production of the last-mentioned plant, Philadelphia's bid for supremacy in the radio manufacturing field may well cause Chicago and New York City to look to their laurels.

The Gough Airplane Motor

Oklahoma City

HENRY FORD, pioneer in motorcar construction and one of the first to foresee the possibilities of aviation for automobile companies, recently stated that there has never been a motor invented primarily for use in airplanes. Several years ago Frank Gough, Oklahoma City automobile dealer and formerly an airplane "barnstormer," became convinced of the same fact and for the last two years has been developing a novel engine designed to meet the exacting requirements of the air.

His new motor has no pistons, connecting rods or wristpins and is, therefore, calculated to eliminate vibration. The inventor defines it as "an engine operated on a four-cycle principle, having one cylinder containing four combustion chambers, two partitions and one oscillating vane." Through an offset ball and socket joint, power impulses of the oscillating vane are transmitted to the crankshaft, thus converting the vane's oscillations into a rotary motion in the crankshaft.

Tests of a model the inventor has built satisfied Mr. Gough that he is on the right track. He is now constructing his first actual motor, which he believes will revolutionize the fundamentals of aircraft power-plant construction. The model was built only to demonstrate the Gough idea, but it readily made 1400 r. p. m. in a tryout at Wichita, without any kind of cooling, the inventor reports.

Motor Need Realized

Three years ago Gough learned to fly. He made his solo flight and then quit. He explains his feelings concerning aviation by saying: "I wanted something under me besides a crate. Every motor that I ever used or saw was being strained to capacity." So, although not an engineer, he started his search for a better idea.

He began with the premise that with conventional motor construction, using pistons and multiple cylinders, efforts to increase power would finally result in adding so much weight that an airplane engine would not be able to lift itself. For comparison a popular six cylinder automobile has a power plant that weighs more than 500 pounds and produces 99 horsepower, he points out. The radial type airplane engine now in use weighs more than 500 pounds and produces 225 horsepower. Gough's engine, now under construction, will weigh not more than 175 pounds, but will still produce 225 horsepower, he claims.

The first step in the construction of the model was mathematical. By increasing the size of the cylinder, the weight of the walls would be squared, but the volume of the cylinder—gas displacement area—would be cubed. This would furnish the capacity for greater power and at the same time cut down the weight.

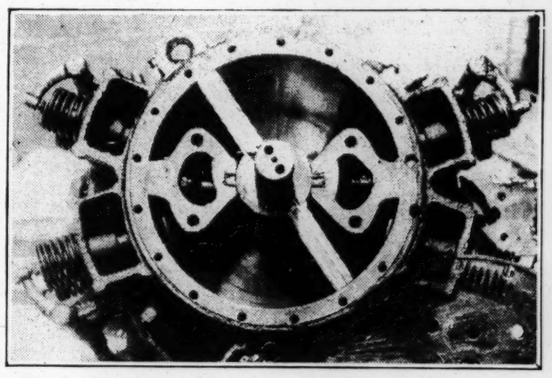
But with a single cylinder of large size, using the old piston type of construction, one explosion would probably tear the engine out of the plane. Then the inventor conceived the idea of dividing up the explosion. Instead of an "up and down" movement of a piston with a cylinder, he inserted a panel or vane, one-half inch thick at one end, three-quarters of an inch thick at the other, and the width of the cylinder's diameter. This vane oscillates, or vibrates within the cylinder, each stroke of the vane is over an arc of 100 degrees maximum. Thus one cylinder, of 360 degrees capacity, actually provides 400 degrees of power impulse, almost paradoxically increasing the cylinder displacement 10 per cent more than its total capacity.

Rotation From Oscillation

The oscillating movement is converted into a rotating movement by means of an off-center ball and and socket arrangement which is patented. So far as engineers and patent attorneys have been able to find, the mechanical system, of this power "takeoff" is entirely new, Mr. Gough explains. It works simply, but it is so hard to define that only patent attorney language can describe it.

The power "takeoff" is also the governing point in regulating the arc of the vane, which in turn regulates the compression ratio when the engine is running. With a small crank in the cockpit of a plane, an aviator can regulate his compression ratio after attaining an extreme altitude so that it will be the same as when on the ground. He can set the ratio at high compression after the plane is in flight, cut off the electrical ignition and explode his fuel by compression—using the Diesel engine system. This discontinuance of electrical ignition makes it much easier to use radio in a plane and makes it possible to use a much lower grade of fuel on long flights. The compression ratio would be lowered when landing and the magneto ignition used.

The engine has four spark plugs, four firing chambers, but only one cylinder and no pistons. The spark is supplied by a magneto and the oiling method is the same as that of a two-cycle outboard motorboat engine, where the oil is taken into the motor with the gasoline. Mr. Gough intends to cool the first motor with water, but he expects that eventually it will air-cooled.



End View of the Gough Motor With One of the Cover Plates Removed. Note That the Vane Swings but 70 Degrees, as Can Be Seen by the Marks Left on the Oil-Covered Cylinder Walls. A Later Model Uses a 100-Degree Swing. The Peculiar Shape of the Stationary Vanes Reduces the Size of the Firing Chamber, Thus Increasing the Compression Ratio. The Size and Position of the Valve Springs and Spark Plugs Indicate the Four Firing Chambers, Formed One at a Time by the Swing of the Vane.

Airplanes of the Future

"A GIGANTIC wing, speeding through the air like a bodyless bird, with engines, landing wheels, passengers, freight and fuel all housed inside between its lower and top covers"—such is the picture of the transport aircraft of the future suggested by John H. Geisse, chief engineer of the Comet Engineering Corporation, in the current issue of the bulletin of the aeronautics branch of the Department of Commerce.

"Engines of the two-stroke cycle type, burning distillate instead of gasoline, and being about one-fourth lighter than present motors, mounted in power plants of 4, 6, 8, 10 or more, may drive the 'flying wing' leviathans of the future at high speeds over long distances," continued Mr. Geisse.

"The two-stroke oil engine will take various forms. The present popular radial air-cooled design will be continued for some types of planes. Many aircraft engines will be of the 'line' type, that is, with cylinders arranged as they are on automobile motors. This type, air-cooled, is already in use in America and abroad.

"Then there is the 'inverted' line engine with the cylinders hung under the crankcase instead of mounted over it—a design already successfully employed. Its chief advantage is that it offers less obstruction to the pilot's vision over the cowling.

"The 180-degree opposed engine will come into popular use. This type is simply two lines, or banks, of cylinders mounted on the crankcase directly opposite each other, but all having their piston connecting rods on the same crankshaft. Line engines of these various types usually carry even numbers of cylinders, from two to 16. Radial engines carry odd numbers of cylinders, from three to nine, their connecting rods working on a single crank.

"A combination of liquid and air cooling will be an important feature of future engines. A non-evaporative liquid of high radiating capacity does away with the necessity for a radiator. The prestone-cooled engine has all the advantage of the water-cooled engine, minus the usual radiator drag. 'Drag' as nearly everyone now knows, is the resistance offered by the air to the forward movement of the plane. Landing gear, radiator, struts, wires, etc., all add to the drag. The main objects of the aircraft engine designer are to help streamline the plane and to reduce the total weight per horsepower.

"The 'flying wing' forecast by most aeronautical engineers as the airplane of tomorrow is simply a single wing, five to eight feet thick near the center. The tail surfaces will be mounted on a central elongation of the chord (width) of the wing, or on a beam or beams, extending aft. Landing wheels, attached at intervals under the wing, will fold up into the wing when the ship is in flight. Passenger cabins, freight and express compartments, fuel tanks, and probably the engine will be inside the wing.

"The ultimate airplane will be almost perfectly stream-lined. Terrific air speeds forecast by competent engineers depend more and more on streamlining as the speed increases.

"There is some question as to whether the propellers on future airplanes will be in front of the wing or behind it; but they will probably be in the rear, because when they are so located nothing obstructs their slipstreams. However, propellers set in the rear of a wing must do their work in 'disturbed air.' The wing in front of the propellers sets the air mass to whirling and flowing in various directions and also creates a partial vacuum. A propeller does not work efficiently under such conditions. But, on the other hand, if propellers are set in front of the wing, they must be far out in front and away from the leading edge to operate efficiently. This will require that propellers be mounted on extension shafts or that the engines be mounted forward of the leading edge in special nacelles.

"Only experience will solve these problems. But they will be solved, and man will yet outwing the birds in efficiency. Even nature's flyers must carry 'fuselages'—their tails. Man will fly with a simple wing."

The Listener Speaks

ONE period offered to American listeners which is entirely free from advertising and is, at least the equal of any radiocast provided in any part of the world, is the Friday morning "Music Appreciation Hour." This begins at 11 o'clock and continues until noon, being divided into two half-hour classes for the benefit of the thousands of schools which use it as part of their regular course. A nation-wide network of NBC stations, including both WEAF and WJZ chains, distributes it.

With the Saturday evening symphony concerts more or less commercialized now, Walter Damrosch is really at his best in these morning radiocasts when he is sharing his joy in the best of music with the great army of children, who he, in the paternal German mood, loves so well. There is nothing coldly scholastic about his introductions to the various examples of music which he chooses to demonstrate. He understands his audience just as well as he understands his subject.

There is a deep significance in the widespread popularity of this Damrosch program among grown-ups as well as children. It is a concrete proof of the new popular appreciation of real music which has come into existence in the past decade, during which radio has grown and the new phonographs have carried on the same work of distributing the best. And it is programs such as these—very many of them directed by Walter Damrosch—which have brought this new joy to many thousands of people in every corner of the land.

For the first class last Friday Mr. Damrosch took as his subject the development of the Minuet from the slow grace of Lully's dance in "Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme" suite, through its more sprightly development in the symphony as exampled by Haydn's "London" symphony, to the final "Scherzo" form in Beethoven's "First Symphony." Next week its course on another line of development which led to the Viennese waltz, will be traced.

The second class dealt with the different phases of imitation as found in the vocal "round" of Elizabethan days and the orchestral "canon" of Beethoven and César Franck. The description of the origin of the rounds was especially amusing, with the picture of the musical gallants of Elizabeth's court antedating "barber-shop harmony" of today with their sturdy serenades and nonsense songs, accompanied by the guitars and mandolins which every good tonsorial artist provided for the use of his patrons.

D. M.

Write Enna Jettick Shops, Auburn, N. Y., for name of your nearest dealer. No extra charge for extreme sizes of

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MARKET RIGHTS ITSELF AFTER EXCITING WEEK

Big Price Rebound—Reserve Banks to Rescue—No Business Depression Seen

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NEW YORK—One of the most exciting weeks in Wall Street's history closes with the stock market righting itself after a record-breaking decline, attended with panicky-trading conditions and enormous volume of transactions, with a drop of over a billion in brokers' loans, a reduction from 6 to 5 per cent in the New York Federal Reserve Bank's discount rate, following a cut from 6½ to 6 per cent in the Bank of England's rate, and with a restoration of confidence through the country in the fundamental soundness of the business and credit position.

It had been thought that at the close of last week, after the formation of a banking consortium, the moderate rally in stock prices marked the end of the disorderly liquidation. Such proved not to be the case, however, and the breathing spell of last Friday and Saturday gave way on Monday and Tuesday to a fresh tidal wave of selling.

Impaired margin accounts had to be cleaned out. Those who had bought prematurely in the previous week, thinking the worst was over, were caught in the flood. Selling from one source precipitated selling from another.

When the market finally was cleared of the bulk of necessitous liquidation, and when rich men, strong financial institutions, the investment trusts and others became buyers of large quantities of bargain counter stocks, the tide turned. The markets of Wednesday and Thursday before the three-day holiday, brought sizeable recoveries all round.

Year's Gains Wiped Out

Since stock market average prices reached their high levels in the first week of September, all the gains of the last year have been wiped out. Prices are now about on the level of this time last year. Measured by price to earnings ratios and by yields, the stock market is finally on an investment basis.

Yields are higher than have been seen in some years for many of the best stocks, dividends are rising, and the huge absorption of stocks during the week proves that the country still has a great deal of money to invest. In all probability a good deal of liquidation will continue to dampen the stock market, but plainly the days of panicky conditions are over. The speculator has been hurt, but the investor may now have his innings.

Measured by the averages, the decline in stocks this week amounted to about 55 points, an unprecedented drop for so short a period. It was preceded by a recession of around 35 points in the preceding week. A great many of the active stocks lost approximately 50 per cent of their market value.

Another indicator of the extent of the liquidation is furnished by the brokers' loan figure. Loans declined $1,096,000,000 in the week ended Wednesday, all the gain scored since the middle of June being wiped out. Not only did this big drop reflect the decline in stock market values, but it also proved to the satisfaction of all that stocks had actually gone from the hands of margin traders to outright purchasers.

Reserve Banks to the Rescue

An examination of the loan changes and of this week's statement of the Federal Reserve Banks reveals some astounding figures on how valiantly the New York banks came to the rescue of the situation. Local banks not only made good the decline of $1,380,000,000 in loans for corporations and others in the security markets and of $707,000,000 for account of out-of-town banks, totaling in excess of $2,000,000,000, but they lent some $200,000,000 directly to customers on securities, added $92,000,000 to their commercial loans and bought nearly $400,000,000 in securities for their own account. They were able to do this by borrowing only $139,000,000 at the Federal Reserve. Surely no better proof is needed of their strong condition.

The Reserve banks also poured credit into the breach. Reserve purchases of Government securities amounted to $157,000,000, that going toward increasing member banks reserves, and with higher discounts increased the total reserve bank credit in use by $312,000,000. Finally, the New York bank lowered its discount rate. That action, it may be supposed, was taken partly as an aid to the member banks which were borrowing for a good purpose, to help to avert a panic, to aid business to recover from its current moderate recession and for the moral effect on the country.

However, the softening in the money market had left the 6 per cent discount rate hanging high and dry. Open market rates had fallen to 4⅝ per cent, and call money was overabundant at 5 per cent, while time money was not greatly wanted at 6 per cent. Possibly a still further reduction will come later. The 12 reserve banks are now again on a uniform 5 per cent rate.

Rate Reduction Delayed

While a great deal of credit must be given the banking authorities for their leadership and practical financial help in averting a financial panic during the trying times of the last fortnight, a good deal of criticism is bound to fall on the reserve authorities.

It is an open secret that some members of the local board desired to drop the discount rate here last week. The money market already had fallen below it. Liquidation in the stock market plainly was getting out of hand.

The country was alarmed. But no reduction came, possibly on the short-sighted idea that no encouragement should be given to stock market "speculation" and that liquidation should be allowed to "run its course." Much of the losses that followed might have been avoided had prompt action been taken. Certainly a stock market panic is too serious a thing to be made the subject of personal pique.

Now that conditions are becoming stabilized in the stock market. Wall Street is trying to appraise the extent of the damage. It seems reasonable to suppose that losses will not extend far into business. Nothing further remains to be liquidated. Commodity prices were not inflated, nor was business. Wages have not been affected, nor have corporation earnings. Paper profits in the stock market and individual bank balances are the chief sufferers.

At the same time, business is not going to get off scot free. It never has when the market has receded so far. But money will be cheap and abundant for some time.

Such industries as building will be stimulated. An easy money policy seems to have superseded the tight money ideas of the central authorities, and so far as can be foreseen at this time, there is no good reason to fear a real business depression.

FRANCISCO SUGAR NET

Francisco Sugar Company reports for the year ended June 30, 1929, net of $288,657 after interest, depreciation, etc., equivalent to $5.77 a share on 50,000 shares, compared with $397,906, or $7.96 a share in the preceding year.

NEISNER BROS. SALES

October and 10 months' sales of Neisner Brothers compare as follows:

	1929	1928
Oct sales	$1,377,420	$966,604
Ten months	10,847,231	7,162,162

Markets at a Glance

BY THE A. P.

New York: Bonds and Curb, Tolliday.
Foreign exchange: Steady; sterling firm, marks easy.
Cotton: Easy; southern selling.

CHICAGO

Wheat: Easy; excellent winter wheat weather
Corn: Easy; predictions larger receipts.
Cattle: Irregular.
Hogs: Lower.

TWEED TRADE SHOWING GAIN

Some Mills Running Full Time Now but Others Still Await Orders

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HAWICK—There lately has been an improvement in the Scottish woolen trade. Tweed manufacturers are receiving more confirmations for the spring season of 1930, merchants having realized that manufacturers will not give way on the matter of original orders being paid for at the prices quoted when the selections were made.

Those who ordered early and are beginning to send in repeats are getting some reduction on these, and this is likely to apply to all those who send repeat orders. It is believed that wools have touched bottom price, and some of the qaulities used in the Scottish trade are again showing a firmer tendency, and it is felt that if they were more stabilized, trade would be likely to improve.

Although a few firms are in the fortunate position of being able to keep all their looms full running again, others are still waiting for more orders to put them in the same position, but the situation generally has improved, leaving room for considerable expansion.

The demand continues in favor of fine botany worsteds and cheviots, all of a very fancy nature, with decorative silk and other colored threads running through the cloths.

Most of the business is being done on foreign account, chiefly with the United States, Canada and central Europe, there being also some good orders for South America and Japan.

The new ranges for the winter season of 1930-31 are almost ready, and will be shown to the buyers in the course of a week or so. There are promised some choice designs from which to select at prices which will be quoted generally on a lower basis than last season.

In the hosiery and underwear trade, a few firms are doing well in orders for the winter season, and in special lines, but the majority of the firms lack orders, and many workers are on short time. The firms who have departments for making knitted woolen goods for outer wear are doing well enough, trade being brisk in this section. Ladies' pull-overs, sports coats, jumpers, costumes, etc., are wanted in both home and foreign markets.

BELL TELEPHONE (PA.) EARNINGS DECREASE

Bell Telephone Company of Pennsylvania reports for nine months ended Sept. 30 net profit of $8,804,367, after depreciation charges and federal taxes, compared with $9,102,309 in the 1928 period. September quarter net profit was $2,631,694, compared with $2,669,530 in the 1928 quarter.

Nine months' net income is equal to $44.02 a share on 200,000 shares of preferred stock, compared with $45.51 a share on preferred in the 1928 period. All common stock is owned by American Telephone & Telegraph. September quarter's net income is equal to $13.16 a preferred share, compared with $13.35 a preferred share in 1928 quarter.

NEW YORK COTTON

(Reported by H. Hentz & Co., New York and Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale	Prev. Close
Dec.	17.97	17.97	17.85	17.88	17.92
Jan.	18.08	18.07	17.97	17.99	18.03
Mar.	18.36	18.36	18.28	18.30	18.33
May	18.60	18.62	18.54	18.57	18.55
July	18.70	18.70	18.65	18.66	18.67

Spots—18.05, down 5 points.

Chicago Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev.
Dec.	17.98	17.98	17.90	17.91	
Jan.	18.12	18.12	18.03	18.04	
Mar.	18.38	18.38	18.30	18.30	
May	18.60	18.60	18.57	18.57	

New Orleans Cotton

	High	Low	Last	Close
Dec.	17.89	17.90	17.80	17.80
Jan.	18.00	18.00	17.92	17.92
Mar.	18.28	18.28	18.20	18.20
May	18.50	18.50	18.43	18.43

Liverpool Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
Dec	9.59	9.61	9.59	9.61	9.60
Jan	9.64	9.66	9.64	9.65	9.65
Mar	9.73	9.74	9.73	9.74	7.74
May	9.81	9.82	9.81	8.82	8.82
July	9.84	9.85	9.84	9.85	9.85

Spots 9.89, up 1 point. Tone at close quiet. Sales (British), 3000; (American), 1000.

CHICAGO BOARD

Wheat

	Open	High	Low	Close
Dec	1.29	1.29	1.27⅞	1.28
Mar.	1.35¾	1.35¾	1.34⅝	1.35¼
May	1.39¾	1.39¾	1.38¼	1.38¾

Corn

Dec	.91¼	.91½	.90⅝	.90⅝
Mar	.96⅜	.97	.96¼	.96⅜
May	1.99⅜	1.99⅝	.98⅝	.98⅝

Oats

Dec	.50¼	.50¼	.49⅛	.49⅛b
Mar	.52½	.52⅝	.52¼	.52¼
May	.54⅜	.54⅜	.54	.54

Lard

Jan	11.32	11.35	11.25	11.25
Dec	10.75	10.80	10.67	11.67

b—Bid.

COMMODITY PRICES

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Following are commodity prices quoted on the floor of the New York Produce Exchange, and comparisons with last week and a year ago:

	Nov. 2	Week Ago	Year Ago
Wheat, 2 red	$1.45⅛	$1.36¾	$1.57
Corn, 2 yellow	1.09	1.09¼	1.04
Oats, 2 white	.58¼	.58¼	.54
Flour	6.65	6.25	6.20
Beef, family	27.75	27.75	28.00
Pork	28.50	28.50	34.50
Lard	11.40	11.25	12.05
Cotton, mid-up	18.10	18.40	19.35
Zinc	6.50	6.70	6.25
Iron	22.26	22.26	20.25
Steel, bil Pitt	35.00	35.00	33.00
Copper	.1800	.1800	.1525
Tin	.4075	.4150	.4962
Rubber	.1887½	.1887½	.1870
Sugar	.0525	.0525	.0510
Lead	6.25	6.90	6.50
Print cloth	.0525	.0525	..

OKLAHOMA OIL CURTAILMENT

Oil production in South Oklahoma City and East Earlsboro pools has entered on a 40 per cent curtailment.

RESISTANCE OF LONDON MARKET IS GRATIFYING

Under Influence of New York Break and Foreign Liquidation

BY SPECIAL CABLE

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LONDON—The absence of members of the stock exchange, which is closed until Monday, leaves the financial district inactive and business occupied with reflections on the significance of the reduced discount rate at the Bank of England.

News of subsequent reductions in the rates at New York and Amsterdam are regarded as confirming a gratifying co-operation among central banking institutions, but it is the opinion of the market that the decision of our bank to reduce was a bold one.

The rate reduction is warranted only by the advisability to relieve trade at the earliest possible moment from the burden of a rate the necessity for which is much lessened if not wholly lapsed.

There is no fear of a resumption of the westward flow of money, but the Bank of England's gold is down £33,000,000 compared with a year ago. And although £375,000 in sovereigns were received Thursday from New Zealand and are believed to be a precursor of further shipments from the same source, as well as from Australia and Argentina, making gross receipts by the end of the year from all sources estimated at £9,000,000, the reaction of the franc to 123.82 is still an adverse factor indicating further withdrawals from that quarter.

Treasury Bills Firm

The view is expressed that excessive purchases of sterling bills resulting from the recent rate constituted an undesirable feature that needed a corrective, but the ability of the Bank of England to stand the Christmas circulation demand without strain still awaits proofs.

The sentiment of caution for the time being was reflected in Friday's firm Treasury bill rate of 5 13-16 per cent, with the commercial rate nominally at the same figure, compared with 5 11-16 per cent in the first new dealings on Thursday.

The stock exchange this week was in a difficult position, being overshadowed by the abnormal conditions at New York, and also bearing the brunt of considerable liquidation from Amsterdam, Paris, Brussels and Stockholm.

It is generally agreed that the market withstood the strain in gratifying fashion, with British-held domestic stocks scarcely affected, while for international counters the London prices were generally above New York parity, and even large offerings coming on the market were well taken. For example, Associated Electric and General Electric were bought in large volume.

Rate Cut Aids Stocks

Support became stronger on the rally at New York, and was unexpectedly assisted by the decline in the Bank of England rate. The events of the week confirm the view that the increasing real interest in British securities in America is not in proportion to the recent growth of the list of such securities on the Curb Exchange, since many were practically unaffected by the break in America.

Deflation of share values here began last February and was hastened by the Hatry crisis, with the result that deflation of the market as a whole had gone far before the decline began in the American market. In any case, the previous rise was not comparable to the American rise because there was no similar basis in widespread industrial prosperity.

It is the consensus that the situation in both centers is now much sounder and a period of ups and downs is looked for without any marked trend, although London cannot be confident of a stable outlook until the settlement of the Hatry shares is safely concluded.

The former tendency to buy ordinary shares for future equity rather than current income has received a severe check, and the probability is that values will be governed for some time mainly by the nature of the annual reports forthcoming, and it is also anticipated that capital issues at London will take more of a fixed interest form.

PULLMAN, INC., EARNINGS

NEW YORK—Pullman, Inc., reports for the quarter ended Sept. 30 a net of $6,319,088, compared with $6,192,896 in the September, 1928, quarter. The nine months' net was $13,882,081 after charges and federal taxes, compared with $12,533,594 in the 1928 period. The third quarter's net income is equal to $1.87 on 3,375,000 shares, compared with $1.83 a share in the 1928 quarter. The nine months' net is equal to $4.11 a share, compared with $3.71 a share.

COCA-COLA COMPANY PROFIT

Coca-Cola Company reports for September quarter profit of $4,661,321 after expenses and other deductions, but before federal taxes compared with $3,915,677 in 1928. Nine months' profit was $11,153,285, before federal taxes, compared with $9,282,519. Capital stock amounts to 1,000,000 no-par shares of Class A and 1,000,000 no-par shares of common stock.

INTERNATIONAL SHARE CORP.

Stockholders of International Share Corporation will meet Nov. 12 in Cleveland to act on proposal that authorized no-par common stock be increased to 500,000 shares from 200,000 and that 200,000 shares, $100 par, be authorized. Holders of record Oct. 24 will be entitled to vote.

GRAND UNION COMPANY

Grand Union Company reports for nine months ended Sept. 30 net of $628,213 after taxes and charges, equivalent after allowing for dividend requirements on 162,847 no-par shares of $5 preference stock to $1 a share on 261,099 no-par shares of common, compared with $292,316, or one cent a share on 197,858 common shares nine months of 1928.

COMMERCIAL CREDIT INCOME

Commercial Credit Company reports for the nine months ended Sept. 30 net income before preferred dividends of $1,888,686 and after preferred dividends of $3,698,750, equivalent to an annual rate of $4.97 a share on the average amount of common stock outstanding. This compares with an annual rate of $3.75 per share in the corresponding period of 1928.

SEPTEMBER AUTOMOBILE EXPORTS

WASHINGTON—September automotive exports were valued at $35,184,245, a 7 per cent decline from the August figure of $37,952,530, but a gain over September a year ago, when shipments were worth $34,162,711, according to Department of Commerce.

MARLIN-ROCKWELL CORP.

Marlin-Rockwell Corporation reports for the quarter ended Sept. 30 net profit of $589,103 after expenses, federal taxes, etc., compared with $438,229 in the like 1928 quarter. For nine months ended Sept. 30 net profit was $1,991,117, compared with $1,404,035 in the 1928 period.

NATIONAL DAIRY PRODUCTS

Statement of National Dairy Products Corporation and subsidiaries as of June 30, 1929, after giving effect as of that date to recent financing, shows total assets of $189,321,116 and total surplus of $54,085,781. Current assets totaled $69,250,102 and current liabilities $29,014,989.

ARCHER-DANIELS-MIDLAND CORP.

Archer-Daniels-Midland Corporation reports for year ended Aug. 31 net profit of $1,453,408 after depreciation and taxes, compared with $2,018,510 in the previous year.

INVESTMENTS

Our leaflets "Bargains in Bonds" and "Investment Preferred Stocks" *will be sent upon request.*

KIDDER, PEABODY & CO.

BOSTON PROVIDENCE — FOUNDED IN 1865 — NEW YORK NEWARK

WHEAT MAKING GOOD RECOVERY

Drastic Price Break Brings Big Buying—Farm Board Plan Helps Market

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO — Wheat prices have scored a recovery of more than 16 cents from the low of the previous week.

After the tremendous liquidation which culminated in the decline to $1.21½ for the May wheat at Chicago, there was heavy absorption of wheat by eastern interests, which took the slack out of the market.

This buying was stimulated in part by the Farm Board announcement that liberal loans would be given to farms at cheap rates to hold the wheat back where necessary, until there was a broader market for it. The official announcements from Washington that prices were too cheap and that the world's shortage, as compared with last year, promised higher prices later on, had some effect, and the announcement of the Farm Board loan plan undoubtedly had a big sentimental effect abroad.

Export sales rescued many million bushels of wheat and possibly an even bigger amount of wheat in the shape of flour. Moreover, domestic buyers took hold on a big scale. Gulf prices were lifted materially, relative to the futures, and there was a further hardening of cash wheat prices.

Receipts have dropped to small proportions both in this country and in Canada, when comparison is made with last year, but clearances were too small to permit of making decreases in visible stocks. According to foreign advices, most of the recent buying has been of more or less distressed holdings of wheat for near-by positions.

Argentine and Australian estimates indicate a shortage, as compared with the last year of about 150,000,000 bushels in the two countries. Old crop stocks of Plate wheat are being reduced rapidly, and shipments for the week from the Plate were only 1,158,000 bushels, although port stocks showed a small increase.

The winter wheat in this country, according to most reports, is going into the winter in excellent shape, with the acreage about the same as last year. The Canadian west had only a little precipitation in the last week, although more than for some time. The fall deficiency in moisture, however, is still pronounced.

Nov. 1 corn estimates ranged from 2,537,000,000 to 2,590,000,000 bushels, or an average of about 43,000,000 bushels more than a month ago, the late fall having been extremely favorable, maturing much corn which was considered doubtful a few weeks ago. The cash demand is good, and stocks show small decreases, the visible supply being only 3,643,000 bushels.

Country sales dropped off to almost nothing, with receipts much less than a year ago. With fair and colder weather a larger movement is indicated.

Oats have had a rather narrow range, considering the price moves in wheat, and rye also kept within rather modest bounds, with no new features in either grain.

COLUMBIA STEELS CALLS BONDS

LOS ANGELES—Columbia Steel will call its bonds as of Dec. 1 and its preferred probably as of Jan. 1. It was indicated no definite date for exchange of Columbia common for United States Steel common had been set. It was not believed, however, that Columbia would benefit by United States Steel extra dividend. There are $9,920,000 Columbia Steel bonds, callable at 105, and 99,974 shares of preferred, callable at 105. Figuring 1,945,635 shares of Cumbia common at $17 a share and accrued dividends, and bond interest together with call price of bonds and preferred, price paid by United States Steel for Columbia amounts to $46,774,0000.

FREEPORT TEXAS CO.

NEW YORK—Freeport Texas Company issued the following statement: "Earnings for the three completed quarters of the present fiscal year show an aggregate of $3.75 a share and, while figures respecting net earnings for the fourth quarter have not been completed, it is safe to estimate earnings of about $5 a share for the year. Cash position shows $1,660,651 in bank and government securities, accounts receivable of $748,343, or a total of $5,408,994."

CARPET MILLS ABSORBED

NEW YORK (AP)—Officials of the Bigelow Carpet Company of Thompsonville, Conn., announced here today that they have purchased the Sanford Carpet Mills of Amsterdam, N. Y. The deal, pending for several days, was closed Friday night.

FEWER FAILURES

Failure returns for October according to Bradstreet's are quite favorable, showing a decrease from all but three preceding months of this year and from October a year ago, this latter decrease, by the way, being shared in by all but one group of states.

MONTGOMERY WARD SALES

October and 10 months' sales of Montgomery Ward & Co. compare as follows:

	1929	1928
Oct. sales	$32,181,217	$26,584,787
Ten months	225,880,002	174,946,812

FOREIGN TRADE HAS BIG GROWTH

NEW YORK—Proof of sound business conditions in the United States is given by the National Foreign Trade Council in the form of a record year for both American exports and imports up to Oct. 1, surpassing any corresponding period since 1920.

During the first nine months of the present year, says the council, American exports have amounted to $3,849,000,000 or $292,000,000 greater than they were in 1927, the next highest total for this period. Imports for the same period at $3,361,000,000 are likewise larger than for any year since 1920.

The export gain of 9 per cent, and the 10 per cent gain in imports indicate the largest growth of our foreign trade in any single year since the war.

MARKET OPINIONS

Clark, Childs & Co., New York: The culmination of a movement such as recently took place is always followed by a recovery to more reasonable levels, a process which is taking place at this writing. It is normal for this to be followed by relatively quiet markets with an irregular price movement during which meritorious stocks which have been unduly depressed accomplish further recovery. Some of the stocks which appeal to us as particularly attractive are Union Carbide, Continental Can, Stewart-Warner, Goodyear, New Haven, Standard Oil of New Jersey, Royal Dutch, U. S. Industrial Alcohol and National Dairy Products.

Gurnett & Co., Boston: The recovery has been so rapid that we doubt if it proceeds much further at this time. Approximately half the extent of the October losses has been recovered in two days. We now look for a gradual decrease in trading volume accompanied by the development of an irregular market.

Hayden, Stone & Co., Boston: That many stocks are now attractively priced is obvious. At the same time, it should be noted that a great many stocks were as unreasonably high two months ago as they were unreasonably low in the break. The prices before the smash are no sound guide to cheapness now. It may take time—in this instance it took a very long time—but in the long run the only sound basis for valuation is, we believe, earning power, plus a reasonable, not an excessive, allowance for growth. This is the basis, and not former high prices, which we believe should be used as a guide in making purchases now.

Elmer H. Bright & Co., Boston: The long pull outlook for standard stocks is excellent at prevailing prices. But after the present bargain buying dies down owing to advancing prices, we do not expect another speculative orgy. From a trading standpoint purchases made at opening Monday may well prove disappointing.

DIVIDENDS

New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad declared the regular quarterly dividends of $1.50 each on the common and preferred, payable Jan. 2 to stock of record Nov. 15.

Pillsbury Flour Mills, Inc., declared the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents on the common, payable Dec. 2 to stock of record Nov. 15.

City Ice & Fuel Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 90 cents on the common, payable Nov. 30 to stock of record Nov. 15, and the regular quarterly dividend of $1.62½ on the preferred, payable Dec. 1 to stock of record Nov. 15.

International Securities Corporation of America declared the regular quarterly class B dividend of 12½ cents a share, payable Dec. 1 to stock of record Nov. 15.

Utility Equities Corporation declared the regular semiannual priority stock dividend of $2.75, payable Dec. 2 to stock of record Nov. 15.

American & General Securities Corporation declared the regular quarterly preferred dividend of $3, payable Dec. 1 to stock of record Nov. 15.

Hydro-Electric Securities Corporation declared a quarterly dividend of 50 cents, placing the stock on a $2 annual basis. The previous rate was 25 cents a share quarterly.

Spear & Co. declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 each on the preferred and second preferred, both payable Dec. 2 to stock of record Nov. 15.

Interstate Public Service Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on the outstanding preferred stock, payable Nov. 15, to stock of record Oct. 31.

Morse Twist Drill & Machine Company declared an extra dividend of $5 a share in addition to the regular quarterly dividend of $1.50, both payable Nov. 15 to stock of record Oct. 31. The extra dividend will total $100,000.

An interim dividend recently declared by Debenhams Securities, Ltd., which amounts to 73 cents an American share, will be paid by Irving Trust Company as depositary Nov. 16 to stock of record Nov. 12.

WILLIAM FILENE'S SONS CO.

William Filene's Sons Company and subsidiaries report for the six months ended July 31, 1929, net profits after all charges of $646,449. This is equal, after dividends on the $8,000,000 6½ per cent preferred stock, to 77 cents a share on the 500,000 no-par common shares outstanding.

NATIONAL CASH REGISTER

October business of the National Cash Register Company broke all records in the company's history, the gross volume of sales for the United States, Canada and overseas exceeding $8,000,000. Of this total United States and Canada contributed $4,650,000 and the overseas organization $3,750,000.

TINPLATE OPERATIONS LOW

Reports from the Youngstown district say tinplate operations are at their year's minimums and that prices on sheet are being lowered a trifle at some plants.

CHICAGO STEEL TRADE SLOWER

Prices Easier—Railroads Buy Heavily but Automotive Demand Lags

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Middle-western iron and steel markets reflect a distinctly easier tone in both production and prices. The debacle in the stock market has contributed to uncertainty.

It is not felt that iron and steel will be affected directly, but the results of curtailed buying power is expected in some quarters to have a bearing on the situation for steel.

Following last week's extension of preferred prices on steel bars, plates and shapes, the market to moderate size buyers is now 2 cents, restoring the $2 differential over Pittsburgh.

Wide hot strip prices are being shaded. Sheet prices are unstable in the South and Southwest. Special grades of pig iron are softer, and for the first time in months some steel works are offering merchant iron.

Specifications for finished steel are somewhat broader than shipments, but the margin is slender and not yet sufficient to warrant heavier operations. Ingot production averages 80 per cent, a figure which also describes most finishing operations. Except for the automotive industry, consumers generally are taking steel in seasonal amounts, but the handicap of the lack of automotive business is a severe one.

Western mills will roll the steel for 400 refrigerator cars ordered by the Pacific Fruit Express. The Rock Island inquiry for 5000 cars, and the Burlington for 600, will give western mills 60,000 tons of heavy steel orders. The Monon railroad has ordered 4500 tons of rail from the Illinois Steel Company. Track fastening inquiry is heavy, but slow to close.

NATIONAL AMERICAN EARNINGS

National American Company and its operating subsidiaries, State Title and Mortgage Company, Realty Foundation, Inc., General Surety Company and National American Securities Company report gross income for the nine months ended Sept. 30, 1929 of $5,056,876, without giving effect to earnings of non-operating subsidiaries. Net income of the company after deductions for general operating expenses, interest, discounts and other charges including taxes, and income applicable to minority stockholders of subsidiary companies amounts to $2,915,719 for the nine months period equivalent to $2.98 a share on the 977,047 shares of stock outstanding.

NEW JERSEY ZINC EARNINGS

New Jersey Zinc Company reports for three months to Sept. 30 net income after depreciation, depletion and taxes of $2,270,885, equal to $1.16 a share on the 1,963,264 shares of $25 par stock compared with net income of $1,983,469 or $1.01 a share in the third quarter of 1928. Net income for the first nine months of this year totaled $6,915,626 or $3.54 per share, compared with $5,444,928 $2.77 a share in the corresponding period of 1928.

MID-CONTINENT PETROLEUM

NEW YORK—Mid-Continent Petroleum Corporation's third quarter profit was the largest in its history and the profit for the nine months represented an increase of more than 50 per cent over the 1928 period and $800,000 over all of 1928. "Using the same amounts of depreciation and depletion as in 1928," the company states, "net earnings for the third quarter after all charges would equal about $1.75 a share, and for nine months about $3.25 a share on an outstanding issue of 1,857,912 shares."

BUFFALO, NIAGARA & EASTERN

Buffalo, Niagara & Eastern Power Corporation reports for the nine months ended Sept. 30 a surplus of $5,357,596 after depreciation, taxes, interest and requirements for dividends on the first preferred and preferred stocks of Buffalo, Niagara & Eastern Power Corporation and the preferred stocks of subsidiaries redeemed on July 1, 1928, compared with $4,286,701 in the like period of 1928.

U. S. DISTRIBUTING CORP.

United States Distributing Corporation reports for the nine months ended Sept. 30 consolidated net profit of $759,791 after all charges and federal taxes, compared with $476,118 in the first nine months of 1928. Consolidated net profit for the September quarter was $211,923, compared with $189,349 in the like quarter of 1928.

McCALL PROFIT UP

The McCall Corporation ended the nine months with net profit of $1,778,163, equivalent to $6.14 a share, compared with $1,259,863, or $4.35 in the like period of 1928.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO

NEW YORK—Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad will purchase between 100 and 130 locomotives, according to Iron Age. The Wabash will buy three baggage and mail cars.

BOSTON CONSOLIDATED GAS

Boston Consolidated Gas Company reports output for October, 1929, 878,081,000 cubic feet, an increase of 2.9 per cent compared with October, 1928.

ROYAL DUTCH NEGOTIATIONS OFF

NEW YORK—Royal Dutch Company has dropped negotiations regarding the $80,000,000 5 per cent bond issue.

Investment Watchfulness

INVESTMENT at present market levels in carefully selected high-grade securities will, in our opinion, bring unusually satisfactory results.

This recommendation does not contemplate quick speculative profit but does contemplate, in accordance with our usual policy, purchase of securities for long term investment after careful analysis—in the case of stocks—of assets value and dependable earnings per share in relation to market prices, and—in the case of bonds—amount of security and ratio of net earnings available for total fixed charges.

We hereby extend to holders of stocks and bonds an invitation to submit a complete list of security holdings for analysis and recommendation. Our comprehensive local statistical departments are augmented by the facilities of the statistical analytical department of the American Founders Group of New York (one of the largest statistical organizations of its kind in the world), which are made fully available to us through their ownership of a substantial minority interest in the United National Corporation, holding company of the United Group, of which the undersigned are members.

Drumheller, Ehrlichman & White

Investment Bonds and Stocks

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Member United Group of Corporations—Affiliated with Murphey, Favre & Co., Spokane—Ferris & Hardgrove, Spokane and Seattle—United Oregon Corporation, Portland.

Prudent Investors

have turned to the Public Utility field—a growing business with steadily increasing income the year round.

ATLANTIC PUBLIC UTILITIES

has grown from a group of five companies in three states to 100 companies in 16 states. Earnings have increased $250,000 to over $7,000,000 a year.

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is preferred as to assets and dividends, participates with Class B in additional dividends and rights to subscribe to any new stock issues. Pay yearly dividends of $2 a share in cash, or 10% in stock, optional with holder.

Comparisons with other similar companies indicate that Atlantic Public Utilities is greatly undervalued at its present price and should advance considerably.

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90th *Quarterly Dividend*

Payable November 1st at the following annual rates:

Series		Series		Series		Series	
E	21%	M	14%	U	13%	DD	16%
F	17%	N	13%	V	10%	EE	16%
G	19%	O	15%	W	12%	FF	17%
H	20%	P	14%	X	15%	GG	14%
I	18%	Q	14%	Y	14%	HH	13%
J	17%	R	16%	Z	14%	II	13%
K	16%	S	16%	AA	12%	JJ	14%
L	15%	T	14%	BB	11%	KK	13%
				CC	14%	LL	12%
						MM	10%
						NN	8%
						OO	9%
						PP	8%
						QQ	8%
						RR	7%
						SS	6%
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All series started at 6% and have been increased in proportion to increased values . . . dividends on 21 of the 43 series have just been raised 1% each. You can invest in this pioneer Investment Trust at any time.

New series opens November 1st. Shares $100. each.

The Alexander Fund has been through many panics. It owns all securities outright, so it does not have to sell at present prices.

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April 5, 1921, . .	$0.00	March 31, 1926, .	$1,208,168.28
March 31, 1922, . .	$147,608.20	March 31, 1927, .	$1,557,991.60
March 31, 1923, . .	$272,463.58	March 31, 1928, .	$2,116,982.70
March 31, 1924, . .	$500,130.44	March 31, 1929, .	$2,735,050.05
March 31, 1925, . .	$750,097.74	June 30, 1929,	$2,904,521.54

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WORLD REVIEW OF BUSINESS AND FINANCE

Stocks Break Again—Bank Rates Lowered—Brokers' Loans Slashed

The wild gyrations of the New York stock market overshadowed all other financial developments again this week.

After a vigorous rally from the low levels established Oct. 24, prices were subjected to further drastic readjustments, declines being even more severe than those of last week. In Thursday's session, however, which opened at noon, prices staged a good recovery, and the tone steadied considerably.

Brokers' loans were slashed down more than $1,000,000,000 this week to the lowest level since last June. The announcement of the big cut in these loans came, as usual, after the close of the market Thursday, at which time was published also the reduction in the Federal Reserve rediscount rate to 5 per cent.

A period of erratic fluctuations is expected to last through the next few weeks, after which, it is felt, the stock market will regain equilibrium.

Due to the tremendous volume of orders received by brokers in the last two weeks, facilities and forces of brokerage houses were so severely taxed that it was found necessary to declare a Stock Exchange holiday. Other important stock exchanges followed suit. Following Thursday's three-hour session, the New York Stock Exchange was closed to trading until Monday morning.

Continental Stock Market

Both the Paris and Berlin stock markets moved in sympathy with the New York, Paris feeling the effects also of the bearish sentiment at London about the middle of the week and of confused political conditions in France.

Prices at Berlin slumped with those at New York and were irregular late in the week, but the tone at Paris strengthened considerably as American markets improved. Of much interest and significance have been the repeated assurances of bankers and prominent business men that trade and industrial conditions in the United States are sound.

These statements seem to be borne out by figures on carloadings, showing a wide distribution of merchandise, by the heavy amount of money represented in insurance policies, by the easier trend in credit and by reports on retailing. The heavy industries are not yet showing marked quickening from the lull subsequent to the summer months, but industrial operations, nevertheless, are at high levels.

Steel Prices Easier

Railroad buying is a feature of the steel trade but has not been heavy enough to offset the decline in purchases by motor companies. Steel makers are operating at a slower rate, and prices of the metal are somewhat softer. Structural requirements appear to be picking up somewhat, however.

The volume of money turnover in the week ended Oct. 26, as measured by check payments and reported by the Department of Commerce, showed an increase as compared with both the previous week and the corresponding week a year ago. The general level of wholesale prices receded from the preceding week, being about 5 per cent below the level a year ago.

Bank clearings made a record this week, totaling $20,962,193,000, a gain of 88 per cent compared with the corresponding week last year.

Financing by bonds this week amounted to only $2,292,500 compared with $74,439,300 last week and $99,395,000 in the similar period of 1928.

Reports From Other Countries

GREAT BRITAIN—The lowering of the discount rate of the Bank of England occurred this week, and two other European banks followed with similar action. The necessity for the recent rise in the English bank rate—to check the outflow of gold which had brought the Bank of England's reserves to what was considered a dangerous level—has diminished, and the lowering of the rate should have a favorable effect on business in Great Britain.

ARGENTINA—A general improvement in agricultural conditions in Argentina is reported in cables to the United States Department of Commerce. Trade has been quiet during most of the last month, and the outlook is for a continuance of this condition until the end of this month, when orders will be placed for the summer season.

FAR EAST—Chinese reports state that trade in the lower Yangtze area is dull, and that local stocks in all lines are heavy. Business in Japan also is reported quiet.

BOSTON & MAINE SEPTEMBER GROSS INCOME INCREASES

September gross earnings of the Boston & Maine Railroad Company scored one of the largest increases—$319,888—over 1928 shown by any month this year.

In spite of the road's heavy improvement program, on account of which expenditures are running much heavier than last year, a portion of the gain in gross was carried through to net railway operating income, which increased $34,898 to 2.8 per cent.

Operating expenses increased $175,230 over September, 1928, a substantial part of this being due to charges against earnings for retirement of obsolete equipment.

What Boston & Maine has been doing in this direction may be appreciated from the fact that charges to operating expenses for equipment retirements in the first nine months of this year were $2,056,934, compared with but $715,131 for the corresponding period last year, an increase of $1,341,803.

This increase alone figures out the equivalent of nearly $3.40 a share on Boston & Maine common stock.

For the nine months ended Sept. 30 gross earnings were up $2,138,367, or 3.7 per cent, in comparison with the corresponding period last year, most of the gain being in freight, reflecting the greater industrial activity.

Due to larger maintenance expenditures, operating expenses increased $1,341,747, or 3.1 per cent. Transportation expenses, reflecting efficiency of operation, were actually cut $427,550 in spite of the much heavier traffic handled.

WARD BAKING GAIN

NEW YORK—Ward Baking Corporation reports for the 15 weeks ended Oct. 19, 1929, net of $931,067 after interest, depreciation and federal taxes, equivalent after dividend requirements on the 7 per cent preferred to $2.46 a share on 86,275 shares of no-par Class A, and 16 cents a share on 500,000 no-par shares of Class B, compared with $857,972, equal to $2.36 a share on the Class A and 5 cents a share on the Class B a year before.

NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE

NEW YORK, Nov. 2 (AP)—The weekly statement of the New York Clearing House shows: Total surplus and undivided profits, $1,118,607,000, unchanged. Total net demand deposits (average), $1,-055,725,000 increase. Time deposits (average), $8,114,000 decrease. Clearings week ended today, $16,873,449,921. Clearings week ended Oct. 26, $12,386,763,625. Clearings this day, $2,360,061,413.

LEHIGH COAL CO. TO SELL ITS PROPERTIES TO A NEW CONCERN

NEW YORK (AP)—As a step toward the segregation of the company's properties, directors of the Lehigh Coal & Navigation Company have recommended to stockholders for their approval the selling of all its coal properties to a new corporation to be organized for the purpose of carrying on that particular phase of the business.

The terms and conditions upon which the transfer of the properties would be made are to be determined by the board of managers. Directors also have recommended that the company's capital stock be increased from 643,355 shares of $50 par value each, to 3,000,000 shares of no par common stock, and that the outstanding capital stock be converted into new stock on the basis of three new shares for each share of the present stock.

A special meeting of the stockholders has been called for Jan. 15, 1930, to vote on the recommendations.

The Lehigh Coal & Navigation company was incorporated in 1822, and is a company of varied interests in physical property and security holdings, fee properties consisting principally of coal mines and one railroad, while stock holdings are chiefly in railroads and public utilities.

The company owns outright the Lehigh & Susquehanna Railroad, which is under a 999-year lease to the Central Railroad of New Jersey. It also owns practically all of the common stock of the Lehigh & New England Railroad.

FALL RIVER CLOTH FIRM DESPITE THE BREAK IN STOCKS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FALL RIVER, Mass.—Most of the business in the local cloth market this week was confined to near-by deliveries. The only trading on contract was in the form of additions and renewals to earlier bookings. Prices held surprisingly firm in spite of the panicky stock market.

Buyers gave considerable attention to sateens, with fair business being reported in the 4:37s, sold at 11⅛ cents, plus an eighth for the better grades. The 4:70s, sold at 10⅛@10¼c. Special counts were ordered occasionally, in a small way. Twills and voiles were less active than for a number of weeks.

In printcloths, the very wide goods were most in demand. Narrow odds, however, sold moderately. The principal selling items in prints were 25-inch 40x32s, at 3⅛c; 27-inch 56x52s, at 5c; 31½-inch 48 squares, at 5c, and 31½-inch 56x52s, at 6c. Full prices were obtained for a wide variety of moderately sized orders in 36-inch goods.

Latest quotations on printcloths are as follows: 38½-inch 64x60s, 8⅛c; 39-inch 56x44s, 6⅞c; 27-inch 64x60s, 5⅞c; 27-inch 56x52s, 5c, and 25-inch 40x32s, 3⅛c.

VOLUME OF TRADE AFFECTED BY STOCK SPECULATION

NEW YORK (AP) — Bradstreet's weekly business review says:

Speculative excitement, originating in the stock exchanges and for a time affecting markets for wheat, cotton and other important farm products, has tended to distract attention from and somewhat reduce the volume of ordinary trade.

These happenings, coupled with unsettled weather, too warm in some and too wet in other areas, and the fact that comparisons are now being made with markedly forward movements a year ago, render the general view a rather mixed one.

As to the conflicting movements, however, it may be said that just as stock speculation was concededly overdone earlier in the year, just so was the decline of last week and early this week pushed to an extreme, serving to make the later rebounds from the low point of last Tuesday equally remarkable.

OCTOBER TRADING IN STOCK MARKET SETS NEW RECORDS

Stock market history was made on the New York exchange in October. All existing stock trading records were broken. Transactions for the month reached the huge total of 141,664,900 shares. The previous record monthly volume was 114,779,500 shares, established in November, 1928.

On Oct. 29 a new trading record for a five-hour session was set up when turnover amounted to 16,410,000 shares. Prior to October the previous peak was 8,246,700 shares on Mar. 26, last. The latter figure was eclipsed on three other occasions during the month just closed.

On the other security markets the story was the same. Turnover on the New York Curb for October amounted to 62,035,430 shares, an increase of 7 per cent over the previous peak of 57,563,260 shares made last July.

A record in volume for a five-hour session of 7,096,300 shares was attained on Oct 29.

ALEXANDER FUND

For 22 years, in May and November, a series of the Alexander Fund has been issued at par ($100). Series VV will be issued this month, and shares may be subscribed for in units of $100. The ninetieth consecutive quarterly distribution of dividends is being made by the Alexander Fund. It is interesting to note that this pioneer of American investment trusts, now in its twenty-third year of operation, not only shows an average dividend of 16 per cent per annum, but that each series of the fund is well above the issue price of $100. In fact, the average value of one unit in each series is now $189.51.

COTTON CLOSES STEADY

NEW YORK (AP)—Some buying on steady cables and unfavorable features in the weather news was supplied by week-end rallies or liquidation and a little Southern selling in the cotton market today. January contracts after selling up to 18.08 at the start declined to 17.97, and closed at 17.98, compared with 18.02 at the close of the previous day. The general market closed steady, net unchanged to 5 points lower.

UNITED CARBON EARNINGS

NEW YORK—United Carbon Company reports for the quarter ended Sept. 30 net of $240,395 after depreciation, depletion, interest and provisions for contingencies and federal taxes, equivalent under participating provisions to 50 cents a share on 262,072 no-par shares of common, compared with $425,904 or 94 cents a share on 237,661 common shares in the preceding quarter and $231,156 or 48 cents a share on the common in the September quarter of 1928, based on the present share basis.

BARNSDALL CORP. NET

Barnsdall Corporation reports for the quarter ended Sept. 30 net of $1,606,453 after interest, depreciation, depletion, abandoned dry holes and federal taxes, equivalent to 71 cents a share (par $25) on 2,256,747 shares, compared with $2,226,881 or 99 cents a share on 2,247,425 shares in the preceding quarter and $1,-398,134 or $1.09 a share on 1,281,906 combined Class A and Class B in the September quarter of 1929.

UTAH POWER & LIGHT

Utah Power & Light Company, including Western Colorado Power, for the 12 months ended Sept. 30, reports balance after preferred dividends of $2,402,268, compared with $2,236,584 in the preceding 12 months. September balance after taxes and charges was $314,301, compared with $354,002 in 1928.

Otis Elevator Co. History Reveals Continuous Growth

Network of Branches Throughout World—Earnings Rise Steadily—Finances Strong

By G. R. ERICSON

Among large industrial concerns one which has established for itself a major position in its own particular field, a field which may safely be said to be growing in importance as people congregate more and more in big cities, is the Otis Elevator Company, which for more than three decades has been supplying large office buildings, stores, warehouses, hotels and other tall structures with elevators and escalators of all kinds.

It has attained a commanding position through an excellence of product difficult to excel, through an engineering staff in the forefront from the standpoint of new invention and improvement, through a most efficient service rendered all clients in various parts of the world, and through a progressive management eager to capitalize opportunities and yet conservative enough to avoid overexpansion.

The company's growth has been steady, and what might be termed normal rather than spectacular, having added to its plants slowly as increased business warranted, and expanding by the absorption of smaller units as such acquisitions appeared desirable.

This growth has not alone been evident in the United States, where the company now maintains some 170 sales and service branches, but in 40 of the principal countries abroad.

Many Foreign Subsidiaries

Otis Elevator Company was incorporated in 1898 as the consolidation of a number of manufacturers. It owns plants and property in New York City, Yonkers and Buffalo, N. Y., Philadelphia, Chicago, Quincy, Ill., and Harrison, N. J., with offices in most of the important cities in the country. It owns the Otis Elevator Company of Maine, which controls foreign operations, and maintains sales agencies in South America. It owns the Otis Elevator Company of Illinois, Otis Elevator Company of Texas and Otis Elevator Company of New Jersey.

In 1924 the company obtained control of the Waygood-Otis, Ltd., a manufacturer of lifts in London, Eng., and of the Otis-Fensom Elevator Company, Ltd., owning about 35 acres of land and factory buildings at Hamilton, Can., an office building at Toronto and sales and service offices in various Canadian cities. In May of this year the company acquired Graham & Norton Company and its wholly owned subsidiary, the Reliance Ball Bearing Door Hanger Company, these concerns manufacuring and installing elevator accessories.

Substantial profits are being realized each year from the foreign companies associated with Otis Elevator. These concerns operate in Argentina, Brazil, Uruguay, Chile, Cuba, Mexico, the British Isles, Austria, Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, Switzerland, Australia, Japan, Egypt, New Zealand and Africa.

In addition, agents are maintained in Hawaii, Porto Rico, the Philippines and in 22 other foreign countries. In all, some 18,000 people are employed by Otis Elevator Company and its affiliated companies.

The company has never suffered a deficit, and its earnings in the last 10 years have shown successive increases. Record earnings were shown for 1928, and judging by the reports to date, the current year will be the best in the company's history.

Growth in Earning Power

Net profits in 1928 were $7,343,893, almost four times the net income reported for 1919, and earnings per share of common were $16.09. This was about $4 a share larger than the 1927 net of $5,649,034.

A realization of the company's growth in earning power is best shown in the accompanying table:

	Net profits	Share earnings on com.
1919	$1,931,626	19.01
1920	2,880,277	26.25
1921	2,100,546	18.04
1922	2,565,245	15.28
1923	2,983,705	18.23
1924	4,161,510	11.66
1925	4,750,002	12.81
1926	5,052,164	13.59
1927	5,649,034	12.16
1928	7,343,893	16.09
*1929	*8,000,000	*15.50

*Estimated.

Earnings were held back somewhat early this year by the decline in building; but this was made up in the second quarter, with net for the first six months of 1929 4 per cent ahead of the corresponding period of last year. Net income for the quarter ended Sept. 30, 1929, while on the face of it 8 per cent under the like quarter of 1928, was nevertheless actually better than the 1928 September quarter, the reported decline being caused by heavy charge-offs to special depreciation.

The current decline in construction as shown in building reviews will have little adverse effect on Otis Elevator, since the falling off is chiefly in small speculative dwellings.

Heavy construction and engineering projects continue to show increases over last year. This fact lends force to the belief that earnings for 1929 will attain a record high. The servicing branch of the company is especially profitable this year, showing gains of about 10 per cent, with some 7000 contracts on the bookse for repairs and replacement.

Outlook Favorable

Sales for 1929, including domestic and foreign business, are estimated at between $80,000,000 and $85,000,000, compared with $73,600,000 in 1928. The demand for skyscrapers is showing no diminution. Rather the opposite is true. Each succeeding month reveals the call for ever-higher buildings in the large cities, here and in other countries. This spells increased business for Otis Elevator.

That the company will be able to meet the demands upon it is evident from a look at its financial position. It has no funded debt and only a small issue of 65,000 shares of $6 preferred stock, after which earnings belong to the common. On March 31, 1929, current asets of the company totaled $25,-726,635 or more than eight times current liabilities, of which cash was $8,-673,700. Inventories were only about one-third of current assets, and there were no bank loans. Total assets were $50,573,723 of which $7,363,296 represented investments. Good will was given a value of $1.

The company has had an excellent dividend record. Beginning in 1903 with an annual payment of $2 annually, increases were made successively until in 1921 $10 in cash and 50 per cent in stock was paid. Other stock dividends in addition to cash were 10 per cent in 1924, 25 per cent in 1925 and 15 per cent in February of this year.

The stock now sells around 300, and is on a regular dividend basis of $6 a year. As an extra of $2 was paid last December, a similar disbursement is expected next month. Stockholders believe that a split-up in the stock is contemplated, with opinion of the board favoring a four-for-one basis.

RECENT STOCK PANIC NOT GOOD TEST FOR INVESTMENT TRUSTS

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NEW YORK—The great stock market debacle promises to result in a stand-off for the investment trusts. Much of the weak structure will be carried away, and it would be a good thing. The stronger trusts, however, probably will profit as much as they have lost by the decline. Those which went into the slump with well-filled portfolios, now show considerable paper losses, but if they had any cash left they have picked up great bargains.

Other trusts which had been keeping most of their assets liquid will profit greatly from the break. Unless a long continued decline follows the current readjustment, the famous bear market test for the investment trusts may yet have to be postponed.

The soundness of investment trust management as now conducted cannot be tried thoroughly in a short and sharp stock market panic or near panic. It needs the experience of a more gradual but long extended market decline.

Some commentators assert that there has never been a period when holders of stocks were so uneasy as they were up to a day or two ago, and that strong boxes as well as margin accounts were emptied.

It is much to be doubted whether this wholesale selling was due to the anxiety of stock owners. There were veritable runs on safety deposit vaults, true enough, but they were prompted in a great many instances by the need for cash. The small and large stockholder alike was irritated because of being obliged to sell, but the uneasiness, there is reason to suspect, was far more prevalent among brokers than among their clients. If the market break was a panic it was a broker panic rather than a stock traders' panic.

B. & O. SUBSIDIARIES ISSUE BONDS

WASHINGTON—The Interstate Commerce Commission has authorized 15 Baltimore & Ohio subsidiaries to issue bonds totaling $9,469,000 for impartial repayment of advances made by the parent company for capital purposes. Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern has the largest issue, with $4,029,500 improvement-mortgage (Ohio-Indiana) bonds and $536,000 improvement-mortgage (Illinois) bonds. The commission also authorized the Baltimore & Ohio to issue $1,483,000 Toledo-Cincinnati division first lien and refunding mortgage 6 per cent bonds.

CONDE NAST PUBLICATIONS

Conde Nast Publications, Inc., reports for the quarter ended Sept. 30 net income of $355,427 after charges and federal taxes, equal to $1.11 a share on 319,465 shares of common, compared with $350,892, or $1.10 a share, in the third quarter of 1928. Nine months' net income was $1,114,682, or $3.48 a share, compared with $1,220,684, or $3.82 a share, last year.

CECO MANUFACTURING CO.

NEW YORK—Ceco Manufacturing Company makers of radio tubes, reports for the 12 months ended Sept. 30, net of $462,000 after federal taxes, royalties and other charges, equal to $6.37 a share on 72,500 no-par shares.

LOCOMOTIVE INQUIRIES

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific is inquiring for 40 locomotives, St. Louis & San Francisco for 30 and Wabash for 25.

FEDERATED CAPITAL SPLIT-UP

Stockholders of Federated Capital Corporation have authorized a two-for-one split-up of the common stock.

REICHSBANK RATE REDUCED

BERLIN—The Reichsbank has reduced its rate to 7 per cent, from 7½ per cent, effective Nov. 4.

TREASURY OFFICIALS ARE PLEASED WITH MONEY CONDITIONS

WASHINGTON—Definite termination of the era of wild seculation and high money rates, which hampered some lines of industry, and brought on the collapse of stock market values, was seen by members of the Federal Reserve Board and other officials in the huge decrease of $1,096,000,000 in brokers' loans and the reduction of the rediscount rate of the New York Reserve Bank from 6 to 5 per cent.

There was an intimation in one quarter also that while no further reduction of the rate was contemplated immediately, such action might be expected as money conditions in various sections of the country eased.

A general air of optimism prevailed among Treasury officials, who again said that their latest surveys did not indicate that business had been seriously affected by the stock market crash, and offered the cheering prediction that the Christmas trade would be "very large and satisfactory."

In this connection it was said that income derived from stock market profits represented only a small percentage of the incomes that made up the holiday purchasing power.

CONDITIONS IN THE WEST ARE 'VERY GOOD'

WASHINGTON—Conditions in general throughout the West are very good. President Williamson of Burlington, who has just returned from an inspection tour over 5000 miles of his line, declared. He found crop conditions good generally, although cotton along some Texas lines is spotty.

Burlington's improvement budget contemplates expenditures of about $13,000,000, exclusive of Colorado and Texas lines. A $5,000,000 expenditure at Galesburg, Ill., hub of the Burlington lines, is contemplated for a modern classification yard to include automatic car retarders, electric switches, etc. Other improvements comprise rail replacement, blasting of road beds and station improvements.

UNITED LIGHT & POWER

Net income of United Light & Power Company for the 12 months ended Sept. 30 of $8,080,685 after depreciation, interest, taxes and subsidiary preferred dividends and other charges, is equal, after preferred dividends, to $1.86 a share on 3,281,010 combined class A and B common shares. This compares with $5,702,854, or $1.39 a share on 3,138,691 combined class A and B shares in the preceding 12 months.

UNITED STATES PUBLIC DEBT

WASHINGTON—United States public debt as of Oct. 31 showed an increase of $180,996 176 over Sept. 30, according to the preliminary statement of the Treasury Department. The gross debt as of Oct. 31, less net balance in the general fund was $16,493,341,587, compared with $16,312,345,411 on Sept. 30. The debt shows a reduction from Oct. 31 last year of $840,567,087.

CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE

CHICAGO (AP)—The Chicago Board of Trade today said its securities market would be closed Tuesday, Nov. 5, judicial election day in Chicago. However, its grain, provisions and cotton markets will remain open.

PREFERRED DIVIDEND PASSED

Electric Shovel Coal Corporation passed the regular quarterly dividend of $1 on its preferred stock due at this time. The dividend is cumulative.

GODCHAUX SUGARS, INC.

Godchaux Sugars, Inc., reports for the quarter ended Sept. 30 a net of $477,355 after interest, depreciation and preferred dividends.

There Is A *Personal Element* In Settling An Estate

No matter whom you appoint as Executor in your Will, your appointee will find it necessary to come into frequent contact with your heirs. Thus a personal element enters into the settlement of an Estate.

This Company's principal business is settling Estates and managing Trusts. In all our relations with customers and with beneficiaries under Wills and Trusts we give that personal attention and considerate care that you would naturally wish your family to receive.

A conference as to our various services entails neither expense nor obligation.

BOSTON SAFE DEPOSIT AND TRUST COMPANY
100 FRANKLIN STREET
AT ARCH AND DEVONSHIRE STREETS

Our Safe-Deposit Vault is one of the largest and most modern in New England. Safe Deposit Boxes for rent at moderate charge. Ample rooms in which to examine contents of Boxes in privacy. Inspection invited.

OSAGE INDIANS FACE DEPLETION OF OIL INCOMES

(Continued from Page 1)

more than $5600 apiece. Another young Osage smashed up three airplanes and put a $12,000 dent in the family bank roll before he gave up aviation.

Motorcars have taken the biggest share of the Osage wealth, with fine homes next. One month the agency here for a motorcar that costs $5000 led the Nation, including New York City, in the number of sales.

Among the stories related here of how the Osages squandered their wealth is how one Indian paid $2000 for a famous grandfather's clock because he liked the cathedral chimes. When next seen the clock was sounding its costly notes in the corner of a tepee out on the Osage reservation.

One Pawhuska merchant tells of the time an Indian came into the store to buy phonograph records, purchased 100 and took them home in the family motorcar.

A Couple of Radios

The same merchant recalled a rich Osage came into his store to buy a radio and rather than make a selection from two models, he bought both of them, despite the merchant's wishes. Tradesmen here must obey the regulations of the Indian agency and no large purchases are permitted without the approval of the tribal representative.

But other of the Osages have invested wisely and can sit back and clip coupons even if the Osage basin never yields a drop of oil. The Indian schools have given the younger Osages a sample of a desire to work and many of them today are lawyers, doctors and active in politics.

Some of the older members of the tribe actually say they would welcome a suspension of the royalty checks. "It has made us lazy and shiftless and virtually pensioners," is the way Fred Lookout, chief of the Osages, describes the situation. It is the chief's belief that when the oil money is gone the Osages will be happier leading a more quiet life.

But there is one Osage who is not worrying about what happens. Fifteen years ago the city of Pawhuska, seat and capital of the Osage Nation, passed an ordinance against dogs going unmuzzled. This edict so incensed one Ho-tab-mole, an Osage brave, that he moved out into the hills and never returned. He stays with five dogs, gets his meals from government-paid messengers. He is worth more than $200,000 and all he spends is what the Government deducts for buying his supplies and paying to have them delivered.

WILL CHANGE CORPORATE NAME

NEW YORK—Stockholders of the Republic Brass Corporation have voted to change the corporate name to Revere Copper & Brass, Inc., effective Nov. 12. The change, it was said, was made to perpetuate the name of Paul Revere, whose firm, Revere & Son, founded in 1801, was the country's first copper rolling company. Years later Revere's concern became a part of the Taunton-New Bedford Copper Company, a division of the erstwhile Republic Brass Corporation, which has plants in several cities.

CHICAGO BUILDING PERMITS

Building permits granted in Chicago during October had a money value of $22,825,000, which figure was exceeded this year only in April and May, when the totals were $25,049,000 and $34,073,000, respectively.

CURTISS-WRIGHT SUBSIDIARY

The Curtiss-Wright Corporation has formed the Curtiss-Wright Sales Corporation as a wholesale distributing organization for airplanes manufactured by subsidiaries of the Curtiss-Wright Corporation.

SEARS, ROEBUCK SALES

October sales of the Sears, Roebuck Company amounted to $47,074,565, compared with $37,002,370 in October, 1928, an increase of 27.2 per cent.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

	Boston	New York
Call loans—renewal rate	6%	6%
Commercial paper	6@6½	6¼
Customers' loans	6@6½	6½
Collateral loans	6½	6½
Year money	6½	..
Time Loans—		
Sixty-ninety days	6	6
Four to six months	6	6

	Today	Last Previous
Bar silver in New York	50c	50c
Bar silver in London	22⅛d	..
Bar gold in London	84s 11½d	..

Clearing House Figures

	Boston	New York
Exchanges	$143,000,000	$2,360,000,000
Year ago today	135,000,000	1,846,000,000
Balances	48,000,000	264,000,000
Year ago today	39,000,000	181,000,000
Exchgs for week	803,000,000	16,871,000,000
Bals for week	300,000,000	2,050,000,000
F R bank credit	32,441,297	295,000,000

Acceptance Market

30 days	4¾@4⅞
60 days	4¾@4⅞
90 days	4¾@4⅞
4 months	4⅞@4¾
5 months	5 @4⅞
6 months	5 @4⅞

Leading Central Bank Rates

The 12 Federal Reserve banks in the United States and banking centers in foreign countries quote the discount rate as follows:

Atlanta	5%	Calcutta	7%
Boston	5	Budapest	6
Chicago	5	Copenhagen	5½
Cleveland	5	Lisbon	5½
Dallas	5	London	6
New York	5	Madrid	5½
Philadelphia	5	Oslo	6
Minneapolis	5	Helsingfors	6
Kansas City	5	Paris	3½
Richmond	5	Prague	5⅝
St. Louis	5	Riga	7
San Francisco	5	Rome	6
Athens	8	Sofia	6
Amsterdam	5½	Stockholm	5½
Berlin	7½	Swiss Bank	3½
Bombay	7	Tokyo	7.03
Brussels	5	Vienna	6
Bucharest	10	Warsaw	6

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Europe			
Sterling: Demand	$4.87 11-32	$4.87⅞	$4.8665
Cable	4.87 31-32	4.88 1-32	4.8665
France—franc	.$3937⅜	.0394⅛	.193
Belgium—belga	.1298½	.1399½	.139
Italy—lira	.0523⅝	.0524	.193
Germany—mark	.2389	.2394	.238
Austria—schilling	.1405	.1407¼	.1407
Czech'via—crown	.0296⅛	.0296	.2026
Denmark—krone	.2678	.2680½	.268
Finland—finm'rk	.0252	.0252	.0252
Greece—dr'chma	.0129¾	.0130½	.193
Holland—florin	.4032½	.4039	.402
Hungary—pengo	.1750	.1750	.1749
Norway—krone	.2678	.2680½	.268
Poland—zloty	.1125	.1125	.1122
Port'gal—escudo	.0450	.0450	1.0805
Rumania—leu	.0060	.0060	.193
Spain—peseta	.1421	.1425	.193
Sweden—krona	.2684	.2686½	.268
Switz'land—franc	.1937½	.1938¾	.193
Jugoslavia—dina	.0176⅞	.0177⅛	.193
Far East			
Hong Kong—dol.	.4400	.4400	.5425
Shanghai—tael	.5525	.5520	*
India—rupee	.3635	.2635	.4866
Japan—yen	.4825	.4825	.4985
Phil Islnds—peso	.5000	.5000	.50
Sts Stlments—dol	.5675	.5675	.5678
South America			
Argentina—peso	.4100	.4131	.4245
Brazil—milreis	.1182	.1180	.3245
Chile—peso	.1205	.1205	.1216
Colombia—peso	.9639	.9639	.9733
Peru—pound	3.99	3.99	4.8665
Uruguay—peso	.9547	.9547	1.0342
North America			
Canada—dollar	.98⅝	.98¾	1.00
Mexico—dollar	.3712½	.3712½	.4985

*Par unsettled.

PROVIDENCE $3,000,000 LOAN

Providence, R. I., will receive bids until 2 p. m., Nov. 20, for $3,000,000 4¼ per cent serial bonds dated Dec. 1, 1929, and payable as follows: $500,000 highway loan, 1930 to 1939, $1,000,000 sewer loan, 1930 to 1949 and $1,500,000 school loan, 1930 to 1959.

DULUTH, SOUTH SHORE & ATLANTIC

Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic Railway reports for the quarter ended Sept. 30 deficit of $40,827 after taxes and charges, comparing with a deficit of $19,632 in the third quarter of last year. Nine months' deficit was $285,389, against deficit of $340,101 last year.

MARLIN-ROCKWELL GAINS

NEW YORK—Marlin-Rockwell Corporation September quarter net equals $1.61 a share on 364,145 shares, compared with $1.21 a share on 362,145 shares in the 1928 quarter, and for nine months $5.47 a share, compared with $3.87 last year.

7% Prior Preferred Stock
FOR SAFE INVESTMENT
UNITED STATES BOND & MORTGAGE CO.
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Serious Active Business Man
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General Representative for Europe
especially Switzerland
Many years experience in overseas country.
Correspondence in English, Spanish, French and German.
Only first class firms are invited to write to M. S., c/o The Christian Science Monitor Representative, Mühlebachstr. 55, Zurich, Switzerland.

HEAVIER TONE TO CHICAGO WHEAT

CHICAGO (AP)—Influenced by word of unprecedented widespread congestion of wheat in European ports, wheat values here underwent an early setback today. No important new export business in North American breadstuffs was heard of, and the market for wheat future deliveries here was without aggressive support.

Starting unchanged to ⅝c off, Chicago wheat later underwent a material general sag. Corn and oats were also easier, with corn starting unchanged to ⅜c down, and subsequently declining all around. Provisions advanced.

Opening prices today were: Wheat—Dec. 1.28⅝@1.29, March 1.35½@¾, May 1.39¼@¾. Corn—Dec. .91¼@½, March .96¾. May .99⅝. Oats—Dec. .50⅞. May .51⅝.

Wheat closed unsettled ⅝@1c a bushel lower than yesterday's finish. Corn closed ¾@1c down, oats ¼@½c off, and provisions unchanged to 15c decline.

AMERICAN COTTON REPORT

NEW YORK—World takings of American cotton were larger this week than in the corresponding week last year, according to the weekly report of the New York Cotton Exchange. They totaled 428,713 bales this week, compared with 409,211 in the like week last year. Total takings during the season to date are 3,851,704 bales, compared with 4,116,983 in the corresponding period of last season.

PENNSYLVANIA BELL TELEPHONE

PHILADELPHIA — Bell Telephone Company of Pennsylvania reports that balance for common for nine months ended Sept. 30 was $7,829,367, equal to $8.69 a common share on 900,000 shares of common, compared with $8,127,309 in the like period of 1928, equal to $10.15 a share on 800,000 shares then outstanding and $6,560,948 in 1927, equal to $8.20 a common share.

WILDEY SAVINGS BANK

Wildey Savings Bank has increased the dividend rate as of Nov. 15, payable Nov. 25 from 4½ per cent to 5 per cent. This increased rate is the result of increased earnings from the higher average return on investments held by the bank. Present rates on mortgages are higher than for some time and money can be invested to bring a higher return than ordinarily.

SUGAR MELT GAINS

The total melt of 15 United States sugar refiners from Jan. 1 to Oct. 26 was 4,-225,000 long tons, compared with 3,890,000 long tons in the corresponding period of last year. Deliveries totaled 3,975,000 long tons, compared with 3,685,900 tons in the 1928 period.

ACCEPTANCE RATES DOWN

NEW YORK—New York Federal Reserve Bank has reduced its buying rate on bankers' acceptances from 5 per cent to 4¾ per cent on acceptances up to 90 days' maturity.

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of any important article, which they wish to put on the European Market through a confidential Sole-Agent are kindly requested to communicate with
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THE BANK OF GERMANY

BERLIN—The Reichsbank condensed statement in marks (000 omitted) follows:

	Oct 31, '29	Oct 22, '29
Silver and coin	98,100	126,000
Gold reserves	2,229,100	2,218,900
Bills of exc & checks	3,450,000	1,981,500
Other assets	650,000	635,700
Reichsbank circula	4,833,000	4,110,500
Bank rate	7%	7½%

SHEAFFER PEN SHIPMENTS

Shipments by the W. A. Sheaffer Pen Co. of Chicago during October were in excess of $1,000,000, the largest in the company's history, W. A. Sheaffer, president, announced today.

ÆSTHETIC ART USED IN GERMAN ADVERTISING

Attempt Is Made to Obtain Harmony With Surrounding Architecture

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BERLIN—Modern advertising as lately developed in Germany played an important part in Berlin's recent advertising exposition. In this country there is a tendency toward introducing utmost simplicity and æsthetic art in advertising and toward bringing street advertising into harmony with architecture. Some of the good results which can be achieved in this last respect were strikingly depicted by a number of photographs exhibited by the Baupflegeamt in Hamburg which title might be best translated by "Bureau for the Protection of Architecture."

The harmonious entity formed by a row of buildings which were especially conspicuous since they could be seen from afar across a surface of water, had been spoilt by mounting heavy advertising signs on their roofs, as could be seen from one photograph. These signs gave an unnatural height to the lower houses and, on the other hand, seemed to crush the buildings by their bulkiness. Another photograph showed the same group of houses with the advertising signs removed. The eye could now take in the full beauty of the architecture, no longer being diverted by the signs, and the original sky line and harmonious proportions were restored.

Disfiguring Signs

Another photograph showed a fine arcade in Hamburg whose architecture was smothered by advertising signs. Another picture showed the same arcade with the signs removed by order of the Baupflegeamt. It now makes a most handsome and pleasing impression. Other photographs showed the improvements achieved by replacing advertising signs hung over shop windows by lettering on the wall.

A special section of the exposition was devoted to the analysis of advertising. A small apparatus displaying miniature posters in rapid succession enabled the public to determine for itself which type of poster made the most lasting impression. It soon became evident that it was the simple design showing no complicated details, having if possible only one or two words in big letters and showing luminant colors. Another apparatus displayed the great influence of lighting on advertising.

Interesting Slogans

Some interesting slogans were to be found at the exhibition. One read: "Shopwindow decoration is the most important means of advertising of the retail trade." Germany is very progressive in shopwindow design. The entire window, its proportions and design, should be adapted to the article to be displayed in it.

Another slogan ran as follows: "Lettering is the voice of advertising. The best voice of advertising is the beautiful lettering." German advertising men certainly lay great stress on exquisite lettering and frequently dispense with illustrations. One slogan declared: "There is no means of advertising on which all eyes are centered so much as the poster."

Two slogans used by the Junkers company in Dessau, which manufactures also gas ovens for baths besides its famous metal airplanes, may be mentioned here because they are amusing. "Rather save in meals than in baths" and "The bathroom is more important than the drawing-room."

Historical Section

Most interesting was the historical section of the advertising exposition. Here photographs and original specimens of advertising signs and posters of all ages dating back to the old Romans were displayed. Some of them gave most illuminating insight into the customs and living conditions of the age in question. A sign used by a butcher in the old Roman days showed the inside of his shop. On the right he was standing chopping up meat on a large wooden block. In the rear several chunks of meat hung on hooks on a horizontal pole. The customer did not stand patiently waiting for his meat but sat comfortably on a thronelike chair. The sign of a cloth dealer showed two shop assistants displaying a strip of cloth for inspection to a lady and her husband. From a pole running along the ceiling sashes and rugs dangled.

Bath-Taking Regulations

Three of the regulations how to take a bath, published on a poster of a public bath of the year 1665, may be mentioned here owing to their quaintness. They are: "Do not stay in the bath tub longer than three hours in the forenoon or two hours in the afternoon. Do not sleep in the bath. Do not drink too much of the bath water."

The whole rear wall measuring eight meters in length of The Christian Science Monitor stand was taken up by a huge painting by the well known Berlin artist Herr Hans Bastanier. It showed how the Monitor spreads to all parts of the world, how it receives advertisements from all parts of the world and how it is read by all classes. The first was depicted by four airplanes flying over the world and dropping copies of the paper, the second by carrier pigeons coming from all parts of the world with advertisements, the third by two family groups, the working man's family and the well-to-do family, reading the paper.

LIBERTY URGE SWEEPS CHINA, PARLEY FINDS

(Continued from Page 1)

meet the demands of these two countries, it was said.

The round table groups of the Institute of Pacific Relations in session here Nov. 1 discussed the effects of the machine age on the traditional cultures of East and West, under four separate headings. The first considered whether or not the growth of industry and natural science would inevitably lead to decay of the traditional cultures in the lands adopting them, and if so, to what degree architecture, manners of the people and their national expression in art were affected.

The second question dealt with the moral and religious changes brought about by the machine age, its influence on traditional social and ethical ideas of a people, and on the conception of marriage and the family.

The third discussion posed the question of what ideals in both æsthetic and ethical realms should be aimed at, considering that the machine age seems inevitable. The fourth question brought before the conference the need for a definite program for realizing the new ideals in æsthetics and morals, if they were to be attained.

Among those who were prominent in the discussion on China's foreign relations was Roland W. Boyden of Boston, one of the official United States observers at the reparations conference.

MOSCOW-NEW YORK FLIGHT COMPLETED BY RUSSIAN PLANE

(Continued from Page 1)

men closed the doors. Shortly after, the fliers appeared on the roof of the hangar and the crowd broke into cheers. The aviators were presented with bouquets and someone started to make a speech which was drowned by cheers from the field. Each flier was obliged to step forward for an individual cheer while the crowd scrambled to catch petals of the flowers which the airmen broke off and tossed among them.

Col. Charles A. Lindbergh arrived at the field amidst the excitement. The Colonel alighted quickly from his airplane and jumped on to an oil truck to avoid the crowd. He was hurried to the hangar, climbed to the roof and greeted the Russian fliers.

Looking down at the crowd one of the Russians remarked, "But this is for you, Colonel Lindbergh." The remark was translated to the Colonel, who replied instantly, "Oh, no. This is your reception."

Greetings in the Air

The Land of the Soviets was escorted to the field by two trimotored Ford airplanes belonging to the Curtiss-Wright Flying Service and the Wright Aeronautical Corporation. Five Curtiss fledglings, flying in formation, took off to greet the Russians and circled over the field in maneuvers.

The Russians left Moscow on Aug. 7, arrived at Khabarovsk, Siberia, on Sept. 3, where the wheels of their airplane were replaced with pontoons. On Sept. 12 they continued their flight, arriving at Petropavlovsk, Kamchatka, on Sept. 18. Then, after a difficult flight over the Bering Sea, they alighted at Attu, most western of the Aleutian Islands, on Sept. 21. On Sept. 24 they reached Dutch Harbor, Unalaska, and three days later made their first stop on the mainland at Seward. Oct. 3 they were forced down by motor trouble at Waterfalls, Alaska. After having a new motor installed they flew to Seattle on Oct. 13, thence down the coast to Oakland, Calif., where they arrived on Oct. 20. Their next stop was Salt Lake City. They reached Chicago on Oct. 24, stayed there four days and flew to Detroit on Oct. 28.

The "Land of the Soviets" is a low wing monoplane somewhat of the "flying wing" type. It was designed in Russia and built entirely of materials made in Russia, only the motor being of outside make. It was built under the direction of its designer, A. N. Tupoleff, at the Central Aero Hydro-dynamic Institute at Moscow.

Soviet Fliers Praised by Russian Official

BY CABLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MOSCOW—In connection with the arrival of the airplane "Land of the Soviets" in New York, K. E. Voroshilov, War Commissar, published a message which said in part:

"The enormous practical significance of the flight of more than 20,000 kilometers (12,500 miles) from Moscow to New York lies in the fact that we have obtained an additional opportunity to examine in action the high qualities of Soviet airplane construction and the splendid qualities of the Red aviators. It also lays the foundation for air communication between the two continents.

"Among all recent ocean flights one can scarcely find another similar to the Moscow-New York flight in point of difficulty and natural obstacles, since the flight was completed during the autumn when meteorological conditions were least favorable.

"In the name of the Red army, I send warm greetings to the aviators and mechanics. This new victory of the 'Land of the Soviets' will go into the history of our Red aviation and Socialist airplane construction as a bright example of the collective creation of the masses of workers, peasants and technical forces of the Soviet Union in the cause of building the Soviet air fleet."

BRITAIN PLANNING NEW FISHING PORT

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

EDINBURGH—Some time ago the Government announced its intention of putting up Port Edgar for sale—the harbor space being no longer needed by the Admiralty. A proposal is now on foot to convert this into a fishing port to supersede Newhaven, an old and historic fishing center near Edinburgh.

"Our Lady's Port of Grace," as New Haven was called, originated in the reign of James IV and has long been associated with its picturesque fisherwives who still wear a distinctive costume.

The Newhaven fishing traders of today are said to regard the Port Edgar project with approval, for the old port is no longer capable of expansion, Port Edgar offers accommodation for 500 trawlers, as compared with about 80 at Newhaven.

LOCKOUT IN AUSTRIA OVER FASCIST LABOR

VIENNA (AP)—A lockout has been declared in the manufacturing village of Stockerau as an outgrowth of the refusal of Socialist Labor unionists to permit Fascist workmen to enter the factory.

Much excitement has resulted from the controversy, and several arrests were made in connection with the distribution of Communist manifestoes.

SOVIET ARMENIA SHOWS SIGNS OF RECONSTRUCTION

Erivan, Its Capital, Makes Many Improvements During Past Six Years

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ERIVAN, Armenia—Soviet Armenia is, in a sense, the Cinderella among the three Trans-Caucasian Republics. Smaller in size and population than its neighbor states, Georgia and Azerbaidjan, it is also poorer in natural resources. It has been forced to shoulder very heavy burdens of reconstruction, because the country suffered heavily as a result of Turkish invasion and clashes with the Azerbaidjan Tartars during the period of civil war and has been obliged to find room for large numbers of refugee Armenians from Turkey.

It is not surprising, therefore, that Erivan at first sight makes a poorer impression than the capitals of the other Caucasian Republics—lively Tiflis, in Georgia, and bustling Baku, in Azerbaidjan, with its oil wells. Erivan is a comparatively small town, with a population of 75,000, as against the pre-war figure of 30,000. The growth is due partly to the influx of refugees, partly to the fact that Erivan as a capital attracts a considerable number of new state employees.

Absorption of Refugees

Erivan is an eastern city, originally founded by the Persians. The crowds which throng the streets and pour into the city park on hot summer evenings are poorly dressed. At the same time the writer, who had been in Erivan six years ago, could not but notice many signs of reconstruction and improvement. At that time there was scarcely a three-story house in the city. Now one can see perhaps a score of higher houses, which constitute a notable break in the architectural scheme of the city. An electrical station, utilizing the power of the River Zanga, was built during the last few years. Several new factories have been built and are in process of building.

The country has somehow absorbed the 60,000 Armenian refugees and the 30,000 orphaned and homeless children who represented such a difficult social problem in 1923. America, incidentally, in different ways has contributed materially to the relief of both of these problems. The Near East Relief, in its orphanages at Leninakan (formerly Alexandropol), Erivan, Karaklis and other places, fed, clothed, and educated more than 30,000 Armenian orphans and supported them until they were able to make their way in the world.

Helping the Orphans

Some of these orphans found real or adopted parents; others were given work in a new textile factory at Leninakan; others received land allotments in the villages. The Near East Relief is now supporting between 200 and 300 children, and is planning to enter upon a new form of activity by establishing an agricultural college, which will serve not only Armenia but the whole Caucasus, since students will be accepted from all the Caucasian Republics.

A visit to New Arabkir, a village of some 700 or 800 inhabitants, located on a hill overlooking Erivan, reveals another form of American aid to Armenia. Coming to this village one was naturally surprised when a middle-aged man came forward with a greeting in English. It turned out that he was the representative of a society of Armenian emigrants from the original Arabkir, a town in Eastern Turkey, who had come to Soviet Armenia to arrange the settlement of a colony of his townsmen, for which purpose the American society had contributed $100,000.

Armenians Dispersed

The Armenian community of Arabkir was ravaged and dispersed during the war. In recent years the Turks invited the surviving Armenians, scattered in Persia, Egypt, Syria, Greece, and other countries, to return, because their work as skilled weavers was missed.

New Arabkir does not stand alone. Other villages are being planned and built along the same lines, to be inhabited by Armenian refugees from Sivas, Harput, and other Turkish towns with a large Armenian population. On a smaller scale the movement is quite similar to the settlement on the land of the Russian Jews, which has also been largely financed from America.

Armenia is just beginning to feel the full impact of the Soviet policy of crushing private trade which has been an accepted fact in Russia for several years. Traditionally a country of traders, it is perhaps more sensitive to this policy than are other parts of the Soviet Union; and the ruthless suppression of the private trader and the high cost of living were the two most common items of complaint which one heard in casual talks with everyday citizens of Erivan. On the other hand, everyone spoke with gratitude of the security of life which prevails now, as contrasted with the stormy period from 1917 until 1921, when the little country was repeatedly embroiled in hostilities with most powerful neighboring states.

It is generally recognized that this security is due first of all to Armenia's inclusion in the Soviet Union, and separatist sentiment is practically non-existent, even among the classes which have suffered most severely from the application of Communist economic policies. As one Armenian summed up the question:

"Armenia outside the Soviet Union would be unthinkable. We are almost completely surrounded by Muhammadan peoples, Turks, Persians and Azerbaidjan Tartars, who are stronger and more numerous than we are and who have often been hostile to us in the past. It is only our connection with Moscow that insures us against being engulfed in this Muhammadan sea."

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Mrs. Anna G. Karling, Chicago, Ill.
Miss Margaret Kelly, Los Angeles, Calif.
Mrs. E. C. Voorhus, Pompey, N. Y.
Mrs. Ethelyn Middleton, Paris, France.
Jennie E. Eppstein, Kansas City, Mo.
Mrs. Jessie G. Gosselin, Boston, Mass.
Miss Helen G. Stilz, Portland, Ore.
Mrs. Maria R. Stilz, Portland, Ore.
Miss Etta M. Mustard, Lewes, Del.
Mrs. Margaret K. Lampard, Swampscott, Mass.
Charles H. Lampard, Swampscott, Mass.
Robert Lampard, Swampscott, Mass.
Donald Lampard, Swampscott, Mass.
Florence M. Williams, Lincoln, Ill.
David G. Randles, Glens Falls, N. Y.
Viola M. Williams, Lincoln, Ill.
Martha Pedin, Wilmington, N. C.

British Economist Asks Traffic Experts

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON — Sir Josiah Stamp, Britain's chief representative on the recent Reparations Committee, who in ordinary life is a railway manager, takes the view that transport has much to gain from skilled investigation.

Presiding at a meeting of the Institute of Transport in London, Sir Josiah said even between the several departments of a single railway there might be little community of thought and effort. A true casting of road and rail costs for a similar service, down to their ultimate essentials, including public costs, had hardly yet been made. Yet a wise community would try to make it before embarking large sums of social capital. In his view there should be in every department and business some man set aside for considering change and improvement and for experiment.

The readiest co-operation was wanted, but the drive, the concentration, and the technique of a select corps, as the cutting edge of discovery, was essential.

"The effect upon the daily worker," Sir Josiah concluded, "ought not to be that of making him feel that he has no part in advance of thought. Rather in practice it breaks down the self-complacency of the 'practical man' who often either belittles the possibility of better ways or has an undue craze for everything new because it is new, with the risky lack of discrimination which accompanies that mood.

"The practical man has well been described as one who practices the theories of 50 years ago. He often considers himself strongest where he is really weak."

Danish Budget Shows Surplus of $2,750,000

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

COPENHAGEN—The budget for the next financial year which the Minister of Finance, M. Bramsnas, tabled at the opening of the session shows a working surplus of 10,600,000 crowns (about $2,750,000; a crown is $.268), with a revenue of 321,738,826 crowns and an expenditure of 311,116,270 crowns.

On capital account there is a deficit of some $3,500,000, of which the greater part will be covered by the calculated surplus on the working budget and the rest will be taken from the reserve fund. The final balance sheet for the financial year 1928-29 shows a deficit of some $2,750,000—a little less than calculated. The state railways and other state workings show a deficit of more than $8,000,000, of which about $7,000,000 come on the state railways.

On the forthcoming budget grants are asked for a large new ferry for the great belt traffic, specially designed also for automobile transport, and a new boat for the Kallundborg-Aarhus traffic.

The Minister of Finance said the financial position had improved and he looked for further improvement. The national debt, on March 31, 1929, amounted to 1,373,000,000 crowns, or about $50,000,000 more than a twelvemonth earlier.

PRIVATE DEPOSITOR HAS OWN CREDIT UNIT

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MANCHESTER, Eng. — While visionaries dream of an international unit of credit, C. F. Cutter, formerly of Princeville, Ill., and now of Low Fell, near Newcastle-on-Tyne, has put the system into operation in a private way and with complete success.

Recently he deposited with the Deutsche Bank seven checks on British banks all carrying the form "X-unit of Exchange," X represented the following sums: £2, $10, marks 40, francs 50, yen 20. All of the checks were honored on sight, Mr. Cutter informed representatives of the press.

One of the checks further exemplified internationalism by carrying reproductions of the Pioneer Log Cabin in Cutter Grove, Princeville, and of the Old Castle, Newcastle-on-Tyne, on the face of the check. Mr. Cutter says that the use of an international unit of credit is in line with those trends that are working toward peace among the nations.

WARSAW SOCIALISTS WOULD INCREASE PAY

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WARSAW—A good deal of ferment is existing just now in the Warsaw municipality. The council contains many different political parties, Socialists of two factions, pro and anti-Government, and other radical elements, as well as conservative ones. A dispute has now arisen concerning the payment of municipal employees. The council, in which Socialists prevail, has voted a large increase of wages and help in kind. The Mayor has decided not to accept these resolutions and has requested the councilors to reconsider their decisions.

The employees and workers threaten a strike, and in any case a demonstration strike of two hours has been decided upon. It is hoped that an agreement will be reached.

Italy Would Welcome More U. S. Tourists

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FLORENCE, Italy—The Giornale d'Italia has issued some interesting statistics respecting the tourist traffic in various countries, showing the relative numbers of visitors and the relative expenditure.

It quotes American statements relating to the year 1927 which record that North American tourists during that year spent in Europe and the East the sum of $349,000,000, divided, so far as the chief countries of Europe visited are concerned, as follows: $29,000,000 went to Germany, $190,000,000 to France, $15,000,000 to Switzerland, $10,000,000 to Belgium, $6,000,000 to Poland, $1,000,000 to Greece, $49,000,000 to England and $31,000,000 to Italy.

France, as the writer points out, may be easier of access, its ports nearer, and it has always held a special attraction for Americans; but he finds this insufficient to account for so enormous a difference, and seeks for other reasons to explain why Italy's share of the American tourist revenue is not higher than it is.

He claims that one reason lies in the fact that Americans usually see Italy at the conclusion of their tour, and therefore arrive already tired and having spent the greater part of their money elsewhere. But also that heretofore there has been lacking in America that propaganda on a large scale such as is necessary to bring one country, its beauties, characteristics, facilities and advantages adequately to the knowledge of another.

The writer points out, moreover, that although the American tourists arrive last in Italy, they do not then usually embark on the Italian lines of steamships, but travel back northward, to embark on the French, Dutch or English lines, and that, gradually to modify this state of affairs, so injurious to Italy, the Italian navigation companies ought to combine toward a united system and action in regard to the tourist problems.

Tourists are welcome in Italy, assured of courteous and helpful attention, and it is to be hoped that zealous and intelligent effort will be directed toward bringing about an increasing activity in this matter, which constitutes an exchange of good offices between the tourists who visit and the country which receives them, and should therefore prove increasingly for the good of all.

JUGOSLAV PEASANTS ARDENT CO-OPERATIVES

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Nearly 25 per cent of the 2,250,000 families in the country are now members of co-operative organizations. This is a remarkable increase since the war, which practically destroyed all the co-operative societies. latest figures show 4344 such societies affiliated to the various central organizations throughout the country, and a considerable additional number of unaffiliated societies.

The first co-operative was only founded in 1894. Of the present total more than half are credit societies, while one-quarter are devoted to the co-operative purchase of goods and implements. Nearly all the members are peasants.

EUROPE

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Other Than United States and Canada

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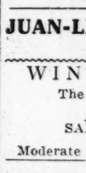

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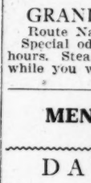

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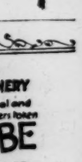

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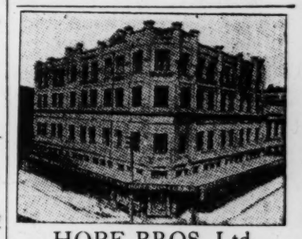

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SWITZERLAND
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Bâle—Bahnhofbuchhandlung S. B. B.
Berne—Bahnhofbuchhandlung Hauptbahnhof Supplementskiosk Hauptbahnhof
Zeitungskiosk Rubenbergplatz
Rienne—Bahnhofbuchhandlung.
Chateau d'Oex—Bahnhofbuchhandlung
Davos-Platz—Tourist Office, Meisser and Betzen (July and August)
Frauenfeld—Bahnhofbuchhandlung
Fruttigen—Bahnhofbuchhandlung (during the tourist season)
Geneva—Kiosque Rd. des Philosophes.
Kiosque Place Neuve
Kiosque Jardin Anglais
Kiosque Place du Rhone
Librairie Naville, Rue Lévrier
Librairie, Quai de la Gare.
Librairie, Vestibule de la Gare.
Grindelwald—Bahnhofbuchhandlung
Gstaad — Bahnhofbuchhandlung (during the tourist season)
Interlaken—Bahnhofbuchhandlung, Interlaken West
Lausanne—Librairie de la gare, Vestibule
Librairie de la gare, Passage sous-voie
Agence des journaux, Gare du Flon
Kiosque à journaux, Place du Tunnel.
Meiringen—Bahnhofbuchhandlung (during the tourist season)
Murren—Handlung Schwestern Gertsch (during the tourist season)
Neuchatel—Kiosque à journaux, Place Purry
Romanshorn—Bahnhofbuchhandlung
St. Gallen—Bahnhofbuchhandlung Hauptbahnhof
Bahnhofbuchhandlung Nebenbahnhof
Zeitungskiosk, Bahnhofplatz
Zeitungskiosk, Unionplatz
Marktgasse
Schaffhausen—Bahnhofbuchhandlung
Thun—Buchhandlung Stämpfli & Cie (L. Kreiser) during the tourist season.
Uster—Bahnhofbuchhandlung
Wengen—Papeterie Wenga (during the tourist season)
Weinfelden—Bahnhofbuchhandlung
Winterthur—Bahnhofbuchhandlung
Zürich—Bahnhofbuchhandlung Hauptbahnhof
Supplementskiosk Hauptbahnhof
Bahnhofbuchhandlung Zürich-Enge
Bahnhofbuchhandlung Zurich-Stadelhofen
Zeitungskiosk, Rellerneplatz
Zeitungskiosk, Kremplatz
Zeitungskiosk, Paradeplatz
Zeitungskiosk, Pfauen

Zweisimmen—Bahnhofbuchhandlung (during the summer season)

NORTH AFRICA
EGYPT
Cairo—Express Bookstore

SOUTH AFRICA
Cape Town—Railway Bookstall.
Durban—Railway Bookstall.
Johannesburg—Bookstall Park Station.
Muizenberg Station—Railway Bookstall.
Port Elizabeth—Railway Bookstall.
Pretoria, Transvaal—Railway Bookstall.

AUSTRALIA
Melbourne—News Stand Elsternwick Railway Station.

General Classified

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AGENTS WANTED

POLMET, THE WONDERFUL POLISHING CLOTH that cleans all metals without liquid, paste or powder; approved by "Good Housekeeping" and "Modern Priscilla"; sell at 25c. sample free. F. O. GALE CO., Dept. 102, 18 Edinboro Street, Boston, Mass.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

PARIS, FRANCE—Firms interested in Paris goods can buy them through Maison WOLLAK, commissionaires, 113 Fbg. Poissonnière; commission 5%; small trial orders are welcome.

CORSET MAKERS

MRS. J. B. MORRILL
CORSET MAKER
29 Temple Place, Boston, Mass.
366 Fifth Avenue, New York

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE—MEN

SALARIED POSITIONS $2500 to $25,000—The undersigned provides a thoroughly organized service of 19 years' recognized standing through which preliminaries are negotiated for position of the calibre indicated; the procedure is individualized to each client's personal requirements; your identity covered and present position protected; not a registration bureau; send only name and address for details. R. W. BIXBY, INC., 120 Downtown Building, Buffalo, New York.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

An Unusual Opportunity

Substantial future for women of education, age 28 to 45; income commensurate with efforts; must be unincumbered and free to devote full time; state qualifications. THE BOOKHOUSE FOR CHILDREN, 360 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago.

HOUSES TO LET

MIAMI, FLA.—6-Room furnished bungalow; large rooms; 3 bedrooms; screened porch; porte cochère; hot water; season rental. J. NAFE, 2318 S. W. 9th St.

PAYING GUESTS

GUESTS for new Florida hotel offering a homelike atmosphere, the fraternity of good people, a quiet roof garden for study, unobtrusive but complete and efficient hotel service; American plan, from $100 per month up; references. Address K. W. ROBBINS, West Thornton, N. H.

REAL ESTATE

ALHAMBRA, CALIF.—To close an estate, modern 7-room frame dwelling, near schools, markets, car line and Christian Science church; large living room, fireplace, shrubbery, garage; lot 50x150; splendid residential section; price $5250. This price is $2000 less than original cost. BALDWIN REALTY CO., Inc., 20 S. First Street, Phone 68.

J. I. WERNETTE & SON
REALTORS
GLENDALE CALIFORNIA
In Glendale Since 1917 — 15 Minutes from Center Los Angeles

PRUNE orchard, 9 years old, full bearing; 21 acres, $20,000; or half; abundant water, magnificent scenery; 91 miles from Los Angeles, Box 445, Banning, Calif.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

ENERGETIC, neat appearing, elderly man, well acquainted in his community, to sell and install Corner Dust Shields in stairways; steady work, liberal commissions. Write IDEAL STAIRWAY EQUIPMENT CO., Canton, Ohio.

Good Opportunity for Women

Agents in every community to sell our imported costume jewelry and leather novelties; consignments of stock sent; no expense except express; unusually liberal commission. ERSKINE HILL, 130 West 42nd St., N. Y. C.

ROOMS TO LET

MIAMI, FLA.—Rooms by week, month or season; walking distance to down town, recreational facilities and Christian Science church. MRS. DAISY MERRIEW, 1422 N. E. 2nd Ave.

NEW YORK CITY, 532 W. 111th (Harvey Girls' Residence Clubs)—Splendid accommodations, every home privilege; $7-$12 weekly.

SERVICE BUREAUS

Metropolitan 5078 — Tucker 5893
NEW ERA PLACEMENT BUREAU (Agcy.) Intelligent service for placement in OFFICES and HOMES; registration in person. 230-31 H. W. Hellman Bldg., Los Angeles

SHELLED NUTS

OKLAHOMA NATIVE PECANS—5 lbs. cracked $2.50, 5 lbs. shelled $4 postpaid. Samples on request. DE WITT PECAN SHELLERY, Ardmore, Okla.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

LADY chauffeur will drive owner's car; trips or touring; meet boats, trains; San Francisco, Bay district; references. ZELL W. GREGORY, 628 N. Baker, Stockton, Calif.

YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO—Lady desires position as companion, home manager, attendant to lady or child; preferably with Christian Scientists. 204 W. Earl Ave. Phone 7-9361.

TO LET—FURNISHED

FLORIDA HOME—FOR RENT
Overlooking beautiful Lake Elbert; furnished, 8 rooms, screened porches, electricity; cottage in rear; 2-car garage. Write MRS. J. B. WITHERS, Box 875, Winter Haven, Fla.

HOLLYWOOD, CALIF.—Palacio Apts.—Pleasing homelike atmosphere; 1 to 4 rooms; radio; electric refrigeration; A-1 maid and telephone service; ideal living and shopping location; one block church, cars; just off Hollywood Blvd. 1065 N. Sycamore. GRanite 5176.

LOS ANGELES, Traymore Apts., 523 So. Rampart, Wilshire District—Sunny, delightful one and two-room apartments with kitchen and dining alcove, beautifully furnished, steam heat, daily maid service, elevator; garden adjoining; centrally located; R and H cars and bus to door

LOS ANGELES, CALIF., Westchester Apts., Westchester at Pico—New, fireproof, beautifully furnished, steam heat; 24-hour office service; daily maid service; on car line; cafe.

ORANGE PARK, FLA.—Furnished home on St. Johns River; 10 rooms, 2 baths, servant quarters; garages; 60-foot pool; $100 per month. Box 62.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situation Wanted heading.

AGENTS WANTED

WE require the services of several agents either part or full time to sell our line of high grade broadcloth shirts; liberal commission; free outfit. Write Desk R, STEUSSY MANUFACTURES, INC., 193 Middle St., Lewiston, Maine.

ANTIQUES

WE PAY the highest possible prices for antique furniture, glass, etc. VILLAGE ANTIQUE SHOP, 72 Harvard St., Brookline. Asp. 5561.

APARTMENTS TO LET

SHARING A HOME

I will share part of my private residence in a good residential section of Boston with a married couple, brother and sister, or two ladies. The home is of dignified atmosphere and well-appointed. There is large back yard space, also garage. Phone Talbot 3194 or Box N-22, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

BACK BAY, BOSTON
1, 2, 3-ROOM SUITES, all modern, some furnished; no unfesirable tenant welcomed; $35 up. SPRING REALTY CO., 131 Audubon Road, Back Bay 4988.

BROOKLINE, MASS., *Overlooking Reservoir*
Furnished, sunny, 4 to 7-room apartments, equipped with Frigidaire and modern kitchens at 350-358 Chestnut Hill Ave. Phone SAMUEL H. WHITLEY, Aspinwall 9109 or Hancock 5394 or apply Janitor, 134 Englewood Ave.

BROOKLINE — Unusually pleasant apartments, 6 rooms and bath; facing high school grounds; all outside rooms; steam heat, $65 and $75; beautifully furnished 3-room apartment near Public Garden, $150. THE SERVICE BUREAU, 236 Huntington Ave., Boston.

JAMAICA PLAIN, MASS.—Attractive house, exceptionally fine location; 2-room apartment, fireplace, continuous hot water, heat, janitor. Jamaica 1520-M.

MILTON, MASS.—To let, attractive apartment, 6 rooms, living room 15x24 with fireplace, glazed sun porch, open porch, closets in every room, all gas kitchen with white sink and tray, garage; adult family only. Tel. Milton 4848.

NEWTONVILLE, MASS.—Heated upper 5-room apartment, sunny and attractive; convenient to trains and stores; suitable for small adult family or business couple. Reply to 15 Turner St.

Local Classified Advertising

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APARTMENTS TO LET (Continued)

N. Y. C., 245 West 74th St. (Bet. Broadway and West End Ave.)—Choice, light and attractive unfurnished apartments: 3-4-5 rooms, dining alcove, Frigidaire, etc.; rentals $1500 up; convenient transit facilities; inspection invited. Telephone Caledonia 2960.

RIVERWAY
FACING BRIDLE PATH AND PARK
Beautifully located 4-room apartment, large reception hall, 8 closets including pantries, electric refrigeration, incinerator; moderate rentals; first-class janitor service; also 1 furnished apartment. Apply SUPERINTENDENT, 378-386 Riverway, Boston.

AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE

PIERCE-ARROW limousine, 7-passenger, special body, 1928 model; usage only 18,000 miles; purchase price $6500; can be had for $3350. If interested write Box B-65, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

BOOK REPAIRING

S. ERMAN, Successor to W. S. LOCKE
Rebinding All Kinds of Books
94 Portland Tel. Haymarket 0243 Boston

COINS AND STAMPS

WANTED—To buy old coins, stamps; Full catalogue quoting prices paid, 10c. WM. HESSLEIN, Paddock Bldg., 101 Tremont St., Boston.

DANCING STUDIOS

RICHARDS STUDIO OF DANCING
30 Huntington Avenue, Boston
Open for Season—Private and Class
Dances Friday Evenings—Tel. B. B. 6060

DIRECT MAIL SERVICE

Nash Letter Bureau
Multigraphing, Mimeographing, Addressing
Folding, Mailing. Public Stenography.
170 West 42nd St., N. Y. C. WISCONSIN 1168

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

BUSINESS EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
MARY F. KINGSTON
11 JOHN ST., N. Y. C. CORT. 1554

Commerce Employment Bureau
LEONIE L. WILLIAMS
505 5th Ave., New York City Vanderbilt 2607

FLORENCE SPENCER
Commercial opportunities for men and women. 2 West 43d Street, N. Y. C. Penn. 0900.

LOUISE C. HAHN—Opportunities for men and women seeking office positions. 280 B'way, New York City. Telephone Worth 2080.

MISS ARNSON AGENCY—Governesses, infants' nurses, attendants, housekeepers. 431 Riverside Drive, corner 115th St. Cathedral 2351, New York City.

WENDLA LARSON AGENCY
2 West 125th Street, New York City
Dependable (white) servants; reference investigated. BELLA BREGER, Licensee.
Telephones: Harlem 6264—2469

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

CAPABLE WOMAN to help with housework and care of baby; go home nights; Christian Scientist preferred. 83 Grandview Rd., Arlington Heights, Mass., or Tel. Arlington 0695.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

Pleasant country home for rest and care if needed. MRS. ANNIE E. SEAVEY, Winter St., Wrentham, Mass. Tel. 16-11.

Tenacre Inc.
TEL. PRINCETON 755
PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY
Rest Home of refinement; highest standards; experienced care if needed; New Jersey State License. Descriptive Booklet. Under management of MRS. KATHRYN BARMORE.

HOUSES & APARTMENTS TO LET

JAMAICA, L. I., N. Y.—Attractively furnished 7-room house, sun porch, garage; 30 minutes to Pennsylvania Station. MRS. WARD WILLIAMS, 8370 Charlecote Ridge, Jamaica, N. Y.

HOUSES TO LET

FURNISHED or unfurnished 5-room cottage; garage; quaint; beautiful location; 68 minutes Grand Central; excellent train service; lease to June 1st only. Address R. C. LEE, Bedford, N. Y. Bedford Village 550.

MIAMI BEACH winter homes leased, $1000 to $10,000 furnished. JOHN T. LARKIN, 22709 Collins Ave., Miami Beach, Fla.

NEAR BEDFORD HILLS AND KATONAH—Furnished or unfurnished 7-room house, garage, remodeled colonial; beautiful rural section; 68 minutes Grand Central; excellent train service; either to June 1st or yearly lease; excellent schools. Address MRS. R. C. LEE, Bedford, N. Y. Telephone Bedford Village 550.

WELLESLEY HILLS, MASS.—6-room cottage, 1 2-3 acres; near station; to be sublet 6 months or longer; $75. Tel. Wellesley 1968.

JEWELERS

DIAMONDS, pearls bought for cash; call or send by mail. WILLIAM LOEB, 516 Fifth Ave. at 43rd St., New York. Vanderbilt 3053.

MOVING AND STORAGE

E. F. CALDWELL, Inc.
MOVERS
OF FURNITURE AND PIANOS
We Own and run our own storage
SEMI-WEEKLY TRIPS TO
New York, Philadelphia and Inland Points
Also Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont
115 CANAL ST., BOSTON
Tel. HAY market 3907

F. A. KELLEY CO.—Home and Office Movers. Storage, Packing, Shipping, Jobbing, Baggage Transfer. 70 Huntington Avenue, Boston, Mass. Back Bay 2994; Highlands 5877.

LOADS WANTED to and from New York, New Jersey, or en route; house to house moving. "Steves Service Satisfies." NOBLE R. STEVES, 184 Harvard St., Boston 24 Mass. Tel. Talbot 2400.

OFFICES TO LET

N. Y. C.—For rent, practitioner's office completely furnished (together with sale of furniture and unexpired lease), located at 225 Broadway. Inquire, telephone Vanderbilt 0076.

NEW YORK CITY—Practitioner's attractive; front; three evenings. 11 West 42nd. Schuyler 4410, Chickering 9272.

OFFICE FURNITURE

LARGE selection of new and used furniture for office or studio. DRIVER DESK COMPANY, 6 East 33d, N. Y. C.

PAYING GUESTS

CLINTON HALL
PITTSFIELD, MASS.
Comfortable Home near Christian Science church. Quiet, restful. Open all year. Booklet. MARGARET V. HAIGHT. Tel. 2604. 74 Wendell Ave.

GREEN PASTURES
Greenwich, Conn.
Two lovely houses with charming home atmosphere, open fires, best table and service; 5 minutes' walk from station; opposite church; near stores and theaters; attention; high elevation; quiet. Tel. Greenwich 3770 or write 303 Millbank Ave.

SILVER BIRCHES
Lake Ronkonkoma, Long Island
Open all the year. Home-like surroundings for rest, study and recreation.
Phone Ronkonkoma 16

PHOTOGRAPHERS

HORNER
Oldest Established Studio in Boston
250 HUNTINGTON AVENUE
Opposite Symphony Hall

READERS

GENTLEMAN will read Christian Science literature to those desiring such service. X-78, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.

REAL ESTATE

COLONIAL, BRICK
New Belmont home, 7 rooms, 2-car brick garage, ample lot, some trees and shrubs, southern exposure; good neighbors; convenient location; first floor gumwood finish, large, cheery living room, pantry, etc., and extra lavatory; second floor, 4 good chambers, tile bath, also separate tile shower, etc. 279 Orchard St., Belmont, Mass. Key at 267 or 290. Owner F. L. SIMPSON, 255 Washington St., Malden. Tel. Malden 6466-M or 4527-R.

IF interested in real estate for sale or to rent please call MRS. H. L. CHAMBERLAIN of L. F. QUIMBY, 34 Haven St., Reading, Mass. House Tel. 0815-W.

NORTH SHORE, LONG ISLAND, N. Y.—Early American Home Community, 6 rooms, sun porch, garage; ideal corner lot over 7000 square feet amid tall trees (optional similar sized lot adjoining), modern kitchen, electric refrigerator, oil burner; 40 minutes Penn. station; price $19,000, first mortgage $9750. Apply KILCOYNE, 42 Thayer Road, Manhasset.

We own and offer for sale restricted land for homes in Metropolitan Boston
BONELLI-ADAMS CO.
REALTORS
110 State Street Boston

REAL ESTATE (Continued)

WEST NEWTON, MASS.
FOR SALE—2-family; 7 rooms and 2 baths in each apartment; every modern improvement, including oil heat, 18,000 feet of land; in an exclusive restricted neighborhood; price reasonable. Tel. West Newton 2494-M. MARY MILNER, 131 Eliot Avenue, West Newton.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, 205 Bay State Rd.—Nicely furnished, large sunny room, warm and comfortable, also small cozy room, bath floor; clean and attractive, price moderate. Kenmore 5397.

BOSTON—Pleasant room facing church park, kitchen privileges; Christian Scientists preferred. Tel. MISS WENTWORTH, Back Bay 4330 between 8:30 a. m. and 4 p. m.

BOSTON, 178 Huntington Ave., Suite 2—Attractive furnished rooms with abundance of heat and hot water for permanent or transient guests; garage. RICHARDSON, Copley 3534-W.

BOSTON—Lady wishes to share with another lady a 3-room furnished hotel suite; near church. R-39, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

BOSTON—Two business women offer pleasant room, privileges, small Beacon Hill house; near bus; $8. Tel. Bowdoin 1223-R Saturday through Monday and evenings.

BOSTON—Artists' colony, near Art Museum; light, quiet, nicely furnished rooms, with home privileges; available Nov. 15; references required; also other rooms. THE SERVICE BUREAU, 236 Huntington Ave.

BOSTON, 79 Gainsboro St., Suite 4—Pleasant, sunny front room in a quiet home. MRS. SYRETHA GARDNER. Copley 5552-W.

BOSTON, 55 Hemenway St.—Large comfortable rooms suitable for two; bathroom floor; rent reasonable.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Attractive rooms in private house, $8.00 and $10.00 a week; Beacon St.-Reservoir car line. Aspinwall 9864.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Attractive room for woman; new apartment near Harvard Square, off Massachusetts Ave.; moderate rate, privileges. Call University 1102 or University 7780-W

NEW YORK CITY, 316 W. 95th, Apt. 51—Pleasant single room, running water; private home; light, shower bath; business person; elevator. Phone Riverside 7425.

N. Y. C. (100th), 2647 Broadway—Home, bright, quiet, single, double; running water, telephone, elevator, $9-$10-$12. MITCHELL.

N. Y. C., 178th (1306 St. Nicholas)—One-two rooms, sunny, elevator, homelike; kitchen privilege optional; references. Washington Heights 0369.

NEW YORK CITY, 288 West 70th—Attractive rooms, private apartment; piano; $8 to $15. Tel. KALLAND, Endicott 2872; Apt. 3.

N. Y. C., 151 East 44th—Double with alcove, kitchen, bath, phone; business girls only; $20. Vanderbilt 2818, Lexington 10214.

WESTIN HOUSE
On Mobile Bay, opposite Mobile—Rooms, apartments. Fairhope, Alabama.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

EXECUTIVE with wide office experience available for immediate connection with progressive firm needing a man of mature judgment and ability; willing to go anywhere. P-45, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

THOROUGHLY trained textile expert with 20 years' technical and practical experience in cotton industry; will go anywhere. PAUL F. GAY, So. Dartmouth, Mass.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

COLORED lady would like day work in Boston or suburbs. H. TANNER, 25 Holyoke St., Boston, Back Bay 9227.

COMPANION-HOUSEKEEPER position wanted by middle-aged Protestant woman; good cook; neat, orderly; small refined family; compensation reasonable. P-47, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

NEAT colored woman desires work by the day or laundry to take home. MARIE PRIOLEAU, Tel. Copley 6962-W (Boston).

PRACTICAL attendant or companion, available now; capable; experienced managing housekeeper. P-48, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

POSITION as companion-attendant or traveling companion by competent woman; references upon request. B-38, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

STENOGRAPHER—General office work; 3 years' experience; willing to accept other than office position; harmonious surroundings; opportunity for advancement. Phone Melrose 3956 (New York City).

UNENCUMBERED lady would like position as mother's helper, housekeeper or companion, preferably in a Christian Science home. 15 Gulf Street, Asheville, N. C.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

DEVELOP POISE—Social assurance, conversation, repartee, story telling. MLLE. LOUISE, Park Central Hotel, 56th St. and 7th Ave., New York. Circle 8000.

FRENCH, fluent idiomatic conversation rapidly acquired by the Guyard Scientific System; native teacher. JULES GUYARD, 11 W. 42nd St., Salmon Tower, New York City.

VOICE CULTURE AND DICTION
For readers, nurses, soloists and all interested in improving voice projection and diction; have successfully trained active workers in these fields; references on request. MARY LICH, Prince George Hotel, 14 East 28th Street, New York City.

ITALIAN
Taught by a native professional teacher of long experience. SIGNORA DE LUCIA, 687 Boylston St. (at Copley Sq.), Room 617, Boston. Kenmore 6477 or Somerset 8756.

TO LET—FURNISHED

BOSTON, MASS.—To let for the winter, furnished suite overlooking the Fenway in Hotel Hemenway; two rooms and bath. MRS. GEERE. Telephone Back Bay 4320.

BOSTON, MASS.—Furnished apartment to let for 6 months, 50 COMMONWEALTH AVE.; large living room; bedroom, dinette, kitchenette, bathroom. Apply on premises.

COMING TO FLORIDA THIS WINTER?
Beautiful house, elegantly furnished, overlooking famous Sarasota Bay; reasonable rental for season. Write H. J. HOELSTAD, Sarasota, Florida.

NEW YORK CITY, 646 West End Ave. (91st)—3 rooms, bath, kitchen; newly decorated; ideal location. Schuyler 5943 or SUPT.

TYPEWRITERS

CORONA
Standard Four-Row Keyboard
E. A. RAPHAEL CO.
49 Bromfield St., Boston Liberty 7557
Headquarters Corona Typewriter, Underwood, Remington, Royal portables.
Carbon Paper Ribbons
STANDARD TYPEWRITERS RENTED
2 Months $6.00

WEARING APPAREL

SLIGHTLY worn coats and dresses for sale by private party. Tel. Regent 8578. (Brookline, Mass.).

FOR SALE—Brown caracul coat, size 18, fox collar; perfect condition; $35. Cathedral 3700, Apt. 61 (N. Y. C.).

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Alabama

BIRMINGHAM

Wittichen
Coal and Coke Co.
Phone 3-9145
"A Fuel for Every Purpose"

"Candies That Melt in Your Mouth"
MADE DAILY IN OUR OWN SANITARY KITCHEN
SODA FOUNTAIN LUNCHES
L. M. RIGBY, Manager
Loveman, Joseph & Loeb

White Swan Laundry
SEND YOUR RUGS AND BLANKETS TO US
Phone 4-5065 AVE. F at 29th ST.

LEASES SALES *APPRAISALS LOANS*
JEROME TUCKER
Real Estate Agency *Realtors*
2117 First Ave., No. Birmingham, Ala.
Phone: 3-7651

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Alabama

BIRMINGHAM

Elliott's Service Station
2600 AVENUE G
WOCO PEP
TIOLENE OIL
Washing—Doping—Polishing

"Alabama's Biggest Shoe Store"
New Home of Walk-Over Shoes for Men and Women
"Largest Children's Department in the South"
Enna Jettick Shoes for Women $5-$6

GUARANTEE SHOE CO.
BIRMINGHAM
BESSEMER ANNISTON ENSLEY

PARKER'S FLOWERS
Phone 3-6918
BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA

MAYER BROS.
FINE WALL PAPER
PICTURES AND FRAMES
1829 5th Avenue, Opposite P. O.
Phone 3-0504

COX'S HOSIERY SHOPS
First Quality Hosiery
Underwear, Bags, Costume Jewelry
Scarfs and All Accessories

Loeb's Specialty Shop
1909 THIRD AVENUE
MILLINERY
and Our
New Ready-to-Wear Dept.

DINE AT THE
Britling
"Every meal a pleasant memory"

Cable-Burton Piano Co
1816 THIRD AVENUE
Pianos—Victrolas—Radios

Utopia Dry Cleaners
J. R. JOYCE, Manager
High Class Cleaning and Dyeing
Also EXPERT PLEATING ON
MOST MODERN MACHINE
Phone 4-6537

Paris at your Feet — **The French Bootery**
219 North 19th Street

ROGERS
Operates nearly 400 Pure Food Stores in Georgia, Alabama, and South Carolina. Your patronage is appreciated.

BROMBERG & Co
South's Jewelers and Silversmiths
218 No. 20th St.
BIRMINGHAM ALA.

CONSUMERS ICE DELIVERY CO.
220 Second Ave. N.

DELIVERY SERVICE FOR THE FOLLOWING COMPANIES:

Centennial Ice Co.; Central Ice Co.; Citizens Ice Co.; Crystal Ice & Fuel Co.; Diamond Ice & Fuel Co.; North Birmingham Ice Co.; Purity Ice Co.; Standard Ice Co.; Terminal Ice Co. No. 1; Terminal Ice Co. No. 2.

Birmingham's Favorite Dessert
"HIGHLAND"
All Cream Ice Cream
at all
HIGHLAND
ICE CREAM CO. STORES

When you need LIGHTING FIXTURES for a new home or to replace your old ones, SEE
BRAUN'S LIGHTHOUSE
2023 1st Avenue North
Phone 33204
We specialize in Household Repairs and Base Plug Wiring

ZAC SMITH STATIONERY CO.
2014 First Avenue
PRINTING ENGRAVING
OFFICE FURNITURE

Bake Shop and Delicatessen
"Taste the Difference"
FIVE POINTS

Wittichen
Transfer and Warehouse Company
FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE
PACKING—SHIPPING—MOVING
LONG DISTANCE HAULING
2329 FIRST AVENUE NORTH

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Alabama

BIRMINGHAM
(Continued)

RICH'S NEW STORE
Four Distinct Shops
Shoes: Men, Women Children — RICH'S 1917 SECOND AVE. — *Hose for Men, Women.*

Give a Thought to Christmas Gifts
CAHEEN'S
SECOND AVENUE
FOR MEN
Nunn-Bush
The Ankle-Fashioned Oxford
PORTER CLOTHING CO.
20th Street and 3rd Avenue

Marinello Beauty Salon
The only beauty shop operated by
ROSE HAWLEY WOODALL
1921½ Third Avenue
Phone 3231

MOBILE

Ford
The Universal Car
Authorized Dealer
ADAMS MOTOR COMPANY
Government and Claiborne Streets

Electric Sales Company, Inc.
No home is up-to-date without a radio; and no radio's as up-to-date as
RCA Radiola 46
Electro-Dynamic Loudspeaker, AC operated
NO. 8 SANGER BLDG.
Phone Dex 459

Adam Glass & Co.
Furniture—Rugs—Draperies
SOLD ON
EASY PAYMENTS

THE MOBILE NATIONAL BANK

UNIVERSAL
Electrical Goods
H. M. PRICE HARDWARE CO.
75 DAUPHIN STREET

Eat Smith's Bread—It's Pure
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DAILY FEATURES

One Minute Biographies.

Who: JEAN FRANÇOIS MARIE (AROUET) VOLTAIRE.

Where: France.

When: Seventeenth to eighteenth centuries.

Why famous: A French writer and free-thinker. His face was set toward a legal career, when the success of his first tragedy, "Œdipe," won him the adulation of Paris and his future was safe for literature. Once or twice already he had written something so outspoken that he found himself thrown into the Bastille; and, finally, seeking freedom of thought and of expression, he went to England. While there Voltaire became familiar with English literature and exchanged views with English free-thinkers. Later a period of residence in the province of Lorraine was followed by one of travel. Frederick the Great invited him to the Prussian Court, and he lingered, too, at some of the lesser German courts. In 1755 he settled in Geneva, and ever after lived in or near Switzerland, preferring to be at a safe distance from Paris. With his niece he later made his home at the chateau of Ferney, where posterity now pictures him in the guise of a feudal lord, ruling over a prosperous demesne which in 1778 numbered 1200 retainers. It now became an accepted incident of the usual "grand tour" of the Continent to pay a visit to Voltaire at Ferney. Sooner or later everyone of importance went there, never quite certain of the reception which they would receive at the hands of the irascible old man.

Voltaire was a voluminous writer, producing works in nearly all branches of literature. Through most there runs a strain of violent antipathy to the established forms of religion. But, as is interesting, he had as little sympathy with atheism. His fame as a writer rests upon his philosophical novels, his histories and his correspondence, even more perhaps on his satires and his light verses. He was not usually successful with his comedies, "L'Enfant Prodigue" ranking as the best of them. Voltaire was a great lover of the drama; often he would establish a theater in the place where he was staying, sometimes he would act himself.

The Monitor Reader

These Questions Are Based on Material in the Last Issue. They Are Answered in Another Column in This Issue.

1. Of whom were the French Huguenots followers? — *World's Great Capitals*..... 20
2. What is the combined daily circulation of tabloids in New York City?—*Osborn Article* 20
3. How may dresses stained or faded by perspiration be cleaned? — *Household Arts Page* 20
4. How much do weeds cost the State of Wisconsin a year?— *Brevities* 20
5. How much does Sir Josiah Stamp figure the present average working-class family expends on drink in England?—*Editorial* 20

Grade Yourself
What Is Your Percentage?

A Word a Day

Dilate

This word, the opposite of "contract," means "to enlarge, to swell"; it may be applied also to a manner of speaking, "to talk largely and copiously, to enlarge upon or expatiate at length" (used with "on" or "upon").

"Dilate" comes to us from the Latin *dilatus*, meaning "spread abroad," from *dis*, "apart," and *latus*, "carried, borne."

Among its synonyms we note "to expand," which quite properly refers to anything which opens out—such as expanding wings; and "to distend," which is applied to anything spread out due to pressure from within. "To dilate," however, indicates that which widens, especially in diameter.

Di-late' is accented on the second syllable. The preferred pronunciation calls for the first *i* as in *it* (not as in *ice*), the *a* as in *gate*.

"The pupils of her eyes seemed to dilate as she spoke."

Note: Webster's first choice is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed

Odds and Ends

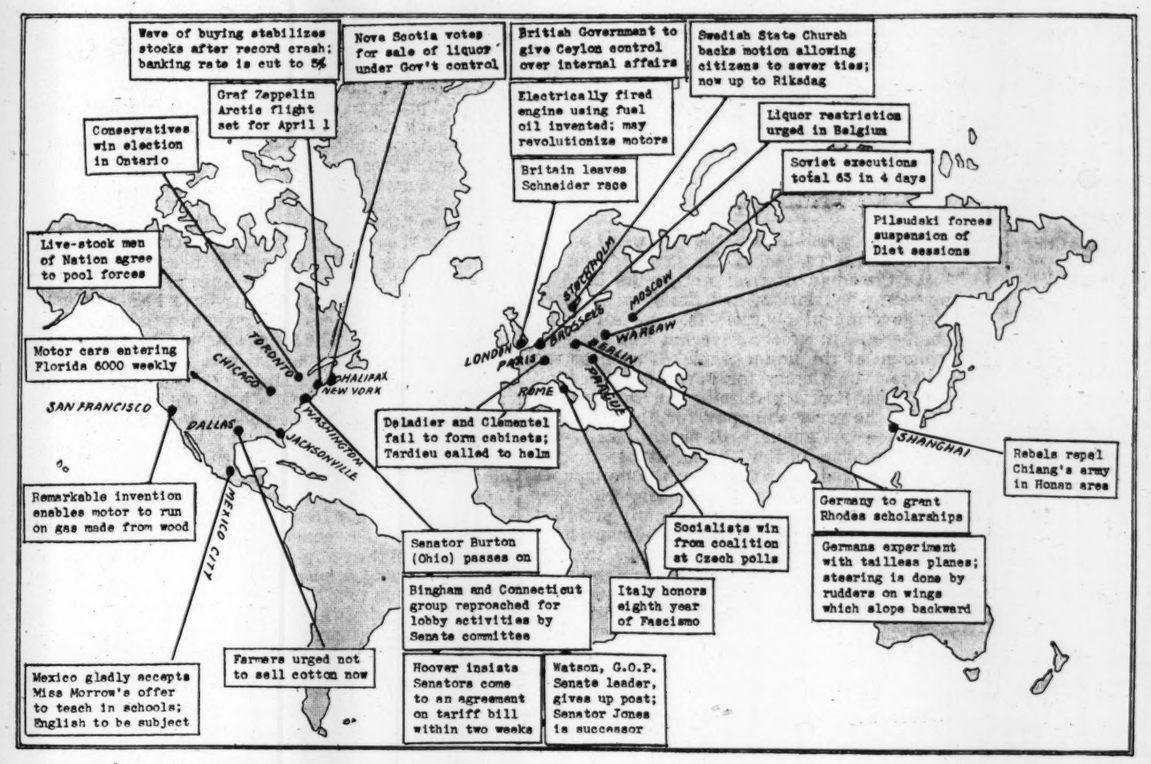
Sun Eclipse

The next total eclipse of the sun will occur on April 28, 1930, and will be visible on the western coast of the United States.

Tulips to Holland

Tulips are said to have been introduced into Holland in the first part of the seventeenth century by an Austrian Ambassador.

World News of the Week at a Glance


Wave of buying stabilizes stocks after record crash; banking rate is cut to 5%
Nova Scotia votes for sale of liquor under Gov't control
British Government to give Ceylon control over internal affairs
Swedish State Church backs motion allowing citizens to sever ties; now up to Riksdag
Graf Zeppelin Arctic flight set for April 1
Electrically fired engine using fuel oil invented; may revolutionize motors
Liquor restriction urged in Belgium
Conservatives win election in Ontario
Britain leaves Schneider race
Soviet executions total 63 in 4 days
Pilsudski forces suspension of Diet sessions
Live-stock men of Nation agree to pool forces
Motor cars entering Florida 6000 weekly
Deladier and Clementel fail to form cabinets; Tardieu called to helm
Rebels repel Chiang's army in Honan area
Germany to grant Rhodes scholarships
Remarkable invention enables motor to run on gas made from wood
Senator Burton (Ohio) passes on
Socialists win from coalition at Czech polls
Germans experiment with tailless planes; steering is done by rudders on wings which slope backward
Bingham and Connecticut group reproached for lobby activities by Senate committee
Italy honors eighth year of Fascismo
Mexico gladly accepts Miss Morrow's offer to teach in schools; English to be subject
Farmers urged not to sell cotton now
Hoover insists Senators come to an agreement on tariff bill within two weeks
Watson, G.O.P. Senate leader, gives up post; Senator Jones is successor
TORONTO
CHICAGO
HALIFAX
NEW YORK
SAN FRANCISCO
DALLAS
JACKSONVILLE
MEXICO CITY
LONDON
PARIS
BRUSSELS
STOCKHOLM
MOSCOW
WARSAW
BERLIN
FRANKFURT
ROME
SHANGHAI

In Lighter Vein

No Percentage

As the train pulled into a station, a traveling man stuck his head out of the window, and, calling to a small boy standing near, said: "Here, sonny, bring me a sandwich and here's another dime; get one for yourself."

Just as the train started to pull out the boy returned, munching a sandwich, handed the man a dime, and shouted: "Here's your dime, mister; they only had one."—*Santa Fe Magazine.*

A Whopper!

The young farmers were boasting about the size of the vegetables they had grown. Finally, one of them turned to Uncle Seth.

"What was the biggest thing you raised this year, Uncle Seth?"

"A squash."

"Well, how big was it?"

"We never measured it," drawled Uncle Seth, "but we used the seeds for snowshoes."—*Boston Transcript.*

Defined

"What is a pedestrian, Daddy?"

"It is a person with a wife, a daughter, two sons, and a car."

How It Is Done

"Folks think Hokus lives mighty high for a man who doesn't work."

"Yes, he lives on a bluff!"

Passing Show

Perspiring Husband: "Thank goodness! Out at last!"

Wife: "You are improving, dear. I only read three pages while you were getting out of THAT bunker!"

Frankly Speaking

Mistress (to maid who is leaving): "I would like to give you a good testimonial, but I must say that meals were never punctual. I will put it as tactfully as I can."

Maid: "Say that I served the meals as punctually as I received my wages."—*Pages Gaies* (Yverdon).

A Quotation for Today

BRETHREN, if our supplies are scant, when the full fountain is gushing at our sides, we are "not straitened in God, we are straitened in ourselves." Christian possibilities are Christian obligations, and what we might have and do not have, is our condemnation.—ALEXANDER MACLAREN

Brevities

Atlanta Constitution: All a stranger in Atlanta has to do to observe the traffic laws is to keep his eyes on the lettering on the paving, the traffic signal in the center of street intersections, the traffic signals on the four corners, and understand the signals the policeman is making.

Los Angeles Times: At last there is hope for the pedestrian. Cheap cars are so fast, the costly ones must quit competition and decide that speed is vulgar.

London Opinion: It is claimed of a new loudspeaker that it has a range of 12 miles. The only thing a desperate householder can do is to move several suburbs away.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Understanding

Millville, Pa.

PETER was a promising boy and the oldest of six children. Needs were many and money scarce in his household, however, and his trousers were badly worn and his coat sleeves far too short for comfort.

To make matters worse, the mother and four children, Peter among them, fell under a prevalent fear of an epidemic and were carried away to a hospital where weeks were spent, while costs mounted. They seemed in a helpless way financially.

Soon after returning, the mother was told that Peter's class was soon to have some special entertainment. "Oh," she sighed. "I wish Peter had a suit before that."

How this faintly expressed desire traveled is not known, but not long after Peter was approached by a citizen of the town who asked him to go with him to a store where four new suits were laid out for the boy to select from. And he took home his choice with a bounding heart!

Next morning his mother noticed that he hurried into the room where he had left the suit, and asked him why. "Mother," he apologized, "I went in to see. I was afraid it was only a dream."

Those who saw good-looking Peter on the occasion knew that his happiness and freedom were solid reality, and one was there who must have had a secret joy to have known the heart of a boy.

The Children's Corner

The Mail Bag

Moberly, Missouri

Dear Editor:

I wish to express my gratitude for this wonderful paper, The Christian Science Monitor. The clean, interesting articles make it one of the leading newspapers of the world. We have subscribed for it many years.

Moberly, my home town, is a fair sized city of about 16,000 inhabitants. Recently many new things have been built, such as a cheese factory, a silk stocking factory and several other buildings. An airplane factory and training school, four schools and a Masonic Temple are under construction. Our park is considered the third best natural park in the State, and Moberly is capable of supplying water to 50,000 people.

For pets I have two rabbits and three goldfish, and a cat called Tommy. He is a very pretty, lovable cat, and everyone likes him. My rabbits are Annie and Lindy. They are quite spoiled, as I've taught them to eat candy, and they will sit up and beg for it. My goldfish are Shorty, Skinny, and Silver Tail. They are very pretty as they go skimming through the water.

I am 13 years old and I should like to exchange letters with boys of my own age. I should prefer letters from the United States, Germany, England, France, or Scotland. My teacher at school is Scotch, and I'm the only one in the room besides her who likes Scottish music, dancing, and singing.

Track, baseball, and swimming are my favorite sports. Last year my school won a cup by capturing the baseball championship. Hoping to receive some letters soon, I send my best wishes to you and to the Mail Baggers. Orville S.

Lewiston, Idaho

Dear Editor:

I am very much interested in the Mail Bag and the contributors, and I should like very much to have girls of any age write to me, particularly from France. I am 15 years old and in high school.

The state that I live in, Idaho, is not as many people imagine it to be. Quite often there are people from the East who expect to see Indians with tomahawks all about when they arrive. Of course, there are Indians here but they are entirely civilized, and many of them make splendid friends.

I was very much amused by the letter sent in by our small feathered friend, Poll-e and I should surely like to be a friend of hers and to write to her.

The Camp Fire Girl's organization is quite strong in the West and I am a member of it. I am fond of all outdoor sports, particularly horseback riding and tennis. Dorothy D.

Astoria, Oregon

Dear Editor:

The Monitor has been in our family as long as I can remember, and every member enjoys the paper and is benefited by it. I especially like the Mail Bag. The letters are always so interesting and come from such far-off places.

Astoria is a small town, although the oldest in Oregon, and many historical incidents are connected with it. The famous monument, built by Vincent Astor in memory of John Jacob Astor, is on a high hill overlooking the town. The monument is built in the form of a high circular tower. On the sides are sculptured the history of Oregon, among them the founding of Astoria by John Jacob Astor. A circular stairway winds up the column to the top, where a fine view may be had of the ocean and the Columbia River.

I should be glad to correspond with girls in any country. I read and write French a little. Almost any sport is interesting to me, and I love to read and carve wood. I am 16 years old. Mary B.

Hyannis, Massachusetts

Dear Editor:

Here is a Mail Bag enthusiast from Cape Cod. Please don't think of me as catching fish for a living and eating nothing but codfish, because I'm not a native. However, we've lived here three years.

The Cape to my eyes is a lovely place. As one drives along the roads one gets glimpses of low cottages surrounded by grass and flowers, an occasional windmill and if you are near the shore, the sand dunes.

Hyannis is considered the hub of the Cape but even then it's a small place. In the summer it is very busy here because many people spend their summer vacations near by, but in the winter it is a regular "small town."

I am 14 and I should love to hear from girls living in any part of the world. Dorothy S.

Brooklyn, New York

Dear Editor:

This is my first letter to the Mail Bag, and I want to say that I admire the Monitor very much. The Home Forum and Antiques and Interior Decoration pages are of great interest to me. I like to travel very much. Although I have never been out of this country, I have lived in quite a few of its states.

The house in which we now live is situated on the Narrows or bay of New York harbor. Staten Island can be seen on the other side of the water. All boats going to and from New York City pass by here, and I have a very interesting time watching them. I have seen many of the big liners—the Majestic, Leviathan, Mauretania, Ile de France, Paris, Aquitania, Bremen and many others.

I like to read, draw and write. I should like to correspond with girls from any country, especially from England, Scotland, Spain and France. I am 16 years old and a junior in high school. Ruth L.

Long Beach, California

Dear Editor:

This is my first letter to the Mail Bag. I should like to receive letters from girls about 13 or 14, especially from the southern or New England states. I am 13 and a sophomore in high school. I love to read, and I write stories and poems occasionally.

Long Beach is a city of about 150,000 people. Its southern boundary is the Pacific Ocean and it extends north about 3½ miles. We live seven blocks from the ocean and beach. Long Beach is about 22 miles from Los Angeles.

This summer we spent part of our vacation at Sequoia National Park. Here we saw the "General Sherman," a sequoia tree, one of the oldest living things in the world. We climbed to the top of Moro Rock, a huge rock projecting from the side of a mountain. In camp, the deer came and ate out of our hands. We chased away two bears from camp, and at the bear pits, we saw them feed over 20 bears, including clumsy little cubs and big "grandpa bears." The chipmunks are not tame but they will go almost anywhere for a bite of food and it is wise to keep the cover of the food box weighted down. There are also numerous bluejays throughout the park.

I have two pets, Lassie, a three-year-old pedigreed Scotch collie, and Billie, a lovely yellow canary bird. I have some friends who have a dog named "Snubby" after Snubs in the Monitor, and if I ever have a dog with a snubby tail, I shall surely call him Snubs. Betty S.

Fort Myers, Florida

Dear Editor:

This is my first letter to the Mail Bag. It is indeed an ideal plan to interest and cultivate a friendly feeling between the young people of different countries.

Fort Myers is a very pretty city in the southern part of Florida. Thomas Edison and Henry Ford have winter homes here. Fort Myers is noted for its beautiful royal palms.

I am a Girl Scout and enjoy it very much. My hobbies are reading, drawing, and making scrapbooks. I love outdoor sports, especially swimming. I am 12 years old and in the eighth grade at junior high.

I should like to correspond with girls of any age in any part of the world. Norma G.

Freeport, New York

Dear Editor:

I should like to express my thanks for the Mail Bag. Through it I have gained several delightful correspondents and I hope this letter will bring me more. I should like to receive letters from girls near my age in any country and I promise to answer all letters I receive.

I am 13 years old and in the eighth grade. I attend the Christian Science Sunday School regularly and enjoy it very much. I am interested in stamp and post card collecting. I should be glad to exchange either cards or stamps with anyone who is interested. My favorite sports are swimming, tennis, rowing and volley ball. I also enjoy dancing very much.

Freeport is a large village about 24 miles from New York City. There are four grammar schools and one high school. Our high school is divided into two divisions: Junior High and Senior High. I am in the Junior High.

I enjoy the Monitor very much and don't know what I'd do without it. I especially enjoy the Mail Bag, Lighter Vein and the Young Folks' Page. I never miss a day reading the Monitor.

I am a Girl Scout and should like to hear from a Girl Scout or a Girl Guide if possible. I hope my letter will bring me many correspondents both in the United States and abroad. I should especially like a letter from a girl in England or Scotland, but all letters are welcome. Ruth P.

Utica, New York

Dear Editor:

This is my first letter to the Mail Bag, although I have read the Monitor for some time. I go to the Christian Science Sunday School and enjoy it very much.

I am 13 years old and am very keen about aviation. I have been up in an airplane and enjoyed my ride very much. When one looks down from the plane, everything seems very small, but the most exciting part of the ride is when the plane turns around, because it tips over. It also is much fun when the plane starts. I expect to be an aviatrix when I am old enough. I should like to receive letters from girls about my age.

Carmen B.

Answering Letters

1. Letters to Mail Bag correspondents should be inclosed in an envelope stamped and partially addressed, and mailed to the Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Editor will see that the addresses are completed and that the letters are forwarded to their destination. A little note giving the name and address of the sender should also be inclosed.
2. The postage rate is 2 cents within the United States and to Canada, New Zealand and most South American countries: 5 cents to most other countries. (2 cents equals 1 penny, British.)

RARE RECOLLECTIONS

Fruit Puzzle

Each Object Can Be Named With a Four-Letter Word. The Initial Letters May Be Arranged to Spell the Name of a Fruit. Another Arrangement Will Spell the Name of Another Kind of Fruit.

Key to Puzzle

Answer to Missing Words Puzzle: Shoe, hose, hoes.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1929 — "First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board

The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Executive Editor. It is the duty of the Monitor Editorial Board to consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also to carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire newspaper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility and duty.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

EDITORIALS

The President and the Senate

THE indignation expressed by some members of the United States Senate because of President Hoover's refusal to take upon himself responsibility for that body's failure to make reasonable progress with the tariff bill seems utterly unjustifiable. The Presidency is an executive, and not a legislative, office. The Senate has long been famous for the acerbity with which it rebukes Presidents who attempt to invade the functions of this co-ordinate branch of the Government. And yet today, shackled by its own rules and divided in its opinion, the Senate goes to the President for advice in the discharge of its established duties. In response, it was stated in behalf of Mr. Hoover that he could not believe, and therefore would not admit, that the United States Senate was unable to legislate, and that the interests of the country required legislation to be completed during the special session.

Even though this presidential utterance seems a trifle optimistic in view of the present situation in the Senate regarding the tariff, it was all that the President could with propriety say. It was not for him to join journalists and other unofficial critics of senatorial methods in an attack upon that body. Most emphatically it was not part of his duty to attempt to tell the legislative branch what it should do with reference to rates, differences of opinion concerning which are the main causes for this prolonged delay. He went to the limit of official propriety when he called attention to the fact that a flexible clause which would enable the Executive to correct injustices in rates would be an effective device for settling the controversies which now delay Senate action. But the Senate has put itself on record as refusing to adopt this measure.

It is by no means certain that the enactment of any tariff bill is either essential to the maintenance of business conditions in the United States, or desirable after the innumerable delays and scandals which have attended its senatorial discussion. To say the least, many of the schedules as now proposed are suspect. The trail of the lobbyist is over them all. There has never been a tariff bill enacted without crowding Washington with the agents of those who desire special privileges, irrespective of their advantage to the general industrial body. But never have the scandals thus created been quite so disheartening to friends of honest government as in the tariff hearings of 1929. No parallel to the Bingham case can be cited, nor have ever, in past years, the activities of individual lobbyists been so glaringly exposed. Despite the insistence of the White House that a bill of some sort should be perfected and passed within the next two weeks, it is probable that public sentiment would look with entire philosophy upon the complete failure of any tariff legislation.

This does not mean in any sense that the President was ill-advised in summoning an extra session for the purpose of enacting a tariff bill primarily for the benefit of the farming community. The need of the farmers is notorious and crying. There are those who question whether it can ever be met by purely political expedients. Nevertheless, the promise was made during the campaign that a tariff bill for farm relief would be enacted promptly, and the President's summons of an extra session was only the fulfillment of that promise. The agents of protected industries, frequently of those that no longer need any protection, have raided Congress and diverted its energies from the effort to assist the farmers to an effort to shower largess upon manufacturers, many of whom seemed to have passed far beyond the infant class which needs protection. Perhaps in defeating this raid the whole bill will be sacrificed. If so, it is not the fault of President Hoover.

Salesmanship in Hospitals

WHEN a physician as well known as Dr. W. J. Mayo, surgeon and chief of staff of the Mayo clinic at Rochester, Minn., acknowledges in a public address that conditions in some hospitals arouse in the patients committed to their care a mental state antagonistic to recovery, his opinion must challenge attention. Dr. Mayo was addressing the twelfth annual hospital standardization conference, which prefaces the clinical congress of the American College of Surgeons, and his vast experience in hospital work of all kinds enforces the recognition that he was speaking with authority.

The basis of Dr. Mayo's contention is that in the hospitals in question there is too much salesmanship and too little humanity. In amplifying his view, he explained that supersalesmanship in management often results in a patient being placed in surroundings which, however they may appeal to his æsthetic sense, are above his means. It is clear that the worry incident to such a condition very naturally militates against the well-being of the patient, and while some physicians might maintain that the ideal surroundings which Dr. Mayo thus indirectly criticizes are absolutely necessary, the fact that Dr. Mayo sees differently is highly significant.

Dr. Mayo further gave expression to what some might consider an even more important point. "My own experience," he declared, "has been that patients in a well-planned ward, even with only a moderate degree of privacy, on the whole will make a quicker recovery than in a private room with two attentive nurses who unobtrusively, in caring for the physical needs and increasing the happiness of the patient, may suggest a mental state in which the diseased condition is exaggerated sympathetically." In other words, there is such a thing as too much care for a patient's best interests.

Yes, a "Triumph for the Wets"

CAN it be possible that the wet press of the United States, which has so long vaunted the Canadian Control Act as the ideal of temperance legislation, has finally recognized that "government control" is after all a sad misnomer and in effect a government-sponsored instrument of the liquor traffic? If such be the case, then the victory for government control in the Nova Scotia plebiscite and the Ontario elections, however unhappy for the cause of temperance in Canada, will surely clarify the prohibition issue in the United States.

Now the fact is that for years the newspaper opponents of American prohibition, whenever they have been pressed to suggest any practical alternative to the Eighteenth Amendment, have glibly done homage to the system of Canadian control and have characterized the Dominion liquor policy as an agency of temperance and as a means of coping with the liquor evil. But now in their eagerness to construe every possible event in every possible place as an expression against prohibition, they are openly hailing the new approval of Canadian government control not as a gain for temperance but as a "triumph for the wets."

If the vote in favor of Canadian government control is a "triumph for the wets," as the wet press accurately but perhaps unwittingly declares, then government control cannot commend itself as any constructive substitute for prohibition.

Senators as Treaty Negotiators

PRESIDENT HOOVER, in appointing two leaders of the Senate to the American delegation to the forthcoming naval disarmament conference in London, has added the weight of his opinion on the affirmative side of a question which has confronted several previous American Presidents: should senators, members of that branch of Congress which has to ratify treaties, be commissioned as the negotiators of treaties? Sometimes in the past the answer has been affirmative and sometimes negative.

Thus President Madison chose Senator James A. Bayard of Delaware, and Henry Clay, then Speaker of the House of Representatives, to represent the United States in drafting the Treaty of Ghent, which closed the War of 1812. Both Bayard and Clay were of the opinion that such diplomatic service would give them a double rôle. They might have to decide between their duty to their associates in Congress to disclose matters within their knowledge, and the duty of secrecy to their colleagues in the peace conference. Both therefore resigned from Congress.

After the Spanish-American War, President McKinley sent to the Paris Conference a commission of five, of which three were senators. Objection was made. The Senate Committee on the Judiciary considered a resolution disapproving the appointment of senators, but failed to report it because it was not desired to reflect on the persons chosen. President McKinley told Senator Hoar, however, that he was aware of the objections, and would not again make such appointments. At the Washington Conference on the Limitation of Armament in 1921, however, Senators Lodge and Underwood were two of the American representatives. Partly, perhaps, because President Harding had lately been a member of the Senate, these appointments were not criticized. Objection was made, however, to the service on the World War Foreign Debt Commission of senators and representatives.

Such appointments are criticized more on the ground of their unconstitutionality than of their impolicy. "No person holding any office under the United States shall be a member of either House during his continuance in office," declared the Constitution. Is a member of a commission to negotiate a treaty a holder of an office under the United States? The answer depends on the definition which is given the word "office." The framers borrowed the constitutional language from Great Britain. The inhibition had been introduced in the reign of Queen Anne, but never became effective. Had it not been repealed, it would have prevented the development of the British Cabinet—comprised of executive officeholders chosen from among the members of the legislature.

British experience has shown conclusively the wisdom of a union of legislature and executive. Save for the extremely technical constitutional point, there would seem to be no reason why senatorial legislators should not on occasion serve as executive negotiators of international agreements, for co-operation between the President and the Senate in respect of foreign affairs is greatly to be desired.

Eingemeindung on the Rhine

ONE of the best proofs of the virility and adaptability of the post-war German Government is the courage and originality with which it has attacked not only the manifold problems new to its generation, but several of the more pressing ones which it inherited from its predecessors. In the highly industrialized Rhine-Ruhr region, the Pittsburgh district of Germany, urban life has so expanded that the old municipal administration, good as it was, has ceased to be adequate. In some cases, as for instance around Dortmund, industries have grown beyond city boundaries, and industrial suburbs and neighboring towns have been, economically speaking, amalgamated with the city. In other cases, as for example that of Oberhausen and Mulheim an der Ruhr, two or more large cities have expanded until their boundary lines have largely disappeared.

But the old administrative organization has thus far been preserved, though it dates from a time when the district unit was the scene of simple agriculture instead of the present-day maze of mining shafts, blast furnaces, foundries, and factories. Some enterprises are carried on in two or more administrative districts, with resulting confusion in taxation and public regulation. In other cases, the laborers live in an administrative area different from that where they are employed, a state of affairs that raises complicated problems of housing and welfare work. In all such cases, there are questions of transportation, of public utilities, and of city planning which require unified study and solution.

Consequently, a movement has developed in the last few years for the more or less complete abolition of existing municipal boundary lines, and the re-formation of urban communities in accordance with present-day needs, keeping clearly in thought probable lines of future development. Various proposals have been made involving in all cases an increase in the size of the municipality. The more extreme even advocate combining the whole area into half a dozen cities, each covering a large territory, and each running eastward from a base on the Rhine. The determining factor in delimiting any center must be the establishment of a unit which has economic cohesion and which can deal adequately with such problems as transportation, housing, and public welfare work.

The Prussian administration has taken all proposals under consideration, and has not shrunk from the reorganization involved. It has, however, delayed making a final decision until a unified plan can be found which will best fit the needs of the whole area. It is a response to the most urgent problems of the urban center today which might well be studied by those facing a similar situation in American municipal administration.

Season's End

A PLEASANT fancy it is to call nature an artist, but the compliment is to the artists; for who of nature's imitators can with such faultless taste spread upon a canvas the quiet and unobtrusive, the intermediate and shadowy, the flaming and gorgeous colorings, with which nature adorns the globe, from year's end to year's end? Another pleasantry likens nature to the chemist, but again the compliment is to the laboratory; for what chemist has not to study deeply to comprehend even in a measure the phenomena, laws, and operations which in all parts of the universe are displayed in a unity of chemical composition?

But it need not detract from the delicate fantasy which associates Jack Frost with autumn's sumptuous exhibition to be told by the naturalist that this fabulous personage has little to do with the affair. Frost may, perhaps, hasten the peculiar process of the trees, or throw down the leaves before the tree has had time to withdraw all of its green leaf-pulp. But that is all. The process of autumn's coloring, according to one writer, is quite another story.

At the end of the growing season, in some instances as early as in July—when the winter bud, hiding the germ of next year's leaf-shoot, is already formed—then, indeed, nature begins to withdraw its green pulp or "cambium." Back through the stems into the twigs and branches goes this precious leaf-pulp, to be held in storage for the needs of spring's new leaves. And there is the beginning of the leisurely approaching, colorful parade. Left behind in the leaves, and no longer having the dominating green to meddle with them, the iron compounds and other mineral matter which comes up from the soil in the sap now stand revealed. And the result? Golden leaves and crimson leaves; bronze leaves and purple ones—a resplendent world!

Why does the maple bring up from the soil flaming mineral matter, just as it did last year, just as it will do next year, and the next; why does the copper beech choose for its autumn raiment, purply bronze; the cottonwood, pure gold; the trembling aspen, gold and rose; and the clambering vine, scarlet, orange, or blue, while the pine resolutely sticks to green? Who shall answer?

The winds come tumbling around the trees, as already denuded branches bow to entering November, and as the last of the sombering and crisping leaves break across the exact line, prepared in the spring for this very event, and fall, returning to the soil the mineral dyes which they borrowed for their brief season's need, and which will thence again be drawn by leafy successors. And as they exit, in their brittle speech they remind us that we learn "from the leaf, reverence," as Ruskin discerned; learn the lesson of "not effacing, but of confirming and concluding" the good labors of predecessors.

Random Ramblings

University of South Carolina gridiron stars, as a training against dropping footballs on the field of competition, are literally living with the pigskins, each sleeping with one and taking it to class and to meals. Possibly there is an idea here for some of the students who find themselves dropping subjects.

Remote control, enabling a radio to be operated from any room in the house by merely pressing a button, is the latest thing, but perfection will be reached when one is able to control the tone of the noisy machine in the flat above or the house next door.

According to Frederick F. Van de Water, literary critic, "Most current fiction isn't particularly good, or particularly bad, or particularly anything. Even so, however, the reading public apparently is not particularly particular.

In Japan sales of icu cremu have established new records. Icu cremu, though it sounds like hog Latin, is the Japanese name for ice cream. Do they serve it in a conu or a dishu?

Out in Illinois there is a new club called the First Club. To be a member one has to be first in something. But what of the man who first declines to accept membership?

Women may be the equal of men, but it's still considered polite to give up a seat in a crowded car to one.

Many apartment dwellers seem to agree that serenades are being played nowadays on auto horns.

A dollar down and a dollar a week is a good banking investment.

It's often hard to find the time to take it easy.

The Modern Acadians of Wolfville

HERE in Nova Scotia men call Wolfville the "capital of the Evangeline country." Not many places, even in Nova Scotia, could live up to such a designation as that. For, know you, this same Evangeline country is the fairest of the fair, quite as fair today, quite as unspoiled, as when its shores faded slowly from the tear-dimmed vision of the vanished Acadians. Tourists have come and tourists have gone, creating the same din with their clattering, petrol-scented conveyances, rushing hither and yon, summer after summer, yet altering not a whit the ages-old charm and the simple, kindly manners of this land of song and legend.

And Wolfville, fair little college town by the Basin of Minas, with its shade trees, its comfortable homes, its hospitable inns, is a worthy "capital" of all this dream-wrapped land of the poet's ecstasy. Along its elm-lined main street the ancient horse-drawn vehicles of the farmers of the Gaspereau Valley outnumber the motorcars on any Saturday afternoon in summer or autumn, and the olden tranquillity thus symbolized reveals itself on every hand.

That is why we say that Wolfville is "unspoiled." It has not yet become "modernized"; it does not "hustle"; it does not regard its visitors primarily as a source of profit. No, Wolfville, with its alluring blend of the atmosphere and manners of America and of England, is hospitable and friendly, as becomes the "capital of the Evangeline country." The spirit of the Acadians lingers still by the high-rising tides of Minas, over the broad "meadows of Grand Pré," and through the sweet and lovely Valley of the Gaspereau. And the bronze figure of the maid herself, as it stands before yonder memorial church in the meadows, reminds that, even after 200 years, this is still the idyllic land of Acadia.

* * *

I came to a little cottage, as I cast about for quiet lodgings, a cottage on the way which leads over the hill into the Gaspereau Valley. It bore an inscription, "The Devonshire," and I thought longingly of Clovelly and Lynmouth and lonely Dartmoor. And presently, behold, I was talking of them all with a good lady who was not long from "home." Yes, she was from "home"—loving, loyal manner of reference to England heard in every part of England's far-flung Empire. And here, where there is so much to suggest England, she cared for a few very fortunate "paying guests" quite as she might have done among the fair, green hills of north Devon.

It was the dear, familiar English atmosphere here in a setting as perfect as England's own, and it is one of the places I want to go back to. And the next morning, as I began reluctantly to engage with the Corona—feeling a marked preference for the sea meadows and the valleys—I was informed that another of the "paying guests," having "heard of me," desired contact. Perhaps a little of impatience characterized my rejoinder, for they are common experiences of the wandering writing man, these and might well occupy most of his time if he yielded too readily. But when I heard this: "Well, she is a distant relative of Robert Louis Stevenson, so I thought perhaps you—" I abandoned but too gladly all thoughts of further work that day.

And sure enough, here was a Scottish lady who, as a child, had known and often talked with "R. L. S." himself. She told me of him, and I responded with the story of my visit to Tautira, in Tahiti, and my meeting there with the chief who had also known Stevenson. And before I had done with the South Seas—a subject upon which, I fear, I wax exceedingly garrulous at every opportunity—I had a considerable audience; an audience eager, as I have yet to find an audience which is not, to hear more and yet more about Tahiti and the fairy isles which cluster, like a necklace of pearls, around it.

* * *

Far away as Wolfville, in its hill-guarded and sea-encircled tranquillity, seems to the visitor, yet many and varied are the contacts one makes there. Plenty of writing people have seen to it that the beauties of Acadia, where nature's own hospitality but supplements that of the modern Acadians, are not unknown to the world; and even more artists have declared, with varying viewpoint, the charm of Grand Pré, and Gaspereau, and Minas Basin, and Cape Blomidon.

And so people come here from every land, from north and south, and from across the sea. Some of them ascend the ridge at sundown, there to look down the valley of the Gaspereau toward Grand Pré, and to reread "Evangeline" ere the long northern twilight fades. Others stroll the wide dikes, which fend the waters of the basin from the spreading, cattle-dotted meadows. And still others sit on the verandas and read the financial news in the forty-eight-hour-old New York papers. However, chacun son goût; and for every individual taste, however varied, the fair land of Evangeline and its little capital provides satisfying sustenance.

* * *

And not the least interesting are the modern Acadians themselves, these present-day people of Nova Scotia whose naïve simplicity, whose friendliness, whose manners of a more tranquil day help to maintain that atmosphere of yesterday which makes the country of Evangeline one of unique delight. There, for example, was my acquaintance, the man-on-whom-fortune-almost-smiled. I encountered him first in one of the village shops, engaged in the humble and profitless occupation of polishing boots. Having walked half a dozen miles in a steady rain the day before, it happened that morning that mine required considerable attention, and he provided it with a zest which would have astonished a city "bootblack." With all this assiduity went, as a matter of necessity and of course, a varied dissertation on men and events.

It appeared that this modest trade of boot polishing was only a "side line." It was but incidental to the calling of saddler, and, being leather worker to the whole village, my acquaintance was frequently summoned outside to regard broken harnesses and such. So that the boot polishing was a leisurely business and required time sufficient to unfold to me many of the experiences of a lifetime. The most piquant of these was recalled by the subject of the "dry spell." It had not rained in the land of Evangeline for some time, and a change in the weather was eagerly looked for.

"But," said the saddler, "I was once in a place where it hadn't rained for six months, instead of six weeks!"

"Yes," I agreed, unimpressed. "Well, my friend, I've been in places where it has never rained!"

This was a statement so incredible as doubtless to be intended merely as a pleasantry and to be treated as such.

"It was in Africa," continued my acquaintance, paying no attention whatever to my astonishing remark "I was there in the Boer War, and one day, out in this desert where it hadn't rained for six months, I almost found gold. Fact is, I did find gold—but I couldn't do anything about it!

* * *

"I was on a troop train," he went on, when I had manifested the requisite interest. "We broke down and was there in the desert for quite a while. I wandered off a ways, and by and by I found a rock which had gold in it sure enough—yellow streaks of it! There was other rocks like it around there, too, millions of dollars in 'em, I cal'clate.

"Couldn't do nothing about it!" he repeated a little petulantly, when I had wondered sufficiently. "Pretty soon the train got ready to start again. Long time after that I was back in Jo'berg, and I told some of the gold-mine fellows about this place, but none of 'em wouldn't believe it. I cal'clate if I could only got back there—" and he wandered on into dreamland, this veteran British Army saddler on whom fortune had almost smiled. He had been at Spion Kop and in the relief of Ladysmith, but he only remembered the yellow gold he thought he had seen in a rock in the African desert.

And to those who have wandered the world on whatever quest, Wolfville and its Land of Evangeline offer repose and the quiet calm of a life that partakes largely of yesterday. It is a place in which one would regard tolerantly the idea of "settling down." The deep snows of its winters make its valleys, and hillsides, and meadows, pictures no less appealing than the apple-blossom-covered orchards in springtime. It is a land of all-year charm, is Acadia, fair today as yesterday; and none can know it but to love it.

M. T. G.

From the World's Great Capitals—Moscow

Moscow

BORIS PILNIAK, one of the best known of the younger Soviet writers, has been under a heavy and continuous fire of criticism during the last few weeks, on the ground that he published a story, "The Red Tree," in a Russian publishing house abroad after it had been refused publication in Russia because of its supposedly "class harmful" character. It seems that the story gave a picture of the mood of the peasantry which was not in line with the accepted Communist viewpoint that all the peasants, except a few malignant kulaks, are enthusiastic about the new policy of socializing agriculture as rapidly as possible.

Various literary organizations have been vying with each other in denouncing Pilniak, some of them going so far as to demand his expulsion from the country. The whole episode indicates that the way of the author who does not march in step with Communist ideas in the Soviet Union is apt to be thorny.

* * *

The street-car fare in Moscow has now been fixed at a flat rate of ten kopecks (five cents). Hitherto a flexible fare, based on distance, had been in force, starting at eight kopecks and rising to fourteen, or even more for a very long ride. It is believed that the new arrangement, besides being simpler, will tend to relieve congestion in certain districts, since people can now afford more easily to live at a considerable distance from their places of employment.

* * *

Plans for the introduction of the so-called continuous working week are moving ahead rapidly, and some institutions have already adopted it. As was explained in an earlier article in this column, this plan calls for the provision of one day's rest in six, instead of seven, the elimination of Sunday as a special day of rest and the abolition of all holidays, except five: May 1 and 2, November 7 and 8, when the anniversary of the Bolshevist revolution is celebrated, and January 22, which is a memorial day for Lenine.

Its supposed advantage lies in the fact that it will permit the factories and mines to operate continuously, instead of stopping on rest days, as is the case at present. A government commission has announced the order of application of this scheme in industry. It will first be introduced in the mines and the fuel industry, and then spread to such industries as the manufacture of agricultural machinery and electrical equipment, building, etc.

The application of the plan to trades, which already feel a shortage of raw material, such as the leather, textile, food, ship and machine building industries, will depend upon special permission, which will presumably only be granted when adequate stocks of raw material are available. Theaters will function every night, instead of closing on Monday, as is now the case. It has not been announced whether newspapers will also appear daily, instead of pursuing their practice of suspending publication on Monday.

* * *

The limits which have been fixed for the rationed sale of meat and eggs are less generous than those which were established last spring for bread. Workers may buy half a pound of meat a day under the new regulations. Children will be supplied with eggs at the rate of twenty-five a month, and adults who possess food cards may buy at the fixed prices fifteen eggs a month.

It will be possible for people with an adequate supply of money to eke out these rather meager allotments by buying on the private market. It seems that increased consumption of vegetables will soon become a matter of economic necessity for many Muscovites, and one hopes that the winter will offer better opportunities to obtain fresh vegetables than is usually the case. As a rule, cabbage, potatoes, turnips and carrots represent the staple vegetables during the winter months.

* * *

Soviet foreign trade for eleven months of the business year, 1928-1929, shows a favorable balance of 27,400,000 rubles, as against an unfavorable balance of 178,000,000 rubles in the preceding year. This result was achieved partly by the curtailment of imports, partly by the increase of exports, larger shipments of lumber and oil being responsible for much of the gain of 75,000,000 rubles in the export figures of the Soviet Union.

* * *

Life in the famous prison camp of Solovetzky Island, in the White Sea, is depicted in a motion-picture film now being exhibited in Moscow. This camp is under the control of the Gay-Pay-Oo, or political police, and is used largely for two classes of offenders: hardened and dangerous criminals, and persons who have been caught in the Gay-Pay-Oo net, charged with counter-revolutionary crimes, such as anti-Soviet political activity, espionage, industrial sabotage, etc.

The picture, which shows the existence of a library and reading room, and concert and theatrical performances in which the prisoners participate, doubtless concentrated its attention upon the brighter side of existence on Solovetzky Island, and could not be taken as an altogether complete and faithful representation of the experiences of the thousands of people who have been and are incarcerated there.

It did, however, refute some of the wilder stories which have depicted Solovetzky as a howling wilderness, devoid of the most elementary facilities for humane treatment of the prisoners. Just the same it is not likely that the showing of this picture will inspire any considerable number of Russians with a desire to taste the delights of exile on this White Sea island.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

What Rights Have Nonsmokers?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

This note is written to you simply because you have always been a stanch supporter of any effort to improve circumstances surrounding human existence.

This letter is an emphatic protest at the utter disregard of the rights of the nonsmoking public.

Traveling, one can scarcely find a public room in a hotel where one is not compelled to submit to the nauseating consequences of this tobacco habit.

In their selfish indulgence, both sexes entirely forget the fact that there may be perhaps some folks who do not care either to breathe the stench of stale cigar or cigarette smoke or to have their clothing become entirely impregnated with these obnoxious fumes.

It is high time that a halt be called against this usurpation of the other man's right and privilege to move in an atmosphere uncontaminated by the obnoxious indulgence in the smoking habit by others.

Weehawken, N. Y. LOUIS W. SCHAAFF